

General Report
on The
Administration of The Punjab
(1860-61)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Sms.' with a flourish above it.

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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS

DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1860-61.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

THE most remarkable point in the administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab during the past few years has been the tendency to abridge the period within which actions for unbonded debts can be brought. The limit was in 1856 reduced to six years, and in 1859 to three years. This reform originated in a close observation and analysis of litigation in the Punjab. Prior to our rule such actions were rare. There were indeed no regular tribunals where they could be heard; credit was no doubt given to the agriculturists, but generally only on the delivery of the crop. But with the introduction of money assessments all over the country under our Administration, the debts of the Zemindars to the village bankers greatly increased. It happened too that, in consequence of a settled fall in the prices of agricultural produce, the revenue settlement pressed heavily, and assisted to keep the Zemindar in the hands of the Mubajun. At the same time unprecedented facilities for the recovery of debts were afforded. In every Tuhseel a Civil Court was newly established. Hence arose a mass of litigation, the parties to which nearly always consisted of a Banker as Plaintiff and a Zemindar as Defendant. The evidence was commonly made up of the Account books of the Banker, and the general presumption being against the Zemindar, he was frequently cast in full. Further scrutiny, however, showed that these account books might easily be garbled; that exorbitant interest was added to the original debt; and that, without the protection of the Judge, the ignorant Zemindars were placed at the mercy of the money lenders. This state of things induced some of the specialities of the Punjab system. The statistics have been so framed as to show the proportion of cases disposed of on confession of judgment; the proportion of decrees given in full; the proportion decided in

Abridgement of the Law of Limitation, a remarkable feature in the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab.

Circumstances which induced it.

Arrangement of Statistics.

favor of defendants; the proportion of cases settled by compromise. It has been

Confession of judgment by Agriculturists. considered that an illiterate agriculturist was but too

liable to give in a confession of judgment in ignorance of the amount of claim against him; that if a decree in full were given against him, the presumption was that the items of debt had not been strictly examined; that many suits were altogether untenable; and that a percentage of decrees would therefore be in favor of defendants; and that a great number of compromises engendered a suspicion that the money lender had outwitted the agriculturist. The same sense of the inequality of the contest between the contending parties may have

dictated those stringent restrictions by which the sale of inherited land for decrees of Court is impeded, and which constitute an important divergence from Civil procedure of our older Provinces. The debts of the Zemindars caused in so degree by their fiscal liabilities; the great facilities both for their contraction and their recovery; and the usurious frauds of the Bankers are all peculiar local circumstances which have materially influenced the administration of the Civil law in the Punjab.

Efforts to protect them from unfounded claims. it has accordingly been marked by a constant effort to protect the agriculturist from unfounded or exaggerated

claims. The general tendency and results during the past five years of the instructions which have been issued may be collected from the following figures:—

Cases disposed of on confession of judgment.	Decrees in full to total number of decrees.	Cases in favor of Defendant.	Cases decided by Razeenamah.
1856, not known	1856, 51.14	1856, 14.66	1856, 22 17
1857, not known	1857, 38.71	1857, 15.70	1857, 19.24
1858, 22.77	1858, 53.17	1858, 14.36	1858, 23.12
1859, 32.00	1859, 39.00	1859, 15.00	1859, 19.00
1860, 26.00	1860, 47.00	1860, 18.00	1860, 17.00

The same spirit has guided the reforms which have lately been engrafted on the original procedure. The reduction of the term of limitation in certain cases to three years; the requirement of regular accounts; the compulsory registration of bonds for sums exceeding fifty Rupees; are measures aiming at the easier elucidation of facts, and the amendment of documentary evidence; and are especially proved to be necessary by the difficulties which have been experienced for several years in the satisfactory settlement of suits between money lenders and agriculturists.

2. These reforms were put to the test during 1860-61. The number of suits instituted between Bankers or Traders and Agriculturists decreased from 53,478 to 26,512. But in the previous year the number was exceptionally high, because many suits were brought in that year in order to prevent their

Decrease in the number of suits between Bankers, Traders, and Agriculturists, accounted for partly by other causes.

exclusion under the new rule of limitation. In the Delhi and Hissar Divisions the famine abated litigation, and fewer suits than usual were instituted. It may be doubted if the reduction of the term of limitation will lead to a decrease of litigation generally; but it will force parties to balance their accounts more frequently, lessen the customary term of credit, and better enable the Courts to arrive at the truth in deciding cases.

3. A similar decrease is visible in suits for debt of all kinds, which have fallen from 1,07,414 to 56,865. In some classes of suits, as those founded on the law of pre-emption, and those connected with marriage and betrothal, there was an increase; but the total number of cases instituted diminished from 1,38,878 to 83,231. Including arrears of the previous year, 1,01,096 cases, representing a value of fifty-seven lakhs, were disposed of. In addition to the work performed on the Civil side, about 50,000 suits for rights connected with land were disposed of in the Revenue Department. Owing to the heavy work remaining at the end of 1859-60, the average duration of cases was unusually long, and extended to 33 days. In other respects the statistics are satisfactory.

4. The effects of the compulsory registration of bonds for sums above fifty Rupees are not yet visible. It is reported that such bonds are not generally registered. The adoption of re-formed account books by the people will also be tardy. It is not the interest of the fraudulent Buncab to facilitate the exhibition of authentic documents; and until it is practically demonstrated to him by the loss of a claim that the rules on the subject must be complied with, he will fail to act up to them.

5. Under the new Stamp Act law costs will be much enhanced in the Punjab, where the Stamp duties have heretofore been only half the sum exacted in the Provinces. It is not anticipated that original suits will be thus diminished in number, but the effect will be beneficial in restricting the license of appeal.

6. In 1860 appeals rose from 4,960 to 6,544, but a portion of these was from judgments given in 1859. Decisions were reversed or modified in the proportion of 16 per cent; but the proportion remanded for further investigation was 21 per cent., and indicates either imperfect enquiry on the part of the lower Courts, or too a circumspection on the part of the higher. But it must be remembered five Judges for the most part preside in the Court of first instance, and are with extra judicial business.

The system of charging the cost of summons in a lump, by an *ad valorem* tax on the value of suits, has worked well in practice. Success of the system of charging cost of summons in a lump. After paying the establishment a surplus of Rupees 35,991 has accrued. Costs in petty suits have been much reduced, and exactions by Native officials have been prevented. The surplus will go towards defraying the charge of Small Cause Courts, The surplus of this Fund will be applied to the erection of Small Cause Courts.

which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to establish immediately at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi. In these cities commercial business rapidly expands. Each is the terminus of an unfinished Railway, and the emporium of an important trade. The time has come when it is necessary that the Civil Courts should be disembarrassed of all irrelevant functions, and exclusively engaged in the settlement of Civil cases.

8. During the year under report jurisdiction in Civil cases up to the value of Rupees 300 was given to some of the principal Chiefs and landholders with political objects, which will be explained further on. The number of suits decided by these Baronial Courts was 514. The Chiefs have shewn

Success of the measure.

a high appreciation of the duties devolving upon them. They have been furnished with a brief manual of procedure, and many of them retain Native Clerks who have had experience in the regular courts. The cases coming before them are mostly of a simple kind; and the law which they are called upon to administer is free from technicality. The Chiefs themselves possess the respect of the people and an intimate acquaintance with their characters and concerns. No sort of dissatisfaction has been expressed at their assumption of this new jurisdiction; whilst the Commissioners, under whose review their decisions have passed, testify to the general efficiency with which the work has been performed. The experiment has been made under some disadvantages. Some of the Chiefs are deficient in education; but there is every reason to hope that their sons and successors will attain to all the necessary acquirements.

9. The subjects which will more immediately demand attention during the present year are the constitution of the Small Cause Courts in cities; the appointment of Clerks of the Court; registration of deeds; the execution of decrees; and insolvency of debtors.

10. The advantages attending the taking of evidence by the presiding Judge in his own handwriting are now so well attested, that orders have been issued making the practice obligatory in all cases. The manual labour is fully compensated for by the deposition being given *vide voce* with all its significant accompaniments of manner and intonation; by the practice of examination afforded to Judges, whose juridical training is wrought out in active experience; and by the confidence communicated to the suitors, by the discarding of the Native Clerks and Assistants.

11. Whatever may be the case in Provinces more advanced in civilization, regards the Punjab it is far more important that the English Judges should combine with the general knowledge of "the original and elements of law" which may be acquired in the course of a liberal education, an intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people; than that they should be accomplished practitioners of English Civil, and Municipal jurisprudence. After some probation their most important functions are annulled. It is

therefore, indispensable that they possess a thorough familiarity with the Native languages, in which the decisions submitted to their review are recorded ; and it is doubtful if this familiarity can be acquired unless in early life. The circumstances of the Punjab are not very dissimilar from those of the ancient world, as described by Hume.

Essays.

“ During the flourishing period of Greek and Roman learning, the municipal laws of every state were but few and simple, and the decision of causes was in a great measure left to the equity and common sense of the Judges. The study of the laws was not then a laborious occupation, requiring the drudgery of a whole life to finish it, and utterly incompatible with every other study or profession. The great statesmen among the Romans were all lawyers ; and Cicero, to show the facility of acquiring this science, declares that in the midst of all his occupations he would undertake in a few days to make himself a complete civilian.”

12. As, however, the Native gentry are gradually invested with judicial functions,

The want of a School for legal training will eventually be more urgent. the want of some institution in which they and their sons may study the fundamental principles of legal science will be some more urgent even than it now is as respects the Native Officers, who, as Tehseeldars, are not only the executive representatives of Government in circuits of considerable extent, but also preside in the Courts of first instance, and decide nearly half the original suits instituted.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The state of Crime compared with previous year.

13. The state of Crime in 1860, as compared with 1859, is shewn by the following figures :—

YEAR.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd Class of Atrocity.	3rd Class of Atrocity.	4th Class of Atrocity.	Total of heinous Offences.	Minor Offences.	Grand Total.
1859 ...	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918
1860 ...	257	734	22,046	1,917	24,954	22,502	47,456
Difference	—8	—58	+1,773	—445	+1,262	—724	+538

14. The proportion of crimes committed (324) to population is the same as in 1859.

Heinous Crime, Increase of, in certain Divisions owing to dearth of food.

But there was one heinous crime to every 640 instead of 641 persons, or a numerical increase of 1,262. The

increase has occurred chiefly in the Delhi, Hissar, and Cis-Sutlej Divisions, and is trace-

In Mooltan Division to leniency of sentences.

able to the dearth of food from which they have suffered so severely. But in the Mooltan Division the increase

is attributed to the leniency of the penal sentences given under a mistaken view of the

Diminution of, in other Divisions.

law. In the Umritsur, Derajat, and Peshawur Divisions heinous offences have much diminished in number, and

in a less degree in other Divisions.

15. The class of crime in which increase is most observable is simple theft, cases

Simple theft, Increase of, most observable.

of which have risen from 9,320 to 10,964. The dearthness of provisions may account for this in some degree ;

but the increase is marked in the Mooltan and Lahore Divisions, as well as in those affected by the famine.

16. Murders fell in number from 203 to 178. The diminution is particularly

Murders diminished, but still excessive in Peshawur Division.

visible in the frontier Districts of Dehra Ghazee Khan, Dehra Ismael Khan, and Peshawur. In Peshawur,

however, the number of murders was still excessive, viz. 37.

Dacoity and Thuggee of rare occurrence.

17. Only four cases of Dacoity occurred. There was one case of Thuggee, in which four persons were murdered.

18. The decrease of Adultery cases was marked, there being only 690 to 873 in

Adultery greatly decreased.

the previous year. This crime in the male offender has been punished for the first time during the past

Efficacy of flogging male offenders.

year with stripes ; and the result proves the efficacy of the punishment. It is of the first importance to

frame the penal law so as to check the commission of this crime ; for of the large number of murders which annually take place, a great proportion are committed in revenge

for adultery. The Indian penal code has not provided

The absence of provision in the Penal Code for inflicting corporal punishment for this crime.

corporal chastisement as a penalty for this dissocial vice ; and in this respect is not well adapted to the circumstances of the Punjab.

Proportion of cases brought to trial, persons convicted, and property recovered.

19. Of the cases reported 74 per cent. were brought to trial ; 75 per cent. of the persons put on trial were convicted ; and 27 per cent. of the value of property stolen was recovered. These statistics are much the same as in 1859.

20. The criminal business was efficiently transacted ; only 289 cases remaining undecided at the end of the year. The average duration of trials in which the Police were employed was eight days. Of 90,451 witnesses summoned 55,939 were discharged on the first day.

Cases undecided at the end of the year. Duration of trials and detention of witnesses.

21. During the year 26 persons were punished with death (to 56 in 1859), 90 with transportation for life ; 27 from 12 to 14 years' imprisonment ; 8,876 with shorter terms ; 8,219 with flogging ; and 38,132 with fine.

Number of capital and minor sentences.

22. The system of inflicting combined punishments in lieu of prolonged imprisonment has been enforced. In some divisions an increase of crime is attributed to the more frequent resort to fine and flogging. In other divisions, however, no such result is perceptible ; and the system is well deserving of a longer trial. It has already led to the abolition of four district jails and an annual saving to the State of Rs. 15,556.

System of combined punishments in lieu of prolonged imprisonment deserving of longer trial.

23. The most striking measure of the year has been the investiture of some of the principal subject Chiefs and Jagheerdars with criminal jurisdiction. Altogether twenty-seven Chiefs have been selected, of whom fourteen belong to the Cis-Sutlej States. It is remarkable that so far back as March 1849 the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor General, in ruling generally that no rent-free holder should be allowed to retain any police powers within his tenure, made a special exception in favor of the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs in the following words :—

Investiture of Chiefs and Jagheerdars with criminal powers.

“ There may be cases in which it may be expedient to invest Jagheerdars with Police powers subordinate to the local Civil authority ; these should be treated as special cases. The Governor General believes that in the Cis-Sutlej Province there are several states in which the assumption of Police powers by the British Government has been quite unnecessary, and in one or two cases very inexpedient and much opposed to the interests and wishes of Chiefs who have deserved well at our hands ; and he will be glad to concur in a recommendation, which he understands has for some time been contemplated by some of the Civil Officers, to modify the stringency of these orders, in cases to which they may not be considered applicable.”

The Marquis of Dalhousie's opinion on the subject as expressed in 1849.

The following observations on the same subject were founded on personal observation :—

“ For instance, a feudal Chief has what is called a Jagheer, that is the Government rights in one or more villages in which he lives with his retainers. If the Jagheer is one which ought to be

Mr. G. Campbell's observations on the same subject.

resumed, by all means resume it; but if the whole or any part is to be upheld, it is one thing to leave the accustomed management to the hands of the Jagheerdar, and another to pay over to him the annual proceeds. The latter system he detests. To enable him to manage his barony we might find it necessary to give him, not the powers of an independent sovereign, but a certain moderate jurisdiction defined by law and subject to appeal to the European District Officer. The rights of the Zemindars would be defined, and they would still be better off than they were before. But it is the too common practice of the present day to consider the Jagheerdar as a matter of course a tyrant, to take the management of the village at a considerable cost and trouble to Government, but to pay over to him the whole proceeds in money; thus giving him the means of mischief without contenting him. I think that this has been too much the case with regard to the Sikhs. During the Sikh rule they were of course the absolute masters of the Zemindars; but now the tables are turned; the Zemindars, a large and united body, bully the Sikh Jagheerdars in every way, deprive them of their best dues, and even reclaim land which the Sikhs have themselves cultivated for many years. We do not attempt to give a reasonable support to the Jagheerdar; but at once pronouncing him a tyrant, assume the whole management. Every claim to political privileges of any kind is treated with very great jealousy, every claim to pecuniary allowance with very great liberality. This sounds very well, but is extremely expensive to Government; and the habits and feelings of Natives of the classes lately dominant are such, that they can in no way appreciate mere stipends. I believe that a Sikh had rather exercise a reasonable control over one village, than receive the revenue of a dozen; and as the case now stands, I must say that I think the Sikhs have been let down rather suddenly. I should see no objection to

Campbell's "India as it may be,"
Chapter III., pages 162-3.

the retention for a time of petty personal jurisdictions,
something like that of an English country-gentleman
who is a justice of the peace.

24. The foregoing Extracts serve to show that, even in the judgment of those whose opinions were certainly not unduly favorable to the Native aristocracy, there were immediately after annexation substantial reasons for according to the Sikh Chiefs, and in particular to those of the Cis-Sutlej States, some limited exercise of administrative authority. Many years, however, elapsed without any thing being done. But it may be that the delay has lent an additional value to the conferment of those powers which have now been granted; in pursuance of the announcement made by the Viceroy Earl Canning at the Durbar held at Lahore, that some among those present "would be shortly invited to assume the duties which belong to the hereditary Chiefs and landholders of a loyal nation in times of peace."

25. The Jagheerdars of the plains have been invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, and can inflict fine up to two hundred Rupees, and imprisonment not exceeding six months. The Rajas of Seeba and Nadown, whose domination in the Himalayan country is of great antiquity, are also empowered to award corporal punishment, to appoint their own Police, to have their own Jails, and to appropriate fines.

26. An appeal is allowed in every case to the Deputy Commissioner, but he cannot reverse an order or censure a Jagheerdar-Magistrate without the concurrence of the Commissioner.

The limits of Deputy Commissioner's interference.

27. The reports of the Local Officers, as well as the entire absence of complaint on the part of the people, leave no doubt that the admission of the Jagheerdars to Magisterial authority is equally wise and popular. Their jurisdiction has usually been confined to their own jagheers, but there is no good cause why it should not extend beyond, as is gradually being arranged. One of the most vexatious points of our judicial system is the distance which, even in petty cases, parties and witnesses have to travel ; and though this inconvenience is mitigated in the Punjab by the exercise of criminal powers by the Tehseeldars, still these Officers have a great deal of other work, and there is room for the introduction of a class of resident Magistrates of great local knowledge and influence, with benefit to the body-politic.

Evidence of the wisdom and popularity of the measure.

Room for resident Magistrates.

28. Honorary European Magistrates selected from the independent community have recently been appointed at Simlah and Lahore, where there is a large English Society.

Honorary European Magistrates appointed.

PART III.—POLICE.

29. In this Department a great administrative reform has been initiated, in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Calcutta Police Committee, and subsequently embodied in Act V of 1861.

Reform of the Police commenced.

30. At the close of last year the Police consisted of two distinct bodies. The Military Police was composed of ten Battalions of Foot under Native Officers, of Jowahir Singh's Contingent, the Suttee company, some foot levies ; and of the mounted branch. The organization was purely Military, and the duties such as could best be taken by a disciplined force ; the guarding of Treasuries, Jails and Tehseels, escort of Officers, &c. At the head quarters of each District a strong reserve was maintained for the purpose of effecting periodical reliefs, and for immediate action upon any sudden emergency. The force was under the orders of six Captains of Police, stationed at the principal places in the Province.

Its original constitution in the Punjab.

Duties of the Military branch.

Efficiency of the Force.

In the first days of our occupation of the Punjab the Mounted Police was instrumental in the suppression of the crime of Dacoity, which was peculiarly rife in the Sikh Doabs, and, from the recent disbandment of the Khalsa Army, was a cause of alarm to the population and the Government. The whole force has since maintained its Military efficiency. In 1857 its presence contributed essentially to the

preservation of order; the duties of the disarmed Hindoostanees were taken by the Police Battalions, and the Irregular Punjab Regiments were thus enabled to proceed towards Delhi and Lucknow. The Civil Police was under an entirely distinct organization, similar to that in force in the older Provinces. Each district contained a certain number

of Police posts. The men and Native Officers were appointed by and responsible to the District Officer.

The Civil Police. They were armed and partially drilled; but did not constitute one embodied force subject to the same control, and subordinated in uniform gradations. They were purely a local constabulary for each District.

31. The cost of the two bodies for 1860-61 was as follows :—

Military Police...	Rs. 26,54,002	*
Civil „ ...	„ 9,15,669	

Total Rs. 35,69,671

But in the Estimates for 1861-62 this sum was reduced to about Rupees 31,50,000, which better represents the average expense of the old system. In the large sum were included extra charges which accrued during the period of the mutinies.

32. The main objections to the old system were these :—

1st.—The union of Police control and criminal jurisdiction in the person of the Magistrate. It has been well said that, if the Magistrate acts as Superintendent of Police, “he will be bribing spies, endeavouring to corrupt accomplices, laying himself out to hear what every tell-tale has to say, and putting his wit to the utmost stretch for weeks perhaps to beat his adversary in the game of detection,” and will thus unfit himself for dispassionate adjudication on evidence which he has painfully prepared; and that, on the other hand, if he acts only as Criminal Judge “the Superintendent of Police then abandons all real concern with the detection of crime and the prosecution of Criminals in the mass of cases, and leaves this important and delicate duty almost wholly, in fact, to the Native Darogahs.”

2nd.—The great expense. The geographical position of the Punjab, abutting as it does on the countries of the wild fanatical Mahomedan tribes of the North-West, undoubtedly necessitates the maintenance of a strong and well organized Police Force; but the Military Police, without material deterioration as regards drill and discipline, were susceptible of employment in the ordinary civil works; and while utilizing the men in this manner, it was

possible considerably to reduce their number, and to devote the money saved to strengthening the interior control by the appointment of European Superintendents. The state of the case was not so much that the expense of the Police Establishment was excessive, as that it was not applied in the most economical manner; for a large part of the Military Police were always virtually unemployed.

33. The first step therefore towards re-organization has been the fusion of the Military with the Civil Police. The minimum number of men for each District having been fixed, the complement has been filled by selecting the best of the Sepoys and Burkundazes; the remainder have been discharged with gratuities. The new force under their Officers have taken the place of the old, but the number of posts have been reduced. The number of mounted Police is also less than formerly.

34. The entire Constabulary is under the orders of an Inspector General, who is in direct communication with the Local Government. Subordinate to him are four Deputy Inspectors General, whose control extends over all the Police stationed in a territorial circuit comprising two or more Revenue Divisions. Under these again are the Superintendents, one for each District, assisted by an Uncovenanted Officer. The subordinate grades are designated Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables.

35. The total cost of the new Constabulary, exclusive of the Derajat and Peshawur Divisions, is estimated to amount to twenty-two lakhs; of which the cost of European Superintendence is at present Rupees 3,60,000.

36. In the Derajat and Peshawur Divisions the Police are still directly subordinate to the Magisterial Authorities. The Districts being contiguous to the Afghan and Belooch hills, are exposed to frequent and formidable raids from numerous marauding tribes. The security of our subjects is there no simple matter of Police protection, but may require for its preservation diplomatic negotiation or Military reprisals. The political skein is so intricate, that the several threads must be held by one hand. The Police of these Divisions has, however, been subjected to complete revision. The details of retrenchment have not yet been reported, but a considerable saving has been effected.

37. The Police in large towns and cities has also been reformed. Hitherto it was composed of two bodies: the Thannah or Station Police paid by Government; and the town watchmen for each ward paid from municipal funds. The two bodies have now been formed into one, paid from the local taxes, and organized like the regular Constabulary. Each man has his appointed beat, and is periodically relieved. No part of the new system has given so much satisfaction to the people as the substitution in towns of a vigilant and respectable set of Policemen for the old watchmen.

38. For the preservation of external order, or for the suppression of violent open crime or popular riots, there can be little doubt that the new Constabulary will be found sufficient. But one of the chief reproaches against the Indian Police has always been that much of the crime committed is never reported. Segregated in hamlets each village community forms a society complete in itself and independent of others. In the Punjab this indivisible constitution has been for the most part studiously preserved. The shares of each member, and of the united brotherhood in the land, have been defined and recorded. The relations of the brotherhood to the traders, menials; and non-proprietary residents have been fixed. The connection with the Government Officials is carried on by appointed representatives, and under the common fiscal and general responsibility of the whole community. This corporate constitution much lightens the work of Government. Society is already grouped in sections, bound together naturally, as they never could be by political artifice, with an interior organization sufficient for the control of all the Members. In our early management of the rural Police we, to some extent, deranged the symmetry of this rustic economy. Watchmen were appointed who, being removable only by the Magistrate, gradually ignored their subordination to the heads of the village, on which their salaries were a heavy additional tax. The direct responsibility of the community for the reports and detection of crime was weakened by the intermediate position occupied by the Chowkeedar. At the same time Chowkeedars themselves were inefficient. The community, looking on him as a spy, gave him little information. The watch and ward of the village was performed, as from time immemorial, either by the Burwala or reporter, who was still a village servant, or by several watchers taking it in turn. And when any banded attack had to be repressed, the Chowkeedar undrilled and ill-armed was of no service whatever. Information could be better procured from the Lumburdars; watching could be better effected without the Chowkeedar; and for defence the villagers could depend on themselves. The Dismissal of the Chowkeedars as an experiment has therefore been tried of dismissing the Chowkeedars, and of requiring the Headmen of villages to report to the regular Police the occurrences of the week. The community will still have to keep a Burwala or reporter, but he will be their servant, and look to them only for orders and his pay. They will be jointly responsible themselves for the detection of crime. The experiment has as yet been tried only in the Lahore Division, where it has met with success. It is proposed that one-third of the former pay of the Chowkeedars shall go towards the expense of the regular Constabulary in rural districts. The remainder will be remitted to the village community.

39. Freed as they will certainly be from much petty annoyance, the Lumburdars are still too numerous a body to be influenced in the mass by our Officers. They are too much wrapped up in the affairs of their own villages to care much for the general interests of the State.

Central Jail, has been found to work efficiently under the vigilant supervision of Doctor Dallas. The Inspector-General is himself opposed to the scheme, which he considers incompatible with the primary object of penal incarceration ; but in practice no inconvenience has as yet resulted.

44. The labor of the Prisoners in the Central Jail at Lahore has been let out to a contractor for three years for the average annual sum of 10,000 Rupees, and every facility and encouragement will be given to this mode of disposing of prison labour. Many articles required for the Government Departments can be well made by the prisoners, and with a clear saving to the State.

Jails abolished and saving effected thereby.

Lahore District Jail.	Muzaffargarh.
Sealkote.	Huzara.
Goordaspore.	Rawal.
Simlah.	Goergaon.
Loodiana.	Karnal.
Goosavat.	Jhajpur.

concentration of convicts in fewer prisons conduces to discipline and good supervision.

45. The Jails marginally noted have been closed during the year, and it is estimated that a saving of Rupees 57,913 will accrue from the measure ; whilst
 46. On the whole the tendency of prison management during the year has been towards improvement. In point of economy, cleanliness, and good order, the state of the Jails is highly satisfactory. Education has been more attended to. Incentives to good conduct are afforded, as some think, to an extreme degree. The labor of the prisoners has been more profitably employed ; but in this respect much remains to be done. The success which has been attained is mainly due to the long, active, and deserving superintendence exercised by Doctor Hathaway.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

17. Owing to changes of account, there is some difficulty in accurately comparing in detail the permanent land revenue, its miscellaneous adjuncts, and the tribute and service commutation dues of dependant States for 1859-60 and 1860-61. For the purposes of this report, however,

Comparison of the demands, receipts and balances.

it will be sufficient to show the whole under one head, premising that the balances are exclusively on account of land revenue :—

Year.	Demands.	Collections	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage on demand	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of Balances.
1859-60	1,94,87,744	1,91,03,921	3,83,823	30,695	52,846	1,50,142	1,50,142	97-14-5	2-1-7
1860-61	1,92,93,580	1,86,52,738	12,40,942	60,773	5,48,309	1,67,015	1,64,845	93-5-8	6-10-4

Collections how divided.

48. The Collections for 1860-61 are thus divided :—

Land Tax	...	...	...	Rs. 1,70,95,090
Tribute and Service Commutation	...	...	...	„ 4,45,460
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	„ 5,12,188

49. The difference between the demand of the two years amounts to Rupees 1,93,824. This is more than accounted for by the alienation by sale to the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States of a portion of the Jhujjur District, the Land Revenue of which amounted to Rupees 2,07,105.

50. Excluding the nominal balances, a real deficit of nearly 11 lakhs is shewn, which has accrued owing to the failure of the periodical rains and the consequent entire miscarriage in unirrigated tracts of the autumnal harvest. The drought has been most felt in the Delhi territory and the Cis-Sutlej States bordering thereon. The following exhibits how the revenue of the several Districts has been affected :—

Districts.	Amount of Balances.	Percentage on total Revenue		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	63,066	16	4	0
Goorgaon	2,76,092	23	2	3
Kurnal	37,067	4	9	11
Hissar	1,05,103	23	7	5
Rohtuck	2,71,541	28	9	8
Sirsa	85,182	45	4	6
Umbalab	88,002	19	7	1
Thanesar	1,44,515	36	14	5
	10,73,601	22	5	4

The absence of a privileged class of representative men, whose welfare is identified with that of the Government, makes a gulf between us and our subjects productive of mutual misunderstanding. The Sikh Government, though native to the country, did not dispense with Sikh policy.

such a class. In every *talooqua* or hundred was some landholder endowed with a freehold by the State, and specially attached to its interests. This class has been partially preserved under our revenue arrangements. It forms to a foreign Government a most useful link in the political chain. A stipendiary official cannot penetrate into the social life of the people. It is not perhaps desirable that he should. But it is of great advantage to Government to be able to watch and direct the electricity of popular opinion, which may otherwise unexpectedly explode. We need men with the leisure, the knowledge, and the zeal, to enable them to observe and report the transitions of native thought and habits, and to familiarize us with their tendencies. Such information is almost indispensable to the successful working of the Police, and the

Appointment of Honorary Police Lieutenant-Governor has therefore authorized the Chowdries. grant of *inams* of land of the value of Rupees 150 or 200 per annum, debitable to the Police Department, to selected Zemindars, who become responsible for reporting to the Police the crime which may occur amongst the members of a particular tribe or the inhabitants of a cluster of villages. The experiment requires to be skilfully managed, as the nomination of an individual creates jealousy and heart-burning; but in the Goojranwala District under the supervision of the Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. Forsyth, it has worked well, and is now in course of trial in the sparsely peopled tracts of the Mooltan Division.

40. The plan adopted in the Sealkote district, of settling the thieving families of Sansees and Pukeewaras on waste land belonging to Sealkote reformatory farms. Government has thriven during the year. Some agricultural live stock has been accumulated by the men, and many of the children have been sent to school. Altogether 372 Sansees and 381 Pukeewaras are employed in husbandry. It is observable that in 1860 the number of burglaries in Sealkote fell

Coincident declension of predatory from 314 to 284, and of thefts from 560 to 427. In felonies in the District. Ferozepoor also, where bad characters in default of giving security are worked on the roads, thefts decreased from 340 to 279. In 23 out of 33 Districts there was a considerable increase of theft. The ordinary Police arrangements completely fail in the detection of petty thefts and burglaries; and it is a question of much interest whether or not special restrictive measures used against notorious criminal classes can be made effectual to check the spread of those crimes.

PART IV.—JAILS.

The Statistics show satisfactory 41. The Jail statistics for the year exhibit satisfactory results.

42. The number of admissions during the year was 23,187, being an increase of 1,070 on that of the preceding year. Of these 7,295 were released by acquittal or

appeal. There were also 1,790 convicts released on payment of fine or flogging. The number of convicts in Jail at the end of 1860 was 10,501 or 352 in excess of the number at the end of 1859. The penal statistics shew that 16,048 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; and 36,034 to other penalties not necessarily involving imprisonment. The remarkable healthiness which prevailed in 1859 has continued during

The Jails maintain their character for healthiness. the past year, the only exception in this respect being the Jail at Peshawur. The percentage of sick to

strength throughout the territories under this Government was 3.88; that of mortality

Increased cost of Prisoners owing to high price of grain. 2.33; the cost of each prisoner has been Rs. 20-15-8, or a little more than Rupees 4 in excess of what it was

in the preceding year. This enhanced rate is owing to the high prices of food which have prevailed during the year. The gross expenditure on account of Jails has been Rupees 4,18,043, against which there is a set-off of Rupees 1,69,902, being money realized and expenditure saved by the labor of convicts. The number of juvenile and female convicts has somewhat decreased, but that of second and third convictions has slightly

Progress in the instruction of Prisoners. increased. Better progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners than in the preceding year, as will

be seen by the following figures:—

Able to read and write	...	1859	...	496
		1860	...	600
		Increase	...	104
				—
Able to read only	...	1859	...	3,194
		1860	...	3,802
		Increase	...	608

There has also been some advance in the Manufacturing Department. The profits for 1859 were Rupees 52,406, and for 1860 Rupees 57,837, Also in Manufacturing Department showing an increase of Rupees 5,431, and this result has been obtained with a fewer number of prisoners. The average of these profits calculated over the whole number of prisoners in Jail was:—

For 1859	..	..	..	Rs. 4 9 5
1860	...	...	...	„ 5 12 5

Escapes.

The number of escapes during the year was 11, of which 5 were re-captured.

14. The system of employing as monitors or guards within the wards selected convicts who are excused all other labour, referred to in the report for last year as being tried in the Lahore efficiency of the monitor system.

In the remaining Divisions North and West of the Sutlej the revenue due for 1860-61 was fully realized.

Divisions.	Percentage of Revenue realized.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Trans-Sutlej States	99	7	6
Umritsur	99	12	0
Lahore	98	13	3
Rawal Pindee	99	5	4
Mooltan	97	4	11
Derajat	96	15	0
Peshawur	98	6	5

51. The high price of grain caused by the great demand for food has enabled the agriculturists to realize large profits, wherever their crops could be matured.

52. In 1859-60 the Delhi territory suffered from want of rain. The great Nujjufghur Jheel or Lake became entirely dry, "a thing never before known within the memory of any one."* The villages dependent for irrigation on the Nujjufghur Jheel or its feeder, the Sahibee Nuddee, suffered much distress, and the un-irrigated tracts of the Southern Pergunnah of Delhi and of Pergunnahs Rewaree and Bhora in Goorgaon yielded scanty harvests. The drought was not less felt in the Jhujjur and Rohtuck Districts of the Hissar Division. The Delhi territory, except where irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal or moistened by its vicinity to the Jumna, is naturally sterile. The average fall of rain is small; the soil sandy; water brackish and deep below the surface of the soil, which is in parts diversified by rocks and ravines. A portion of the population are Goojurs and Mewattees, and indifferent husbandmen. The khureef crops partially failed in Umbalah and entirely in Thunesur and Loodianah. Grass dried up, and the herds were taken away from the villages to graze in the valleys inside the Sewalik Range, or on the banks of the rivers.

53. The rains of 1860 almost completely failed in the country between the Jumna and Sutlej; and except where irrigation was available, no autumn or spring crop could be sown. The effects of the previous drought and of the confusion which had reigned during the period of the mutinies soon became visible. Women and children were to be seen in crowds picking wild berries for food. Old unwholesome grain was

sold in the bazars. Numerous deaths from starvation were reported. Herds of cattle perished, and general emigrations from the famine-stricken tract took place. The

Measures taken for the relief of the people. Lieutenant-Governor immediately directed the District Officers to provide work on which unskilled labourers could be employed. The construction of earthen roads and dams, and the excavation of tanks were those found to be best adapted to the necessities of the people. Simultaneously subscriptions for the relief of the starving poor were raised in all parts of the Province. To these an equal sum was added by Government. Large contributions were subsequently received from Bombay, Calcutta, and England; and at the end of May charitable Funds to the amount of £40,000 had been received; relief and work were provided by Local Committees. In the town of Delhi as many as 30,000 persons daily received food from the charitable Fund, at the same time that 16,000 were maintained in the villages of the District. For the same purpose a sum ultimately increased to 35,000 Rupees a month was allotted in the Goorgaon District, where the famine has been most severely felt. Smaller sums were allotted to the Districts of the Hissar Division and Kurnal, Thunesur, and Unhalah. No correct record of the mortality caused by the famine has been kept, but it must have been considerable.

54. The Goorgaon District during the month of June (1861) has suffered from the ravages of Cholera, to which many of the populations may have been pre-disposed by privation.

Improved prospects of 1861-62. 55. It is consolatory to be able to report, after recording a visitation which human power can at best but inadequately alleviate, that the periodical rains of 1861 have set in most favorably. It is, however, doubtful if the agriculturists, impoverished as many of them have become, could have effectually entered upon the tillage of the soil at the right time had not arrangements been made by Government to supply them at once with advances for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle. Charitable grants for similar purposes have also been made by the Relief Committees.

56. In concluding this portion of the subject the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his sense of the valuable services rendered by the Reverend C. Sloggett in his capacity of Honorary Secretary to the Punjab Famine Relief Fund. The acknowledgments of the Government are equally due to the Civil authorities of the afflicted Districts for their active and benevolent exertions.

57. Notwithstanding the inauspiciousness of the seasons, coercive processes used in the collection of the land revenue were rarely resorted to. Coercive process rarely resorted to. The number of *dastaks* or notices issued was 36,670, less by one-fourth than in the previous year. There were 28 cases of personal

confinement ; 48 of distraint of personal property ; 3 of sequestration ; and 2 of alienation of proprietary right.

58. Suits relating to rights in the soil are in the Punjab finally decided in the Revenue Department. It will be seen from the following return that the work is onerous :—

Description of Case.	Number disposed of.		Pending at close of 1860-61.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
Original regular suits	11,729	15,440	Not reported.
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioner.	1,905	2,546	134
Appeals from Ditto to Commissioner .	3,357	3,695	194
Appeals from Commissioner to Financial Commissioner	844	798	41

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND OPIUM.

59. In the collections on account of excise on intoxicating liquors there has been, exclusive of the loss caused by the alienation of a portion of the Delhi territory, a decrease of Rupees 82,484 ; attributable, especially in the Delhi territory, to the unfavourable character of the season. The gross collections for 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 4,18,656. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the issue of the experiment of establishing Sudder Distilleries in Oudh before introducing them into the Punjab, though the measure is warmly advocated by the Financial Commissioner.

60. There was also from the same causes a decrease of Rupees 10,596 in the yield of the excise on intoxicating drugs, which amounted to Rupees 2,38,751. On the subject of Opium a report is about to be submitted to the Supreme Government. In the plains the cultivation does not exceed 5,000 acres. But in the Kangra Hills Opium of good quality is grown, manufactured and exported both into Thibet and into the Punjab Provinces.

PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

61. The receipts under this head show an increase of no less than Rupees 12,48,205. The total collections for 1860-61 amount to Rupees 62,04,374. The revenue was realized in the two years from the several Departments in the following proportions :—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Delhi Customs Line	27,00,619	33,73,778
Indus Preventive Line and Scinde Saugor Salt Revenue Department...	21,69,707	27,40,720
Trans-Indus	78,690	87,855
Sutlej Preventive Line	1,153	2,021
	49,56,169	62,04,374

The duty on Salt imported across the Delhi Customs Line was in the month of March 1861 raised from Rupees 2-8-0 to Rupees 3-0-6 per maund. It is in contemplation to raise the price of Salt at the Mines of Scinde Saugor Salt Mines. Pind Dadun Khan from Rupees 2-2-0 to Rupees 2-8-0 per maund. Arrangements are also being made for the imposition of a duty on saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej. Such produce already pays duty on crossing the Delhi Customs Line. The revenue from Customs and Salt now equals one-third of the land tax. It is not however levied exclusively from the population of the Punjab.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

62. As might be anticipated in a year of drought, there has been large increase of Canal or Water revenue amounting to Rupees 2,23,135. The gross collections for 1860-61 amount to Rupees 7,12,574.

PART V.—OCTROI AND INCOME TAXES.

63. The Octroi remained in force as a source of Imperial Revenue up to the end of October 1860. The gross collections during six months amounted to Rupees 10,35,267, which, added to the Amount collected from Octroi for the first half of the year.

collections of the last six months of 1859-60, make up the income for one year to

Income tax collected during the last six months. Rupees 20,11,074. For the last six months of 1860-61 the Income tax was collected. The Lieutenant-Governor's instructions under which this tax was assessed will be found in the Appendix I. In general it has been found unadvisable to serve the notices and forms required by the Act. They have been distributed only to

Modes of assessment adopted.

Natives of considerable wealth, and to Europeans. The actual method of assessment has been left in a great measure to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners. In the towns of Delhi and Peshawur the assessor has fixed the quota of each individual. At Lahore and Umritsur a total was fixed for each guild or trade, which the Members willingly apportioned amongst themselves. The License tax was fixed at the same time but has not been collected. The dissatisfaction which

Dissatisfaction with the Income tax has worn away. was at first felt at the imposition of the tax has, in some degree, worn away; but in every town there is a

large party of the traders who would hail with gladness the revival of the Octroi. It is obvious that the rich have a direct interest in evading the equitable assessment of the Income tax, and the ignorance of the poorer classes leads them to unite in the opposition. It is probable, however, that a year's experience will enlighten the common people as to their true interests.

64. The demand on account of Income tax amounts only to Rupees 3,99,674 for six months. The following figures show the proportion to be paid by each division :—

Delhi	...	...	...	...	Rupees	57,493
Hissar	...	...	...	...	"	22,525
Cis-Sutlej States	...	...	...	...	"	41,188
Trans-Sutlej States	...	...	...	...	"	30,471
Lahore	...	...	...	...	"	28,047
Umritsur	...	...	...	...	"	1,19,802
Rawul Pindee	...	...	...	...	"	32,145
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	"	28,179
Derajat	...	...	...	...	"	24,928
Peshawur	...	...	...	...	"	14,896

65. Extreme care has been taken to ensure a really light and moderate assessment at the beginning. The result (even allowing that the estimate of income is below the mark) is strongly indicative of the poverty of the non-agricultural portion of the population. It is of great importance, however, to have asserted the principle that the mercantile community, whose interests are peculiarly secured under our Government, shall contribute in a fair degree to its expenses.

PART VI.—STAMPS.

(Exclusive of Postage Stamps.)

66. Under this head, notwithstanding the introduction of the Stamp Act (the effect of which is to double the cost of Law Stamps in the Punjab), there has been a decrease of Rupees 86,555. The extraordinary income of 1859-60 amounting to Rupees 7,36,701 (according to the most recent return) was due to the increase of litigation during that year owing to a change in the period of limitation of suits. Compared with the income of 1858-59, *viz.*, Rupees 4,17,335, the return of the year under review, amounting to Rupees 6,51,046, shows a large excess. The Financial Commissioner has observed that the provisions of the Acts are not as yet strictly complied with. He adds that "the bulk of the transactions of our agricultural population, however, are upon so small a scale, that the provisions of the Act, if strictly observed, would, I believe, be almost intolerable; and it is my opinion that if the use of day books and ledgers of stamped paper were permitted in lieu of stamped bonds and receipts for all sums under five or even ten Rupees, the arrangement would be advantageous to all parties."

67. It will be seen from the subjoined Statement that there has been an aggregate increase of Revenue from all sources of Rupees 3,19,922. The actual collections from land revenue of all kinds have diminished by Rupees 10,51,283. Of this sum Rupees 2,07,105 are nominal, being the land revenue of the Jhujjar District, sold. The remainder, Rupees 8,44,178, is the loss caused by the failure of the autumnal crop; and the decline of Rupees 82,484 in the Abkaree income is due to the same cause. It is satisfactory to observe that while these losses are temporary and inevitable from calamity of season, there has been an increase of Rupees 12,50,598 in the Salt and Customs Revenue, of which a large proportion is likely to be permanent; of Rupees 2,23,135 in the Canal income due to the extension of irrigation in a rainless season; and of Rupees 3,39,014 from Income tax, which, however, unless the License Tax be imposed, will not re-appear. On the whole, considering the character of the season, the collection of revenue has been more punctual than could have been anticipated.

YEAR.	Land Tax including Tribute and Miscellaneous.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt and Customs.	Canal Income.	Trade and Income Tax.	Stamps.	Postal, Toshakhana and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1859-60 {	Rs. 1,91,03,921	7,45,357	49,56,918	4,89,489	9,75,807	7,36,702	18,77,547	2,88,85,686
• {	£. 19,10,392	74,535	495,691	48,943	97,580	78,670	1,87,754	28,88,568
1860-61 {	Rs. 1,80,52,638	6,18,463	62,07,511	7,12,574	13,14,821	6,50,946	16,48,655	2,92,05,608
• {	£. 1,805,263	61,846	6,20,751	71,257	1,31,482	65,094	1,64,865	20,20,560
Difference {	Rs. -10,51,283	-1,26,894	+ 12,50,598	+ 2,28,135	+ 3,39,014	-85,756	-2,28,892	+ 3,19,922
• {	£. -105,128	-12,689	+ 1,25,039	+ 22,313	+ 33,901	-8,575	-22,889	+ 31,992

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

68. In the last report the causes which led to the Superintendence of the Tehsilce and Village Vernacular Schools being imposed on the District Officers, whilst the direction of the Training Schools for Vernacular teachers and of the Zillah Anglo-vernacular Schools was reserved to the Inspectors of Public Instruction, were explained at length. The results by which during the past year the change has been followed will now be briefly noted.

69. Several circumstances combined have tended to diminish the attendance on the Vernacular Schools. The famine and the dearth of provisions would at any time have had this effect; but during the past year the levy of tuition fees has been strictly enforced, and the expenses of living and education have thus simultaneously increased. New rules striking off from the registers the names of Scholars absent for a certain period have also been introduced. Many of the best teachers have been temporarily withdrawn from their own Schools to pass through a course of instruction in the Training institutions, and some of the Tehsilce have become Zillah Schools.

70. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that the number of pupils at the Vernacular Schools is less than at the end of 1859-60. There are now only 123 instead of 140 Tehsilce Schools, with 6,437 instead of 10,353 scholars, and an average daily attendance of 4,564 instead of 7,636.

71. The Village Schools also have been reduced from 1,704 to 1,686, the number of scholars has fallen from 37,000 to 32,165, and the daily attendance from about 30,000 to 26,867.

72. It is believed, however, that the decline of these Schools will not long endure. The causes from which it has occurred are for the most part fortuitous, and in more prosperous years the attendance may be expected to increase under a stricter system and improved tuition.

73. The management of the Civil Authorities has been found to be defective in one respect. Many of the Tehsildars are not competent to conduct any searching examination even of these elementary Schools. A qualified Native drawing a salary (varying with the number of Schools), and travelling allowance, has therefore been placed at the disposal of each District Officer for the purpose of supervising the educational details of the Schools in a manner less superficial than that in which the visitation of the Tehsildar is necessarily conducted.

74. No more elaborate inspection is as yet required, nor would it repay the cost. In general these Schools are in the lowest stage of development. To expend large

sums on their supervision before infusing some principle of improvement would be useless. The true means of unfolding their powers must be inward not external, and

Deficiency of the present Teacher, can be attained only by educating the teachers. But and difficulty of setting him aside. the work is one of time. The incumbent teachers cannot be set aside without alienating the people. They are averse too to quit their homes for any length of time, and it has been found necessary to limit their first attendance at the Normal Schools to six months. But it has been proved that this training, slight as it must be, is sufficient to create a marked difference in the management of a Village School. The trained master, though he may not much increase his knowledge, acquires a better method of communicating it, and a clearer view of his own deficiencies.

75. The Normal Schools are eight in number, and are placed at Delhi, Umballah, Jullundur, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Dehra Normal Schools. Ismael Khan, and Peshawur. The number of teachers receiving instruction increased during the year from 325 to 431, and the daily attendance from 292 to 352. Of the teachers, 334 were Mahomedans and only 111 Hindoos; altogether 273 received certificates of proficiency. A manual of directions has been furnished to the teachers in training, relating to their attendance, conduct, and studies. No striking improvement in Vernacular education can be looked for until the present generation of teachers has passed away. In the meantime the vain fears of the people on the subject are being rapidly dispersed.

76. In accordance with the scheme initiated in 1859-60, the number of superior Zillah Schools has been raised from 6 to 20; and the number of inferior reduced from 6 to 3. The number of scholars at the close of the year was 2,309, and the average daily attendance throughout the twelvemonth 2,018.

77. The following extract from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1860-61 will explain the general character of these important Schools :—

“ The curriculum for Zillah Schools has been framed on the basis of that adopted after long experience in the School classes of the Government Colleges and high Schools of the North-Western Provinces. The main principles observed in it are, that classification must depend on the English attainments of pupils. Nothing but confusion and failure result from attempting to preserve a separate classification for English and Vernacular studies. Distinct departments in each language with the boys arranged in classes according to their attainments in each was tried for many years; but with the concurrence of every educational Officer of experience that system has been superseded of late years by that which I have adopted. It will be some time before it can work smoothly, for many boys who are now mere beginners of the English language have made considerable progress in the Vernacular, and by the new classification being in a low class, are required to read very simple Oordoo works. These, however, they can master very quickly, and by applying the spare hours of their Vernacular studies to pushing

on in English, they will be able to qualify themselves before their class fellows for promotion to a higher class. The greater intelligence too they have gained by their Vernacular studies will assist them considerably in conquering the difficulties of English, so that their rise will doubtless be rapid, until they reach the class for which they are fitted both by their acquirements in English and in the Vernacular. "Another principle is, that English shall be taught simply as a language during the first few years of a boy's education. General knowledge he must acquire through the medium of his own tongue until he is sufficiently conversant with English to understand an English work on any subject like Arithmetic, History, or Geography, with tolerable ease. Having acquired some proficiency in these subjects by his previous course of reading, he will in the higher classes be able to revise his knowledge with the aid of more advanced English treatises.

"The curriculum being designed theoretically for boys who are supposed to have no knowledge either of English or the Vernacular, on entering a Government School, the greater time in the lower classes is prescribed for the study of the latter, which is of the first importance. Practically most boys entering Zillah Schools have some knowledge of their own tongue, and so more time can be given by them to the acquisition of English. As the pupil advances to the upper classes, the time for studying English is gradually increased, and that allowed for the Vernacular appears rather short in consequence, it must be remembered that a pupil of that standing has acquired such a mastery of his own language as to be able to carry on his Vernacular studies to a great extent out of School hours, and almost without the aid of a master.

"The object aimed at in this curriculum is to educate a pupil up to the standard of the Calcutta University, and all the studies lead gradually up to that point. For this purpose the test books in the first or highest Vernacular class will be those ordained by the University for candidates for matriculation at the next December's matriculation."

78. The progress of the Zillah Schools has been retarded by the difficulty experienced in procuring efficient English Masters, and a supply of the requisite books.

79. The following description of the Delhi Zillah School, which is one of the best, will give a clear idea of the actual condition of these institutions at the present time :—

"The number of scholars has increased from 277 to 344 at the close of the year ; the average daily attendance from 218 to 339. No less than 289 boys are learning English. The number of Hindoos is greatly in excess of Mahomedans, there being 321 of the former and 17 of the latter. I held a very strict examination of this School in December last, chiefly by written papers, and was well satisfied by the progress of

the classes since the previous annual examination. Lala Ramchundra, the head master, had evidently exerted himself to improve the institution; and had been ably assisted, by Wuzeer Ali and the rest of his Educational Staff. At the same time many defects were brought to light, which the masters are now endeavoring to rectify. Translation and Composition in English were found, as might have been expected, the weakest point in the study of the upper classes. The lower classes struck me as very promising indeed. Great attention had been paid to English writing, and marked improvement in this respect was visible. The English pronunciation of the pupils struck His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as decidedly faulty, when he briefly inspected the institution in February last. The public distribution of prizes and scholarships took place in the middle of March; and, owing to circumstances, was not so well attended as it usually has been. The Native gentlemen who gave scholarships last year continue them for this, and another was added."

80. The Lahore Zillah School, in which there is a class exclusively for the sons of the Native chiefs and gentry, has made satisfactory progress under Mr. Beddy the head master.

Satisfactory progress of the Lahore Zillah School.

81. Zillah Schools in various stages of advancement are now established at the following places:—

UMBALAH CIRCLE.—Delhi, Goorgaon, Ferozepore, Thuneysur, Simla, Rohtuck, Hissar, Jhujjur and Kurnal.

There are also excellent Anglo-Vernacular Schools under the direction of Missionaries at Delhi, Umbalah and Loodianah.

LAHORE CIRCLE.—Rahon, Hoshiarpore, Umritsur, Buttala, Lahore, Goojranwalah, Mooltan, Jhung and Sealkote.

82. In this Circle also are very good Missionary Schools. That at Lahore under the able and experienced superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Foreman is considered the best in the Punjab Provinces. The others are at Umritsur, Mooltan, and Sealkote.

RAWUL PINDEE CIRCLE.—Goojrat, Shahpore, Jhelum, Dehra Ghazee Khan, and Abbottabad.

83. There is also a Missionary School at Rawul Pindce, and a smaller one at Khairabad, attended chiefly by the Sepoys of the 24th Punjab Infantry, which is composed of Muzbee Sikhs. The School at Peshawur under the direction of the Reverend Mr. J. McCarthy, is, with reference to the character of the population, a remarkable institution. It contains 135 boys, and there is a branch School in the Cantonments, which contains 45.

It is a promising sign that some of the Mahomedan Khans of the frontier have sent their sons to this School.

School Houses.

84. During the year many Zillah and Village School Houses have been erected.

Grants-in-aid to Missionary and Private Schools.

85. The sums granted in aid of Missionary and private institutions amount to Rupees 2,337 per mensem, or £2,800 per annum.

86. There are now 38 Schools for females containing 812 girls, with an average daily attendance of 671. Of these Schools 29 are in the Julundhur District, and have been established through the personal influence of Captain Elphinstone, the Deputy Commissioner.

"He commenced by impressing on the people the importance of educating their daughters as well as their sons. This being admitted, he encouraged those who showed the greatest readiness to support his views to open a School, and promised pecuniary aid on the part of Government. Several of the old indigenous tutors who were in the habit of teaching the Koran by rote, have been induced by the offer of regular salaries to agree that they will give up teaching the Koran during School hours and steadily pursue the Government scheme of studies. The attendance has been enlarged by the liberal distribution of books and presents in cash and clothes.*"

Statistics of Cost.

87. The following Table exhibits the cost of the several classes of Schools and the aggregate expenditure on education during the year:—

Present No of Schools.	Description of School.	Aggregate expenditure from all sources.	Chargeable to Imperial Revenues	Chargeable to one per cent Educational Cess Fund.	COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
					Total cost 1859-60.	Total cost 1860-61.	Cost to Government 1859-60.	Cost to Government 1860-61.
20	Superior Zillah Schools ...	55,306	49,025	.....	24 14 0	35 5 1	12 1 0	24 5 10
3	Inferior Zillah Schools ...	2,610	2,520	.....	.....	10 5 9	.....	10 0 0
123	Tehsil Schools ...	35,470	954	32,514	5 14 0	6 7 10	5 9 0	0 2 9
7,698	Village Schools ...	1,21,773	1,020	1,22,359	4 8 4	4 10 3	.....	0 1 0
98	Female Schools ...	1,420	2	605	8 1 11	2 2 0	8 1 11	0 0 1
10	Private Schools (superior) ...	35,905	16,320	.....	11 8 0	22 15 3	3 3 0	10 0 11
10	Private Schools (inferior) ...	9,399	3,709	.....	22 1 0	25 10 11	7 10 6	8 9 7
8	Normal Schools ...	29,968	9,891	20,059	52 3 0	85 3 6	52 3 0	23 1 1
	General Establishment and other charges ...	1,07,501	67,877	39,624	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Excess of receipts over charges	16,632	2,941	13,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,18,510	1,48,853	2,29,101	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Director's Report, 1860-61.

88. It will be observed that the sum granted by the State has not exceeded £15,000. But the state of the Imperial revenues has not admitted of a larger grant being made. The total population of the ten Commissionerships of the Punjab Provinces is 14,794,611 souls. If it be assumed that one-eighth is formed of children of a School-going age, then at the cheapest rate of education, or Rupees 4-8-0, a sum of Rupees 83,21,967 is required for the general diffusion of the most elementary learning. It will be long before funds so large can be provided ; but, with improved finances, it is hoped that a liberal support of the institutions, which during the past year have been placed on firm foundations, will not be denied by a Government, the safety as well as the duty of which consists in the dissipation of ignorance and error.

89. Copies of the Holy Scriptures in English, the Vernacular, and Romanized Oordoo have been placed in the Libraries of all Government Schools ; and to pupils desiring it, instruction may be given in the Bible out of School hours by Christian teachers, whether Native or English.

90. The year 1860-61 will be memorable for the opening of the Medical College at Lahore. The students qualifying for appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeons are as yet only five in number. The lower class for Native Doctors contains about 40 or 50 pupils. The College is under the direction of Mr. Scriven as Principal, and Doctor Brown as Chemical Examiner.

91. The Educational Department has remained under the active and systematic control of Captain Fuller, who has given full effect to the reforms devised by the Lieutenant-Governor.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

92. During the year under review the outlay on *Military Works* has been less than in previous years : larger progress has been made in works of *Internal Improvement*.

93. The following General Summary shows the classification of the Public Works of the Punjab Provinces, with the estimated and actual expenditure under each head during the year.

These figures are the general totals, including new works provided for, emergent works not provided for, &c., &c., and all repairs :—

				EXPENDITURE 1860-61.		
				Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Military	...	...	...	15,41,761	10,41,761	9,41,123
Judicial	..	..	..	1,84,545	1,84,545	74,977
Revenue	..	..	..	35,407	35,407	18,889
Ecclesiastical	..	..	..	75,069	75,069	66,235
Educational	..	..	..	24,350	24,350	11,815
General	..	..	..	65,512	65,512	41,991
Agricultural (Irrigation)	..	..	..	10,31,842	10,31,842	9,43,732
Communications	..	..	..	15,21,405	15,21,405	11,78,060
Electric Telegraph	..	..	..	9,200	9,200	10,110
Direction	..	..	..	2,62,856	2,62,856	2,59,966
Establishment and Contingencies.	..	..	..	8,09,729	8,09,729	10,05,587
Total	...	...	...	55,61,676	50,61,676	45,51,985

I.—MILITARY.

94. Military Works are classified under the Sub-heads *Fortifications, Cantonments* (Roads, Drainage, &c.), *Accommodation for Troops, Ordnance, Commissariat, Stud.*

95. The principal works of this class have been the prosecution of the defences of the Fort of *Delhi*, and the clearances around the Fort walls; defences of the Fort of *Atock*; improvements on the Fort of *Kohat*. The clearances of old city buildings around the Fort of *Delhi* have been of great extent and importance. On this work employment was provided for a large number of the starving poor. A sum of Rupees 50,000, from the amount assigned to Famine works, was allotted to these clearances, a description of work which afforded ready employment of the kind required, adapted for unskilled labour.

96. Ordinary repairs of roads, planting road trees, drainage, clearance, &c.

97. A commencement has been made just before the close of the official year of the Barracks within the Palace enclosure of *Delhi*.
 Accommodation for Troops. The troops continue to be quartered chiefly in Native buildings of various character; part belonging to the Palace; some affording very good, and others very indifferent, accommodation. The new Barracks will be double-storied having cast iron girders and roof work. Those now commenced will be completed and used one story high in the first instance.

New Barracks at *Kussowlee* were nearly completed at the close of the year.

At *Meean Meer* two Barracks, built with the iron frames received from England, have been completed in the Artillery Lines. Plunge baths and other minor buildings have been provided for the European Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.

At *Umritsur* one wing of the European Hospital in Cantonment has been nearly completed; and quarters for married soldiers have been erected, with iron frames, the same as provided for the ordinary Barracks.

At *Ferozepore* the iron-framed Barracks commenced in the previous year have been completed with large transepts in the centre of each Barrack, forming dining rooms; and with accommodation in end rooms for Non-Commissioned Officers.

At *Mooltan*, the iron-framed Barracks have been completed according to the original arrangement. Some small alterations remain to be completed, to fit the end rooms for Non-Commissioned Officers of the European Hospital, the one wing sanctioned has been completed. Quarters for Medical Subordinates are in progress.

Two more Barracks have been built at *Rawul Pindee*, the same as the three built in the previous year; these five are complete with partial exception of flooring. Two Barracks for married soldiers have also been built and occupied. With these, the Barrack accommodation at *Rawul Pindee* is completed for the present, sufficing for the actual strength of the Force at that Station.

The quarters for married Soldiers at *Murree* have been finished, completing the accommodation demanded for European troops at that Depot.

The Hospital in the Fort of *Attock* has been completed, and improvements to the Officers' quarters.

At *Nowshera* two Barracks have been fitted up and occupied as quarters for the Regimental Officers, with out-offices.

98. The Magazine at *Delhi* has been fitted with powder racks. The Powder Magazine and Ordnance Officer's quarters at *Attock* have been completed. Nothing further during the past year under this head, but petty works of the most ordinary kind and repairs.

Commissariat,

99. For this Department Liquor Godowns have been commenced at *Subathoo* and *Kussowlee*.

100. Certain old Military buildings of the deserted Cantonment at *Kurnal* have been repaired for the use of the Remount Depot now established at that station.

101. The provided and actual expenditure in each of the above sub-divisions of Military Works during the past year has been :—

	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Fortifications	1,07,905	89,799
Cantonments	98,763	53,798
Accommodation for Troops	7,64,977	7,08,123
Ordnance	37,848	8,134
Commissariat	32,208	5,644
Stud	...	1,452
Total	10,41,761	9,26,950

102. During the past year a new arrangement has been put into practice with respect to the Military works connected with the Frontier works executed by local Military Authorities. several scattered posts of the Punjab Irregular Force on the Western Frontier ; the execution of all minor works, and repairs generally, being undertaken by the local Military Authorities without Public Works agency. The result has been very satisfactory. A great saving has been effected of the expense of subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department, as well as relief of Public Works Officers having duties extending over a large range of country, and who are thus enabled to give their attention more entirely to works really demanding professional direction and supervision. The continuance of this system, worked during the past year experimentally, has been recommended.

II.—JUDICIAL.

103. Some necessary alterations have been carried out in the Deputy Commissioner's Kutchery at *Dhumsala*.

A Kutchery for the Commissioner of the Division has been built at *Murree*.

A new Kutchery has been commenced at *Abbottabad* in Huzara for the Deputy Commissioner.

At *Hurreepore*, in the same District, a building has been purchased to be used for a similar purpose.

III.—REVENUE.

164. The only works to be noticed under this head during the past year are those connected with the *Khewra Salt Mines* near *Pind Dadun Khan*, namely, further excavation of the ascending gallery of the mine called the Buggy Mine; continuation of the little aqueduct consisting of a wooden trough on masonry piers, for bringing fresh water from the head of the gorge, all the water near the mines and residence of the miners being salt; and the completion of the principal road to the foot of the hill below the mines, and rivetment wall along the *Khewra* stream. Some expenditure has also been incurred on the communications with the mouths of the mines: these roads require further improvement. Some improvements in the mode of working the mines are also in contemplation.

IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

105. Saint Paul's Church, *Umbalah*, has been completed. The haste with which the finishing work was latterly pushed on by the immediate Superintendent, with a view to accelerate completion, led to the execution of some very inferior workmanship, which has had to be renewed. This renewal is now in progress.

Alterations have been made in the old Church Bungalow at the same Station, now to be used as a Presbyterian place of worship.

Some alterations have been made in the interior of the building used as a Church at *Anarkullee, Lahore* (Saint James's), to provide additional accommodation.

The temporary Church at *Moollan*, built with iron Barrack frames, has been completed.

The spire of Trinity Church, *Sealkote*, has been completed. The stone cross was fixed in its place shortly before the close of the official year. The scaffolding had to be taken down, and little else remained to complete the whole edifice as designed.

The Church at *Peshawar* has been opened for service. It is not yet in all respects finished. The tower, part of the external plastering, the steps, &c., remain to be completed.

Small Churches, of three several standard plans and sizes, adapted for small Stations, with very limited Christian communities, are in progress at *Goorgaon, Kurnal, Hissar, Rohtuck, Sirsa, Goordaspore, Mudhopore, Goojrat, Shahpore, Jhung, Moozufferghur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Bunnoo, and Kohat*. These are of the general appearance and plan of the little Church at *Goojranwalla*, which has been in use for some time.

106. The majority of the above are being erected under the superintendence of the local Civil Officers, not by the direct agency of the Public Works Department.

PART V.—EDUCATIONAL.

107. Additions have been made to the Lawrence Asylum Buildings at *Sunawar* near *Kussowlee*. The Head Master's house has been finished, also the quarters of the second and third Masters. The Normal School and house for Normal School Master have been completed. Additional work is in progress in the Boys' School. A new building is in progress, on the completion of which, by a modification of existing arrangements, accommodation will be provided for the Head School Mistress and two Assistants. The work on these buildings is chiefly superintended by the Principal of the Asylum.

108. No other educational buildings constructed during the past year under the Public Works Department. Some School houses are among the works executed by the local Civil Authorities to be noticed below.

PART VI.—GENERAL.

109. This heading comprises works executed for the Local Government, for the Public Works Department, Post Office, Charitable and Scientific Institutions, and Miscellaneous.

A building at Lahore has been altered to accommodate the Offices of the Accountant and Civil Pay Master, as a temporary arrangement.

A scheme is in contemplation for the erection of a large building for permanent Public Offices of the Local Government.

The enclosure wall and other minor works connected with Government House, Lahore, have been completed.

A building has been erected at Murree for Secretariat and Electric Telegraph Offices.

Further expenditure has been incurred on the extension, and accessory arrangements of the Workshops at Madhopore.

Nothing for this Department during the past year beyond petty works and repairs.

Additions have been made to the Lunatic Asylum at *Lahore*, to afford increased accommodation for the reception of patients from out-stations.

The new Civil Dispensary at Delhi was nearly ready at the close of the year.

A commencement has been made of the foundation works of the "Lawrence Institution" at *Delhi*. This work has since been suspended, a preference being given at the present time to works which can be carried on with unskilled labour, so as to afford employment to the distressed poor during the time of scarcity.

Scientific Institutions.

PART VII.—AGRICULTURAL.

(IRRIGATION.)

110. The whole projected length of this canal, main line and branches, is 477½ miles. The portions in progress during the past official year are—

Main Channel	...	...	...	140 miles.
Lahore Branch	...	...	...	62 "
Kussoor Branch	...	...	...	30 "
Subraon Branch	...	...	...	30 "
Escapes and Miscellaneous Channels	...	...	...	25 ..

Total 287 miles.

The total excavation up to the close of the past year has been 1,066,000,000 (1,066 millions) cubic feet. The amount of excavation remaining to complete the abovenamed sections, on which work is now going on, is 70,000,000 (70 millions) cubic feet. This, at the same rate of progress as during the past year, should be completed, if no interruption occurs, by March 1862. The main channel, as far as the Vahn Escape, is expected to be open by November next. The lower portion of the main channel is not yet in progress.

The extensive *Hill Torrent works*, near the head of the canal, for diverting the flood stream of the Chukkee River from the canal bank, and carrying it off by a new channel, are advanced so far that part of the floods of this year are expected to be passed through the deep Dhangoo Cutting. A small portion of the cutting still remains to be executed.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the excavation of the *Rajbhas* or distributing channels. There are now—

48 Miles opened.

162 " ready, and will be available for the Rubbee of 1861-62.

53 " in progress.

In addition to the above 48 miles of distributing channel opened, there is the old *Huslee Canal*, 104 miles in length, now annexed to the Baree Doab Canal.

There are certain lands below the head of the Canal irrigated direct from the Ravee. Apprehensions were at one time entertained that the withdrawal of the large body of water taken by the Canal might be injurious to this other irrigation. These apprehensions have been removed. The supply of water is found ample to meet both demands.

Lock-gates for the Canal, and the apparatus for regulating the supply of water at the heads of the Rajbhas, have been made up during the past year in the *Canal Workshops* at *Madhopore*.

The total amount expended on the Canal during the past year has been—

Original Works	...	...	Rs. 6,16,311
Repairs	...	...	„ 1,12,438
Establishments and Contingencies	...	...	„ 2,19,529

Total Rupees 9,48,278

The total cost from the commencement of the work to the close of the past year has been Rupees 1,06,27,276, including expenditure on the Huslee Canal.

The past year was the first year of *Revenue* from the Boree Dyab Canal. The following figures represent the principal facts under this head:—

Area irrigated	...	Kunals *8,68,812
Total value of crops	...	Rupees 25,35,945
Total income	...	„ 2,26,876

Inundation Canals.

111. Of the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, the *Katora* and *Sohag* projects have been resumed.

In the *Khanwah* there has during the past year, as in the year previous, been a deficient supply of water, caused partly by insufficient clearance, and partly by the low state of the river. Measures are being taken to rectify the defective clearance.

Revenue from the Upper Sutlej Canals during the past year.

	Khanwah.	Sohag.	Total.
Water rent	381 7 7	3,222 12 10	3,604 4 5
Miscellaneous	211 12 4	211 12 5	423 8 9
	593 3 11	3,434 9 3	4,027 13 2

* Acres 90,505.

The clearances of the *Lower Sutlej Canals* have been carried on by the usual means of statute labour, commutable by a payment of 4 annas a day per man. The produce of this commutation, Rupees 43,511, has been applied to the improvement of the Canals, and of the roads along the banks.

The clearances of the *Indus Canals* have cost during the past year Rupees 35,518, and repair of bunds Rupees 6,476. The clearance of these Canals has been executed by hired labour, half at the expense of Government, and half at the expense of the Zemindars.

The areas irrigated from these Canals during the past two years have been—

1859-60	...	...	...	Beegahs	*1,63,555
1860-61	...	...	...	„	†2,28,190

112. During the past year the cutting away of the right bank of the River Indus, near *Dera Ismael Khan* having begun to seriously threaten the city and cantonment, measures were taken to protect them against further encroachment by throwing out spurs from the banks at certain points, with the view of aiding the several streams into which the river is divided to pass more largely down an eastern channel at this part of the river's course, and so reduce the force and volume of the current in the channel passing *Dera Ismael Khan*. These operations have been up to the present time so far successful that a much larger body of water than before has been thrown into the desired channel; and from the diminished current at the part affected, a shoal has begun to be deposited where the cutting of the bank had most seriously advanced towards the city and station. Though not effecting so much as is desirable, the result of the operations has been thus far satisfactory; and the indications they have afforded will be taken advantage of in extending and improving the works after the river has fallen, whereby it may be hoped that in the floods of next year they will be attended with entire success.

The total expenditure under the Director of Canals in the Punjab during the past year has been—

New Works	...	...	...	Rupees	6,63,518
Repairs	...	...	...	„	1,68,620
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	...	„	3,09,459

Total Rupees 11,41,597

113. These Canals, formerly included in the North-Western Provinces, continue to be under the direction of the Superintendent General of Irrigation in those Provinces.

Western Jumna Canals.

The chief works on these canals continue to be the improvement of the imperfect alignments and faulty construction of the original channels opened by the Mahomedan

* Acres 63,148.

† Acres 25,079.

Emperors, which channels were for the most part adopted when the canals were re-opened by the British Government. Improvements have been effected on various parts of the Canals during the past year at a cost of Rupees 36,606. Expenditure on repairs during the past year Rupees 68,429.

The area irrigated from the Western Jumna Canals has largely increased during the year under review. The measuring Establishments have been found insufficient to complete the measurements in time for this report, and an increase has just been made to their strength, to accelerate the completion of the measurements and of the Revenue returns.

Irrigation Works, Delhi Division.	114. Certain improvements have been made on the Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works at a cost of Rupees 3,605 0 0		
	Expenditure on repairs	...	„ 1,224 0 0

The total expenditure under this head (Irrigation) during the past year has been—

New Works	...	...	Rupees 7,03,729
Repairs	...	...	„ 2,38,273
Establishments and Contingencies	...	...	„ 4,62,870

Total Rupees 14,04,873

PART VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

115. On the first portion of the *Grand Trunk Road* within these Provinces, from *Delhi to the Sutlej* (the 7th and part of the 8th Division) there have been no new works of importance during the past year, with exception of those connected with the large Hill torrents near Umbalah. A bridge over the Sursotee has been completed at a cost of Rupees 17,998. The orders of the Supreme Government have now been received on the other bridge projects belonging to these rivers, and the work will be pushed on during the current year. On the beds of the unbridged channels in these divisions of the road metalled causeways have been laid down, furnishing a good roadway and easy means of transit, only temporarily interrupted at intervals by the brief floods which pass over the causeway.

On 37 miles of this section of the road new metalling has been laid down during the past year.

From Loodiana, where the Trunk Road meets the Sutlej, the road proceeds by two lines to Lahore, *via* Ferozepore (continuation of the 8th Division) and *via* Jullundur (the 9th Division). From Loodiana to Ferozepore there has been no work required during the past year beyond current repairs. From Ferozepore to Lahore is a new road now being made. Of the embankments 16 miles have been completed. The earth-

work of the remaining part of the line has been reduced, and will be soon finished. A beginning has been made of the metalling, and a further considerable quantity of metal has been collected. Road bungalows have been built for the use of the officers in charge of the works.

Of the line from *Loodiana viâ Jullundur to Lahore*, the earth-work of the portion from Jullundur to the Beas has been completed during the past year, and has received one coat of metal, completing metalled communication along the whole line of the Trunk Road from Calcutta to Lahore. A second coat of metalling is in progress, but the road was opened for traffic with one coat, and with temporary wooden bridges.

On the prolongation of the Trunk line, the *Lahore and Peshawur Road*, the amount of work done during the past year was not so great as had been anticipated. Scarcity of labor at one time, and at another the difficulty of procuring cattle in consequence of the drought and want of forage, occasioned this retardation of work. These causes are no longer affecting the work, and it is being pushed on with increased expedition.

From *Lahore to the Chenab* (Wuzeerabad) the earth-work, which has been very extensive, is expected to be complete about August next. From the *Chenab to the Jhelum* it is nearly completed. In this, the 1st Division, from the *Ranee to the Jhelum*, 100 miles, metalling has just been commenced. Broken boulders, kunkur, and bricks are used. Of the 57,00,000 cubic feet of metalling material required, 13,00,000 have been collected. Five timber bridges in this Division have been completed during the past year, one of 30 feet water-way, two of 120 feet, one 150, and one 180 feet. Three more bridges remain to be built in this Division.

The next 49 miles of the road, from Jhelum, form the 2nd Division. Cuttings and embankments are in progress. Of the four bridges required, three are in course of construction, having masonry piers and timber superstructure. The fourth, over the Deena Nullah, it is proposed to build with masonry arches.

The 3rd Division embraces the next 47 miles of the road, through hilly country, to the Chablat River. During the past year about 18,00,000 cubic feet of digging has been executed in widening, deepening, and sloping the excavations and embankments of the road already opened. One large culvert and three drain bridges have been completed, one timber bridge of three spans and one masonry bridge of one arch. Four more bridges remain to be built in this Division of broken stone for metalling, 4,24,000 cubic feet have been collected.

The 4th Division extends from the Chablat River to Peshawur, 66½ miles; in two sub-divisions Cis and Trans-Indus. Of the former the cuttings and embankments are approaching completion, and are expected to be finished during the current year. During the past year 15 bridges of various sizes, and 15 culverts and drains have been completed. In the Trans-Indus section 15 bridges and 27 culverts and drains have been completed during the year. A great part of this Division is metalled with slaty shingle from the beds of rivers, which gives an excellent road surface.

116. In this Division is the *Indus Tunnel* at *Attock*. The experimental drift gallery is proceeding satisfactorily. It is worked from both ends, starting from the foot of a vertical shaft on either side of the river. The depth of the West shaft is 93 feet, and of that on the East bank, where the ground is higher, 168 feet. Ultimately the Tunnel is intended to be continued from the foot of these shafts outwards, ascending by an easy slope to the road on either side. The total length of gallery between the feet of the shafts is 1,505 feet; of which, at the close of the year under review, 235 feet had been executed from the West end with tramway laid down, and 153 from the East; in all 388 feet, leaving 1,117. This experimental gallery is roughly 7 feet high, and between 3 and 4 feet wide. Only a small portion has required to be lined with masonry. The West gallery was on the 1st May 157 feet under the deep Channel of the Indus.

Latterly the work has been a good deal impeded on the West side by water, which made head with greater celerity than could be met by the means then at command. Pumping apparatus is now being procured, to facilitate the clearing out of the water. In the East gallery the quantity of water has at no time been large, and there has been no impediment to the work. The material is throughout, so far as has yet been reached, a dark shale, at times more hard and compact, at others more soft and splintery. During the last month of the past year the amount of water making its way into the West gallery averaged 930 gallons per hour; in the East gallery 52 gallons per hour.

During the same month the progress in the West gallery was 52 feet; in the East, (where the rock now met with is harder, and requires all to be blasted,) 40 feet; total 92 feet in the month. At the same rate, if continued, the experimental gallery might be completed in about 13 months more. But for some time past, since the high rise of the river, work has been altogether suspended on the West side, and awaits the arrival of the chain-pumps and horse-gin now on their way from Roorkee.

The work has been executed chiefly by the men of the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers) under the command and direction of Lieutenant J. Chalmers; and with the aid of six English Miners, soldiers of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment.

The Tunnel was projected by Major A. Robertson, and during his absence in England is superintended by Captain Sandilands, Executive Engineer of the 4th Division of the Road.

The improvement of the road from *Umbalah* to *Kalka* (leading to the Hill Stations of Kussowlee, Subathoo, Dugshae, and Simla) is in progress, and stone for metalling is being collected. In the first instance there has been laid on the repaired road surface a covering of a thin layer of jungle grass, which has been found so useful as a temporary substitute for metalling on the Lahore and Mooltan Road and elsewhere.

On the improvement of the *Umbalah* and *Kalka* Road Rupees 17,511 had been expended up to the end of the year.

117. On the *Hill Roads* between *Kaika* and *Simla*, and the prolongation beyond *Simla (Hindoostan and Thibet. Road)*, there has been no work of importance beyond the current repairs. The Tunnel near *Dugshase*, which was stopped on the outbreak in May 1857, has not been resumed.

The improvement of the road from *Rawul Pindee* to *Murree* is in progress.

The *Abbottabad and Murree Road* is approaching completion on the scale originally sanctioned, of sufficient width for ordinary requirements. The work is being carried on with the aid of two Companies of Sappers.

For the masonry bridges over the *Suggoo* and *Yarruk Nullahs*, on the road from *Dera Ismael Khan* to *Bunnoo*, materials have been collected.

118, Three Staging Bungalows have been completed during the past year, one at *Rohtuck*, one at *Rayah* on the road from *Umritsur* to *Sealkote*, and a third on the hill road from *Murree* to *Abbottabad*.

The total outlay during the year under this head (Communications) has been—

Metalled Roads (with Bridges and Causeways)	...	Rupees	11,20,700
Unmetalled Roads (with Bridges)	...	„	64,905
Accommodation for Travellers	...	„	9,996

Total Rupees 11,95,601

119. The line between *Googaira* and *Mooltan* has been strengthened with additional posts.

A second line has been set up from *Rawul Pindee* to *Murree*.

The line West of the Indus, completing communication with the *Derajat Stations*, has been finished.

The expenditure during the year on work for this Department has been—

New Work	...	Rupees	7,008
Repairs and Maintenance	...	„	3,102

Total Rupees 10,110

120. In the Public Works Department the services of the following Officers during the past year deserve special mention:—

Colonel E. L. Ommanney ... Officiating Chief Engineer.
Colonel H. Rigby ... Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

Captain C. W. Hutchinson	...	..	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Turnbull,			Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces.
Major A. Robertson	...	..	Officiating Superintendent, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ H. Drummond	...	..	Officiating Director of Canals, Punjab.
„ H. W. Gulliver	...	..	Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Captain T. G. Glover	...	..	Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals.
„ C. Pollard	...	..	Executive Engineer, Peshawur.
„ H. Rose	...	..	„ „ Mooltan.
„ S. H. J. Davies	...	..	„ „ Rawul Pindec.
„ S. Black	...	..	„ „ Lahore.
„ F. Davies	...	..	„ „ Huzara.
„ E. H. Sandilands	...	..	„ „ Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ C. M. Browne	...	..	„ „ Ferozepore.
Mr. W. Purdon	...	..	„ „ Bridge Works, Um- bala.
„ C. J. Campbell	...	..	„ „ Delhi.
„ J. D. Smithe	...	..	„ „ Madhopore Work- shops.
Lieutenant W. B. Holmes	...	..	Assistant Engineer, Officiating Execu- tive Engineer, Peshawur.
„ L. Conway Gordon	...	..	Assistant Engineer Bridge Works, Um- bala.
„ J. Brown	...	..	Assistant Engineer, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
Ensign A. Monies	...	..	Assistant Engineer, Attock.
Mr. H. Scott	...	..	„ „ Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ D. Kirwan	...	..	„ „ Indus Canals.
„ H. Garbett	...	..	„ „ Baree Doab Canal.
„ J. Harding	...	..	Head Accountant, Central Office of Account.

121. At the commencement of the present year Lieutenant-Colonel Robert McLagan's appointment as Secretary. McLagan, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed Chief Engineer in the Punjab and Secretary to the local Government in the Department of Public Works.

RAILWAY.

122. The length of this line is 3½ miles. The earth-work is completed, and the slopes grassed.
Umritsar to Lahore.
The arches of the Oodiyara Nullah Bridge, 8 spans of 12 feet, are nearly complete.

There are two iron girder bridges—one having two spans of 80 feet, the other one span of 60 feet. The girders for the former have arrived. For the latter, a temporary wooden bridge will be set up to allow of the line being opened, though the permanent girders may not have arrived. The masonry abutments of both bridges have been for some time ready.

The wooden fencing, first tried, of which a small portion was set up, was found not to answer; the feet of the posts, though charred and tarred, being destroyed by white ants. Galvanised iron fencing is now proposed. Meantime, as a temporary arrangement, an earthen bank and ditch will be made, or mud wall, where sufficient supply of water allows of this being done, in order that the line may be quickly fenced for the opening.

The permanent way materials for the whole line are on the ground, excepting about half of the sleepers. The failure to obtain these in the number contracted for is due to the low state of the rivers during the past two years, which affects the supplies of timber brought down by them from the hills in the flood season. Arrangements have, under these circumstances, been made to appropriate for this line a quantity of sleepers intended for the Lahore and Mooltan Rail where they are not so soon required. The points and crossings are on their way up from Mooltan.

There having been great delay in the supply of the requisite quantity of brick ballast by the original Native Contractor, a second contract for Kunkur has been entered into with a European Contractor, and the supply is coming in satisfactorily at the rate of 150,000 cubic feet a month. Portions of the permanent way and ballasting have been laid at different parts of the line.

There are four Stations, Lahore, Meean Meer, Attaree, and Umritsur.

At the central Station, Lahore, work has been carried on during the past year on the Passenger Station, Goods Shed, Engine-repairing Shop, Carriage-building Shop, and Shed, Work-shops, Engine-room, water tank, well, and other accessory works.

The Passenger Station is being constructed for a defensible post, as well as for its own proper purposes in connection with the Railway. It has round bastions, loop-holed; and the roof protected by loop-holed parapet commands the whole Station ground. By massive sliding doors across the line at both entrances, the Station can be entirely closed. It is intended to form the Railway employes into a distinct Company, about 60 strong, to be attached to the present corps of Lahore Rifle Volunteers (1st Punjab).

The platforms are 500 feet in length and 20 feet broad. The work has proceeded satisfactorily during the past year. The masonry is now 12 feet above the rail level.

The central columns are receiving their capitals to support the roof trusses, 44 feet span, over the arrival and departure lines. The whole building will not be completed for some time, but the opening of the line will not be delayed in consequence.

A very large amount of earth-work was required to bring the station plot to the required uniform level, the ground having been originally very irregular and much cut up. A large extent in the middle of the plot has been brought to formation level, and is about to receive the sleepers and rails. Ballast for the Station ground has been collected. The masonry drains have been nearly completed. The Station ground is intersected by the existing high road to Umritsur, and a new portion of road at this part has been made by the Railway Company, clearing the Railway land.

The intermediate Stations at Meean Meer and Attarce are nearly completed, and will be ready before the line can be opened. At Meean Meer, with a view to the Military requirements of the large cantonment, a separate Goods and Carriage-loading platform will be built alongside and in rear of the ordinary traffic platform.

For the Station at Umritsur a site has been finally selected North of the City, presenting many advantages over that formerly intended on the South side. Preparations are now being made for construction of the Station buildings. In consequence of the change of Station site, the line of rail, from the 30th to the 32nd mile, has been re-traced, and the earth-work for the new line is now in progress. It is intended to build the Goods Shed in the first instance, to serve temporarily, on the opening of the line, for passenger as well as goods traffic.

Two locomotives and tenders for this line have been despatched from Kurrachee. A quantity of iron work for rolling stock is also on the way.

It is not possible at present to state with any thing approaching to certainty when the line may be opened; but it is hoped by the Officers of the Railway Company that it will be possible to run an engine along the whole line by about the beginning of 1862, and every effort will be made to accomplish this. After a further period of about two months the line may be ready for public traffic.

Lahore to Mooltan.

123. The length of this line is 218 miles.

The earth-work of the first 30 miles has been finished except in a few places; but having been some time executed, and being much injured by rain, it requires complete repairing. From the 30th to the 83rd mile it is in good order. From the 83rd to the 110th part is complete and part in progress. From the 110th to the 218th, the whole earth-work has been completed and is in good order, except about 23 miles injured by rain, where slight repairs will be necessary.

A few culverts have been built on the first six miles of the line from Lahore, also the abutments of one bridge, the girders for which are on the spot. The culverts and bridges near the Mooltan end are built. The girders for a bridge at the 15th mile are on the ground.

At the Meean Meer Station six of the nine bungalows for the Railway Officials are well advanced.

Most of the wells along the line are sunk. They are about ten miles apart.

A small quantity of ballast and 11,000 sleepers have been delivered.

The permanent way materials for sixteen miles of the line has been almost all delivered and deposited at the prescribed intervals along the line. A further large amount is on the way from Kurrachee. The exertions of the energetic Contractor, Mr. Coates, have been very satisfactory. There remain 84 miles of the line for which the transport and delivery of permanent way materials has yet to be contracted for.

No arrangement will be made at present for permanent Station buildings at the Mooltan end.

The whole expenditure on the Railways in the Punjab from the beginning and during the past year has been :—

	Previous to 1st May 1860.	During year 1860-61.	Total to 30th April 1861.
Survey and preliminary expenses	98,454	..	98,454
Survey of line from Delhi to Lahore	17,630	20,093	37,723
Salaries, &c., Agent's Department, Engineer's Department, Locomotive Department, Plate-layer's, Transport Agency, Passage expenses .. }	3,59,483	3,42,850	7,02,333
<i>Works.</i>			
Earth-work, Ballast, grassing slopes, Plate-laying, level crossings, and Umritsur Road Division .. }	2,46,735	1,01,077	3,47,812
Bridges and Culverts	24,083	14,032	38,115
Wells and Bungalows	12,995	9,310	22,305
Lahore Central Station	36,493	1,51,053	1,87,546
Meean Meer (two) and Attaree Stations .. ..	..	18,212	18,212
Landing, Transport, Insurance, &c.	2,38,054	3,09,166	5,47,220
Sleepers, Permanent Way stores, &c.	30,783	1,08,857	1,39,640
Telegraph Posts .. ..	..	5,478	5,478
Advances, Miscellaneous	1,13,000	1,58,000	2,71,000
Total Rupees ..	11,77,710	12,38,128	24,15,838

124.* The serious retardation of progress occasioned by the late unhappy differences between the two principal servants of the Railway Company have now been brought to a close. The Directors of the Company saw fit to remove both of these officials. The whole circumstances have been laid before the Indian and Home Governments in detail, and need not here be further adverted to. In the place of these two Officers Mr. Stevens has been appointed by the Railway Company their Agent, and Mr. Harrison their Chief Engineer. These gentlemen have arrived and assumed charge of their respective duties, and, under their management, all is now going on most satisfactorily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

125. The following is the expenditure on miscellaneous works executed by Civil Authorities from Local Funds during the year.

			Rupees.
Thannah building	...	...	1,396
Eight Chowkies and Quarters for Police Officers	...	...	7,998
Drainage works	...	...	6,892
7 Serais, in progress	...	...	11,637
Town Walls	...	...	4,918
Metalled Roads	...	...	72,997
Unmetalled ditto	...	...	35,457
51 Bridges, in progress	...	...	8,618
1 Museum	...	...	4,792
9 Staging Bungalows	...	...	6,087
45 Tanks, in progress	...	...	18,998
21 School Buildings	...	...	12,637
Miscellaneous works costing above Rupees 500	...	...	76,261
Ditto below	...	...	43,572
Total Rupees			3,12,260

The following General Abstract shows the Expenditure incurred on works undertaken to relieve the starving poor in the Districts in which Famine prevailed, together with the daily average number of persons employed :—

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Expenditure 1860-61.	AVERAGE DAILY NO. OF LABORERS EMPLOYED.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
DELHI ...	<i>Delhi District.</i>	Rupees.				
	Roads and Bunds for Irrigation -	38,915	3,078	2,773	715	6,566
	<i>Goorgaon District.</i>					
	Roads and Bunds - - -	9,298	380	278	308	966
CIS-SUTLEJ	<i>Kurnal District.</i>					
	Tanks - - - -	10,714	210	445	151	806
	<i>Thanesur District.</i>					
	Tanks and Wells - - -	9,660	2,992	1,509	1,137	5,638
CIS-SUTLEJ	<i>Umbalah District.</i>					
	Roads, Tanks and Drains - -	12,389	3,487	1,754	1,001	6,242
	<i>Loodiana District.</i>					
	Roads, Tanks, Drains and Miscellaneous improvements - }	6,549	428	42	30	500
HISSAR ...	<i>Hissar District.</i>					
	Tanks, Roads, Public Necessaries -	4,731	1,124†	-	-	1,124
	<i>Rohtuck District.</i>					
	Tanks and Roads - - -	23,388*	914	329	538	1,781
HISSAR ...	<i>Sirsa District.</i>					
	Tanks, Roads and Repairs - -	5,686	326	325	85	736
		1,19,992	12,939	7,455	3,965	24,359

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

126. The following Statement shows the extent to which the District posts have been employed in carrying the correspondence of the Country :—

Year.	Total number of Covers delivered.	Total number of Covers returned undelivered.	Grand Total of Letters.
1859-60 ...	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319
1860-61 ...	5,72,057	45,526	6,17,583

* To May 31st.

† Sexes not recorded.

The proportion of Covers undelivered is somewhat less, while the aggregate number of Covers carried has increased 12 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

127. There is nothing new to record under this Head. The disbursements of the year in this Department have amounted to Rupees 96,988 ; the receipts to Rupees 39,433.

128. The line between Lahore and Dehra Ismael Khan, established in 1859, is used almost entirely for Government messages, and is of great service in conducting the business of the Frontier.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

129. Comparing the returns of Indus Traffic for the last four years, the effect of the dearth which has prevailed during 1860-61 is but too visible.

Year.	Number of Boats.	Tons.
1857-1858 	3,548	42,125
1858-1859 	3,965	49,871
1859-1860 	3,806	53,043
1860-1861 	2,945	39,708

There has been a decrease of no less than 861 boats and 13,335 tons.

130. The diminution has most affected the transport of cereals down the river. But there has been only a diversion, not a cessation of this trade. In ordinary years, notwithstanding the cheaper prices prevalent in the Punjab, the difference has not been sufficiently great to cover the expense of transport by land to the North-West Provinces. But the Famine rendered this trade highly profitable, and immense supplies of grain have been sent to the marts of the afflicted Districts.

131. It is observable that some sorts of agricultural produce have continued to go down the Indus in increased quantities, as Molasses, Sugar, Ghee, and Oil. There has also been an augmented export of articles unnecessary to human subsistence, as Wool, Hides, Sujjee,* Madder, dried fruits, and Copper.

Increased Export of some Articles.

* Impure Carbonate of Soda.

132. It would be erroneous to infer that, as regards trade, the year was one of retrogression for the Punjab. The fact is simply that prices, exceptionally high, caused the traffic to diverge from the Indus and its tributaries to the Grand Trunk Road.

Traffic only diverged, not decreased.

133. The following is a return of the value of freight and number of passengers conveyed by the Government Steam Flotilla :—

Weight in Tons.	Measurement by Feet.	Number of private Passengers.	Total amount realized.
605	17,951	381	18,550

134. During the year under review surveys of the Jhelum and Indus were made by Lieutenant C. Forster, of the Indian Navy. His experience shows that maps and plans of the Punjab rivers are useless for navigation, on account of the frequent shiftings of the channels. He makes the following remarks on the description of Steamer best adapted for the Upper Indus :—

“This river being in many respects superior to the Jhelum, Steamers somewhat larger than those recommended for the latter river may be designed, and I think that for the low season, upon which after all the navigation of these rivers depends, the following approximate dimensions should not be exceeded :—

Length	...	...	...	170 Feet.
Breadth of Beam	...	...	...	35 „
Depth	...	...	...	5 to 5½ „

Engines of from 80 to 90-horse power, and the draught ought not to exceed 2 feet.

“It is generally admitted that the boats peculiar to a harbour, coast, or river, and in use by the Natives, are best adapted to the navigation in the several localities to which they belong. I believe that the Native boats on the Indus are no exception to this rule; that being so, it would seem that Steamers for that river should be low, shallow and broad; but with the present depth of hold which the Flotilla Steamers possess, there is no prospect of being able to construct others of so light a draught as is necessary on the Upper Rivers. In consequence too of this draught, to which they must be limited, it may well be doubted whether Engines powerful enough to propel them against the current of the inundation can be put on board them, and in that case, as I have mentioned above, the larger Flotilla Steamers would prove useful.

“The navigation of the Punjab rivers hinges upon whether Steamers of two feet draught can be constructed possessing speed and capacity, and strong enough to bear occasional grounding without material injury.”

135. There is no question of greater importance to the material interests of the Punjab than the navigation of its rivers. During the last two or three years two independent Companies have placed their Steamers on the Lower Indus; but it appears that their vessels are not so well adapted to the river as those of the Government Flotilla.

136. If there were regular Steam communication between Kurrachee and Dehra Ismael Khan on the Indus, there seem to be some peculiar facilities for the introduction of our manufactures into Central Asia. The continuous water-carriage would there be exchanged for the Camels of the Povindia traders of Affghanistan, who would convey our piece-goods and broad cloths to Ghuznee and Candahar, whence they would be distributed to the markets of Khorassan and Bokhara. Equal advantages would attend the presence of Steamers on the Jhelum, whence English goods might be profitably taken to Srinugur, and then by Leh to Yarkund and Kokan. The time has arrived when, in the interests of the Empire, the experiment of navigating the Upper Indus and the Jhelum by well adapted Steamers should be made under the auspices and at the expense of Government. Neither the glory nor the risk should be left to private enterprize.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

137. In the Appendix will be found the usual abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year under review, and for that preceding it.

138. This account shows the sums actually received into the Treasuries. It frequently includes arrears of previous years, and does not exactly report the sums *due* for the years to which it refers. Hence it will not always agree with the returns from the Revenue Department, which exhibit the sums realized for the year, as compared with the assessed demand. In future the returns from the Account Department will be rendered according to the new Budget Forms, and will then be in considerable detail for the several Departments. As it is, however, the Comparative Abstract serves to show with tolerable exactness the financial position of the Province.

139. In the ordinary receipts there has been an increase of Rupees 14,94,440, the sources of which have been explained in the Revenue section, and consist mainly in the enhanced Salt and Customs duties, and the extension of irrigation. There has been a simultaneous decrease in the receipts of Rupees 9,76,883. But of this sum Rupees 1,24,741 is simply from fewer presents having been given by Native Chiefs. The real decrease may, therefore, be assumed at Rupees 8,52,142; of this Rupees 6,63,593 is deficit of land revenue from the Famine, and the remainder miscellaneous.

Total Revenue realized.

140. The total realization of ordinary revenue for the two years was as follows:—

1859-60	...	...	...	Rupees	2,95,70,583
1860-61	...	...	...	"	3,00,67,740

Increase Rupees 4,97,157

As land revenue to the annual amount of Rupees 2,07,105 has been lost to the Punjab finances by alienation of the Jhujur District to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, it would not be incorrect to bring to credit the amount of public debt thus liquidated, amounting to 34½ lakhs of Rupees. But as this increase is temporary and extraordinary, the Comparative Statement need not be confused by its introduction. A sum of Rupees 1,05,000 has also been obtained by the sale of confiscated houses at Delhi; but it is believed that it will be required to pay for houses demolished for the improvement of the city, and will not recur.

141. The receipts from Local Funds, which are partly held in trust, and accrue partly from escheated buildings, Ferry tolls, and other sources not reckoned as Imperial, but which in fact form a large fraction of the Provincial finances, available for material and other improvements, have declined from Rupees 19,13,011 to Rupees 17,83,594. The annual income and expenditure of these funds is now estimated and regulated by means of a separate Budget.

Public Works Department.
Miscellaneous.

142. In the ordinary and extraordinary disbursements* there has been an increase of Rupees 26,95,713.

Of this 13½ lakhs are on account of augmented expenditure on Civil Works, and 6 lakhs for pensions granted to the dependants of the ex-King, and to other parties at Delhi and Rohtuck. Under Miscellaneous there is an addition of 2½ lakhs caused by compensation paid to sufferers by the mutiny. The sum paid was Rupees 6,70,000; but there was a diminution of 3 lakhs on the premium paid on supply bills, and ¼ths of a lakh on compensation to land occupied for public purposes. There was a decrease in the disbursements of about 1,00,000 under Judicial, ¼ths of a lakh under Revenue, 4½ lakhs under Military, and 1,40,000 under Toshakhanah. The reductions consequent on the fusion of the Civil and Military Police, and on the decrease of the Frontier Force, which have been very considerable, are not shown in the Accounts for 1860-61.

Comparison of Disbursements.

143. Subjoined is a comparison of the ordinary and extraordinary disbursements of the two years:—

1859-60	...	...	...	Rupees	1,76,96,410
1860-61	...	...	...	"	2,03,16,775

Increase Rupees 18,47,287

It may fairly be said that this increased expenditure is on account of great and remunerative Public Works.

Recapitulation of results.

144. The following figures recapitulate the financial results above reviewed :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1859-60	2,95,70,583	1,76,96,410	1,18,74,173
1860-61	3,00,67,740	2,03,16,775	97,50,965

The prominent facts are these—that, while there is a deficit of land revenue on account of the Famine, and the sale of the Jhujjur District, a larger expenditure on Public Works and on pensions and compensation to individuals, there has been a permanent increase in the Salt Revenue; a considerable enhancement of the Canal income; and a saving in the Military and ordinary expenditure.

Expenditure on Imperial Military Works.

145. The sum spent on Military Public Works is given by the Accountant at Rupees 12,40,338; but this appertains to the Imperial, not to the Provincial Accounts.

Railway Advances.

146. Advances on account of Railways were made as below :—

For Punjab Railway	Rupees 12,95,840
For East Indian Railway	„ 2,95,000
For Consulting Engineer	„ 80,000
Total	Rupees 16,70,340

Receipts from Supply Bills and Remittances.

147. Extraneous sums were received as follows :—

By Supply Bills.

Drawn on Calcutta	Rupees 47,18,000
„ Bombay	„ 43,000
„ North-Western Provinces	„ 9,00,000

By Remittances.

From North-Western Provinces	Rupees 21,80,000
„ Bombay	„ 11,00,000
„ Madras	„ 75,000

Total Rupees 90,25,000

Cash Balances. 148. The Cash balances in all the Treasuries at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 94,20,586.

Reduction of Miscellaneous Advances. 149. The miscellaneous advances unaccounted for on the 30th of April had been reduced to 14 lakhs, a most satisfactory result.

Review of Contingent expenditure. 150. During the year a review was made of the contingent expenditure of the Civil Departments by a Special Committee, but the effects have not yet been reported in detail.

Improvements by the Budget and Audit Commission. 151. The greatest improvement in the Financial Departments has been produced by the labors of the Budget and Audit Commission.

Notice of Account and Audit Officers. 152. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which the duties of the Offices of Account and Audit have been conducted by Mr. C. E. Chapman and Mr. R. Taylor respectively.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

153. A Chaplain has been supplied by the Additional Clergy Society for the Civil Station of Jhelum; but the arrangements for providing one at Hissar have not yet been completed.

154. The progress made in erecting the small Churches sanctioned last year by the Supreme Government, and in other Ecclesiastical buildings has already been detailed in the Public Works Section of this Report at paragraph 105.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

155. Towards the end of August Khodai Nuzzer, a Tartar Nobleman, the *Kurawul Begee* or Lord Chamberlain of the Ruler of Kokan was received by the Lieutenant-Governor at Murree. He was the bearer of a letter from his Sovereign, announcing His Highness's accession to the throne of Kokan on the 5th of September 1857, in deposition of his younger brother Khoda Yar Khan, who, after a reign of some years' duration, had been set aside by the nobility; the letter also acknowledged one addressed to his predecessor in 1857, conveying intelligence of the capture of Delhi. On taking leave the Chamberlain received presents and a letter for delivery to the Ruler of Kokan on the part of the British Government, and returned, as he came, by way of Cabul.

156. The situation of the country of Kokan, between Latitude 42° and 45° North, and Longitude 64° and 75° East, in the Valley of the River Sirr or Jaxartes, on which stand the principal towns Tashkend, Kokan, and Khojend, and enclosed on the North-East and South by the Altan and Gakchal Mountains, is one of importance. The soil is fertile and easily irrigated; grapes, pomegranates, and apricots abound. On the East, trade is carried on with the Chinese Settlements of Khoten and Yarkund, and an Agent is stationed at Cashgar. On the North there is considerable trade with the Russian Settlements; the nearest of which, Ak Musjid, is on the Sirr, some 250 miles from the City of Kokan. The State maintains friendly relations with its Chinese neighbours and with Khiwa, Budukshan, and Afghanistan, but is frequently engaged in hostilities with Bokhara. The following is the account of the revenue as given to the Commissioner of Peshawur, Captain James, C.B., by the Envoy :—

“The King takes one-fifth of grain produce, but a money rate of four Cabulee Rupees per Jareeb on fruits, and of two Cabulee Rupees on vegetables. He receives also one in forty on horses, sheep, and goats, which are the wealth of the Khirgey and Kuzzak tribes. But a principal item of his revenue is derived from the duties collected on merchandize. These at Kokan are farmed at 40,000 *tillas*, and at Tashkend for the same amount. Formerly there was war between Kokan and the Chinese Frontier authorities, but Mahomed Ali Khan settled the dispute, and an Agent from Kokan is placed at Cashgar, who collects duties and realizes 20,000 *tillas*. There is also an arrangement with Russia, whereby an annual payment of 20,000 *tillas* is made to Kokan, from the duties collected on Kokance merchandize at Astrakhan. Roughly estimating the sources of revenue, as detailed by the Envoy, I calculate them as follows :—

Customs	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	<i>tillas</i> .
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	25,000	„
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	25,000	„
Sheep, Horses, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	„
Total					3,00,000	<i>tillas</i> .

or 24 lakhs of Cabulee Rupees equal to 21 lakhs late Company's.

Route taken by the Envoy..

“The following is the route taken by the Envoy :—

Kokan	to Karateghin	...	...	...	10	days' journey.
	to Kolab	...	...	...	4	„
	to Koondoos	...	...	...	4	„
	to Huzrut Imam	...	...	...	3	„
	to Tash Koorghhan	...	...	...	4	„
	to Cabul	...	...	...	12	„
Total					37	days' journey.”

157. A recent traveller * states that some English calicoes sent to Yarkund, Kokan, and Tashkund in 1849 were printed at the two latter towns, to suit the taste of the people, and bought up by the Tatar merchants for sale to the Nomad tribes of Central Asia. The same writer remarks that "the Tatar merchants are thoroughly acquainted with the tribes and know all their wants; they are industrious and energetic in their calling, travelling over thousands of miles. They know every part of the country, and where to find the tribes at all seasons of the year; it is by them that Russia distributes her merchandize over Central Asia."

The general character of the existing trade in those regions may be seen in the following Extract:—

"Many Tatar merchants in Semipalatinsk† are engaged in trade with the Chinese towns of Tchoumbachack and Kuldja, also with Bokhara, Kokan, and Tashkend; between which and Semipalatinsk caravans are frequently passing. They take out printed Russian goods, copper, iron, and hardware; returning with tea, silks, and dried fruits, which are forwarded to the fair at Irbit, and are then dispersed—the greater portion being sent into Siberia, the rest into Europe. The dwellings of the merchants engaged in this trade are commodious and clean, and the rooms contain a great deal of valuable property; in some rich carpets from Persia and Bokhara are hanging on the walls, as well as spread on the floors; in others they are piled up in bales. In another room are magnificent silks, shawls, and kalats (or dressing gowns) beautifully embroidered with gold and coloured silks. Ornaments and large vases in porcelain from China, tea services, plates, dishes and similar works of singular taste and beauty; diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and a few other precious stones, form parts of their stock in trade. At my visits, shortly after entering the house, tea and dried fruits were handed. Besides these merchants there are others who carry on a great trade with the Kirghis, supplying them with silk dresses, tea, raisins, and wooden bowls from China; kalats of printed calico from Kokan; Russian hardware, iron, copper and leather; for which they receive in exchange black and grey fox-skins, black lamb-skins, horses, lambs, and sheep. The journey from Semipalatinsk to Kokan occupies seventy days."

Atkinson's Travels in the regions of the Amoor, 1860.

158. The Kingdom of Bokhara lies to the South of Kokan, and is separated from it by the Khizil-koom Desert which occupies a vast extent of the country between the Sirr and the Oxus, and the Aktagh or Gakchal Mountains. The only incidents during the year calling for mention were the exchange of embassies between this State and Cabul, and the death of the Ameer Nasir-oolla-Khan, who was succeeded by his son Syud Meer Moozuffer Shah on the 20th October. The new Ruler is reported to be unsuccessful in his Government.

159. To the South of Bokhara, on the left bank of the Oxus, lie the Affghan conquered Provinces of Balkh and Koondooz. The former District is reported to have advanced in prosperity since its acquisition by the Ameer in 1850. Koondooz was occupied in 1859 by a force under

* Atkinson.

† Situated on the frontier between Siberia and the Kirghis Steppe in latitude 50° 30' North, and Longitude 50 East on the River Irtysh.

the command of his eldest son Mahomed Afzul Khan, who has hitherto maintained his ground in spite of the disaffection of the population and the hostility of the petty Chiefs of Maimunna, Siripool, Shibberghaum, and Andkho, against whom he has not been able to act effectually. They have always been partially under the influence of Herat, and Sooltan Ahmud has, during 1860, aimed at a more definite supremacy. As the avowed and recognized vassal of Persia, this ambitious man, the son-in-law and nephew of the Ameer Dost Mahomed, is prepared to play an important part in the politics of Central Asia. He has, however, had to cope with rebellion in his own country, on the Upper River Moorghab, from the Jumsheydee Eimaks, and recently lost one of his sons in action. His friends, the Persians, also suffered a disastrous defeat in the autumn at Merve. They are said to have committed some oppressions on the Turcoman tribes in the neighbourhood, who unexpectedly attacked the army when moving in the early dawn; and it is reported that of a force of 40,000 men and 40 guns, only 2,000 men and one gun escaped to Herat.

160. With the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan himself our relations have continued to be satisfactory. Some anxiety expressed by His Highness regarding the pretensions of the Khan of Khelat to the Suzerainty of the petty Chiefship of Khoran, were completely allayed by the Governor General's declaration of non-interference; and although the Ameer on two occasions received deputations from the Muhsood Wuzerees, he cautiously abstained from any intervention in their favor, susceptible of offensive interpretation. The peace of Affghanistan is dependant on His Highness' life, and a general apprehension regarding the future is felt by his subjects, who see in the rival pretensions of the heir apparent Shere Ali Khan; of Sirdar Afzul Khan, the conqueror of Koondooz; and of Sooltan Ahmud Khan, the Vassal of Persia; portents of impending anarchy and disturbance.

161. More than a year has passed away since the return of Brigadier General Chamberlain's expedition against the Muhsood Wuzerees, and as yet the tribe has not made submission or given guarantees for the future. The blockade on their access to British Territory and the embargo on their trade have consequently been maintained. One cause of their backwardness was the hope of support from the Ameer of Cabul, but the shrewd old Chief had no notion of embroiling himself with our Government for the sake of a tribe virtually independent, which he has not the power to reduce or to manage. Being able, too, to draw supplies of grain from the Affghan Valleys of Dour and Khost, the Muhsoods have not been pinched by famine, though they have suffered from the exclusion of their iron and other commodities from our markets. In February of the present year the Mullocks opened negotiations with the Commissioner, but without any satisfactory result. The Muhsoods have lost no opportunity of making plundering raids into our country.

162. In September the Kohat Pass was closed for a few days. This defile connecting our two Frontier Stations, Peshawur and Kohat, is not British Territory. It is some

fourteen or fifteen miles long, and on average four broad, and flanked on both sides by bleak precipitous hills. There are five villages in the Pass situated in ravines communicating with the circumjacent hills : around them is some little cultivation which begins to expand and to show traces of greater care than formerly. But numerous mud towers rising above the flat-roofed houses still indicate the unchanged lawlessness of the Afreedee inhabitants. The chief men receive an allowance from our Government, in return for which they agree to keep up road posts, and to be responsible for crimes committed within the limits of the several villages. They generally satisfy justice by making restitution of stolen property or paying a fine ; but if offences increase, or they fail in their engagements, the British Authorities close the Pass. The conformation of the gorge renders its closure easy. About three miles from the entrance on the Peshawur side is a Fort erected in 1853 ; from thence the path rises insensibly until the foot of "the Kothul" is reached. This is an abrupt ridge on the crest of which, commanding the Pass, are three towers occupied in times of disturbance by our partizans. Far down below this ridge lie the town and valley of Kohat, to which descends a steep but practicable road about two miles long.

163. On the occasion under notice the men of two of the villages committed robberies, and were subjected to fine and other penalties. Dissatisfied, they commenced to levy black mail, and to plunder the travellers traversing the Pass. Its closure was ordered, and the Kothul towers manned. Camels belonging to the leading delinquent were arrested. Then the other villages unconcerned in the outrages bound themselves to support the Government. Even in the offending villages individuals were on the side of order. The rioters, however, came forward with specific demands—that the fines imposed should be remitted ; that the allowance of one of the villages, which had been stopped, should be renewed ; and that the Kohat Chief, who has the management of the Pass, should be displaced. The counter-demands of the Deputy Commissioner were, that all the principal men of the disaffected party should come in and sue for pardon ; that all the former orders on the points in dispute should be at once obeyed ; that a fine of one month's allowance should be paid ; and that compensation in full should be made to all travellers plundered. In a few days the malcontents, pressed by their neighbours, gave in and complied with the terms of the District Officers. The Pass was re-opened, and the Afreedees quietly returned to their usual occupation of carrying salt and fire-wood to Peshawur.

164. This incident, unimportant in itself, has been dwelt upon as illustrating the degree in which these mountain barbarians are beginning to be influenced by self-interest and civilization. There is less indifference to the crime of taking life ; murder is not wantonly added to robbery. The outrages are less bold and violent. In 1850 the Afreedees actually cut up a party of Sappers and Miners when making the road on the Kohat side of the Kothul. Sir Charles Napier, when Commander-in-Chief, did not disdain to lead a force against these banditti. In 1853 they destroyed the Kothul towers. And

later, even while a Military force was at the mouth on the Peshawur side, the Afreedees attacked and got possession of these same towers. Their conduct was invariably marked by a savage audacity. But this last ebullition has fully proved that there is now a strong party among them, sensible of the advantages of peace and order, and aware of the power of Government to enforce its will.

165. The peculiarity of our position in the Kohat District as on the frontier generally, compared with the rest of India, is that the people are all of one religion; all are ignorant and bigotted Mahomedans without any admixture of Hindoos. There are not here the im-miscible elements which, in most provinces, render a union of the population impossible. Moreover, the district of Kohat consists of a series of valleys running into the independent hills, which are inhabited by the same or kindred tribes. At a considerable elevation is the small canton of Terrah which, from its cool climate, is the summer resort of the Orukzaie and Afreedee tribes. The chief power is there enjoyed by one Syur Mahmood. This man holds opinions repugnant to the orthodox tenets of Islam, and an attempt was made to displace him by the assistance of the Afreedees, headed by Syud Ameer, a bigot, who, during 1857, endeavoured to rouse the Khyberees to a fanatical war against the British. The admission of this man to great influence over a tribe like the Orukzaies, who are both our subjects and neighbours, might have proved embarrassing; but fortunately his intrigues were not successful.

166. No tribe on the frontier has been more obstinate in its opposition to our power than the Pindiali Mohmunds, who occupy the hills on the left bank of the Swat River. The Chief, Nuwab Khan, held under the Sikh rule a Jagheer in our territory worth 800 Rupees a year. He failed to present himself to the British Authorities at annexation, and the Jagheer was resumed. In contempt of friendly overtures, he has, for the last ten years, held aloof from the Peshawur Authorities, and harassed our people to the limit of his power. The tribe having no possessions in, and little intercourse with, our territory, have not been coercible by blockade, and precautionary measures very harassing to our villages have been enforced for the protection of their flocks and the communication of intelligence. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation that Nuwab Khan should, in January last, have voluntarily made his submission to the Commissioner, Captain James, C. B.

167. An attempt was made during the year to re-establish the Colony of fanatical Hindoostanees at Sitana, which was dispersed by the expedition under Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B., in 1858. It appears that the Hindoostanees found an asylum at a place called Mulkah in the Amazai country. With the connivance of the Otmanzai and Jydoon tribes of the neighbourhood, who were especially bound over to prevent their re-settlement, they regained a footing at Sirree, a post on the hill over the old site of Sitana, whence they commenced kidnapping Hindoo merchants, and plundering and murdering our subjects. But a blockade against the colluding tribes being promptly established, the demands of our authorities have been complied with.

168. With Her Majesty's feudatory, the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo, our communications have been of an ordinary nature. His Highness himself was chiefly occupied with the acquisition and administration of Ghilgit and Yasseen. The difficulties of keeping the force supplied during winter have been surmounted. The fame of the Maharaja has been increased by his success; and several petty states have during the year sent representatives to his Durbar for the first time. His conquest, if followed by a sound commercial policy, may be materially beneficial to those distant regions. He has now the means "of over-awing the robber clans of Nagar and Hoonza, who have for years infested the roads between Balti and Ladakh on the one side, and Yarkund on the other; and latterly to such an extent that those roads in their immediate neighbourhoods, though the shortest, have been almost completely closed to any thing in the shape of a merchant.*"

169. As the construction of the Sind and Punjab Railways progress, the development of trade with the Trans-Himalayan Countries of Central Asia must force itself on the attention of Government.

170. The entrepôt of the Indian and Chinese trade is Leh, the Capital of Ladakh, the exact geographical position of which was last year scientifically fixed by Major Montgomerie.† Hither are brought both the shawl wool from the Chinese Provinces of Ruthog and Chang-Thang and the manufactured shawls from Cashmere; and from hence are sent to India tea, shawls, wool and borax; and to China opium, saffron, brocades and shawls. Cunningham, who visited Ladakh in 1846 and 1847, gives the following valuation of the imports and exports:—

<i>Imports.</i>				<i>Value.</i>
From the Chinese Territories	...	...		£26,765
Ditto Indian Ditto	...	...		£22,020
Total				£48,785
<i>Exports.</i>				
To the Indian Territories	...	...		£23,800
Ditto Chinese Ditto	...	...		£21,600
Total				£45,400

The amount of duties paid was estimated at £1,800. Major Montgomerie mentions that Kafilas still come to Leh every year from Yarkund and Lhasa. Of Yarkund Mr. Atkinson's account of Yarkund.

* Major Montgomerie's Memorandum on Survey in Cashmere.

† Latitude 34° 9' 30" N., Longitude 77° 36' 42" E. Height above the Sea, 11,278 feet.

Atkinson collected the following account from, merchants with whom he conversed :—
 “ Yarkund contains nearly 14,000 houses, and the population was estimated at from 85,000 to 90,000 in 1852. There is also a Chinese garrison of 5,000 men. It is a place of considerable trade, and a great number of Chinese, Tatar, Bokharian and Cashmerian merchants reside here. Formerly Persians were also numerous, but now there are but few to be found in the City. The Bazars are three miles and a half in length, and on market days present a busy scene. Rich silks and porcelain are conspicuously displayed ; also embroidered Kankalats, for which the Kirghie Chiefs give twenty and thirty horses in exchange ; brick tea appears in vast quantities, as well as printed calicoes from Kokan. The loom of Cashmere contributes its quota to the mass of manufactured goods.”

171. The best route from Leh to Yarkund is 364½ miles long, and the Karakoram Pass, 18,600 feet high, is crossed in the journey.
Routes by which trade may find its way from Ladakh to Peshawur or Mooltan. From Leh to the plains of the Punjab the merchant may either take his goods on coolies, sheep, or goats, over the Lunga Lacha and Thung Lung Passes, more than 17,000 feet high, crossing the Indus, Bhaga, and Chandra Rivers, when he will enter our district of Kulu, and proceed from thence to the markets of Noorpoor and Umritsur ; or he will load his ponies and mules and take the shorter, easier, and more frequented road made by the Sikh conqueror Zorawur Singh in 1834, and annually travelled by numerous British Officers, over the Photo-la, Namyika, and Seojila Passes, and dispose of his merchandize at Sirinugur, or transmit it to Peshawur by land, or Mooltan by water.

172. With the increasing facilities for transport, a line of water carriage extending from Jhelum to the Sea-board, and a friendly territory up to within 200 miles of Yarkund, it would appear that, with attention and perseverance, our manufactures might be remuneratively introduced into that market to which Russian products are sent under much greater disadvantages.
How English goods might be forwarded to Central Asian markets.

173. As yet, however, trade is lamentably contracted, compared with the imports which are annually brought down through the Affghan mountains ; those from the equally productive regions within or adjacent to the Maharaja's dominions are insignificant. A class of travelling merchants like the hardy Povindias about Ghuznee, whose camels are annually seen at Calcutta and Bombay, or the Tatar merchants who ply between Semipalatinsk and Nijni Novgorod has not yet arisen in the neighbourhood of the Kara-korum. His Highness has in many ways shown himself anxious for the prosperity of his subjects. But the fiscal system to which he has succeeded is injurious and oppressive to traders, and obstructive of the expansion of commerce. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, does not despair of effecting some improvement without exercising any undue interference.
Present contracted condition of trade.
Hope of effecting improvement.

174. Raja Jowahir Singh, the first cousin of the Maharaja, and the son of the celebrated minister Raja Dhyan Singh, expired at Umbalah in the month of December.
Death of Raja Jowahir Singh.

175. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been drawn during the year to the unsatisfactory administration of his territory by the Raja of Chumba, one of the most ancient of the Himalayan principalities. It has been intimated to the Raja that the British Government, whilst averse to exercising any interference in his political arrangements, regards him and not his ministers as responsible for the good Government of his territories.

176. The personal conduct of the young Raja of Mundee, a minor, has also been unsatisfactory; and the Purohit or Hindoo ecclesiastic charged with his supervision has been dismissed.

177. On the attainment of his majority in 1858, the Rana of Joobul, a small State in the Simlah Hills, was allowed to resume its Government, which had been resigned by his father, and had been ministered by British Officers for a period of twenty-one years. An express condition was, however, attached to his accession, that, in the event of misrule, the Rana should be summarily deprived of power. Since 1856 the young Rana has been charged with various acts of high-handed oppression in the banishment and attainder of innocent men. The Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, the late Mr. G. C. Barnes, C. B., was directed to visit the territory, which he did twice during the year. On the second occasion, he ascertained that the Rana had attended to his instructions, and was pursuing a more conciliatory line of conduct. It has not, therefore, been necessary to take any more stringent measures against him, than warning and remonstrance.

178. Additional territory, yielding a revenue of Rupees 12,000 a year, has been conferred on the Maharaja of Bikaner for his services during 1857.

179. In pursuance of an engagement entered into by Sir Henry Elliott when deputed to Lahore at the time of the annexation of the Punjab, but only recently made known to Government, the full powers of a Deputy Commissioner have been granted to Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Shumshere Singh, who were formerly Members of the Lahore Regency.

183. A notice of the political events of the year would be incomplete without a record of the words in which the Governor General announced the future policy of the British monarchy towards the independent States of India :—

“ Notwithstanding the greater purity and enlightenment of our administration, its higher tone, its surer promise of future benefit to the people, as compared with any Native

Government, I still think, we have before us a higher and more pressing duty than that of extending our direct rule ; and that our first care should be to strengthen that rule within its present limits, and to secure for our general supremacy the contended acquiescence and respect of all who are subjected to it.

“ Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States.

“ We shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our territory without adding to our European force ; and the additions to that force, which we already require, are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as England can conveniently pay.

“ As to Civil Government, our English Officers are too few for the work which they have on their hands, and our financial means are not yet equal to the demands upon us. Accession of territory will not make it easier to discharge our already existing duties in the administration of justice, the prosecution of public works, and in many other ways.

“ The safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of Native Chiefs well affected to us. Setting aside the well known services rendered by Sindiah, and subsequently by the Maharaja of Rewah, Chirkarie, and others over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by Native States. I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, and who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact Province of Rohilkund there remained the solitary little State of Rampoor still administered by its own Mahomedan Prince ; and that on the borders of the Punjab, and of the districts above Delhi, the Chief of Putialah and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpaired.

“ In the time of which I speak, these patches of Native Government served as breakwaters to the storm, which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave, and in quiet times they have their uses : restless men who will accept no profession but arms ; crafty intriguers bred up in Native Courts, and others who would chafe at our stricter and more formal rule, live there contentedly : and should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk ; one of our best mainstays will be found in these Native States. But to make them so, we must treat their Chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching that in spite of all suspicions to the contrary, their independence is safe ; that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British territory ; and convincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favor of any new rulers from within or from without.

184. We cannot hope that the free action and secure stability which it is the object of this policy to ensure to Native States, however wisely and generously conceded, will never be abused. And in the Punjab the Government of Bhawalpoor forms an exception to the general good administration of their territories by Native Princes. On the

Bhawalpoor.

25th of May last a collision occurred between the Nuwab and his Minister Ahmud Khan, which terminated, after some open fighting, in the slaughter of the latter. The Nawab suffered his body to be treated with indignity, and the Lieutenant-Governor has felt himself constrained to express his grave displeasure of this and some other parts of the Nuwab's conduct. It is fair, however, to say that no public disorder has as yet followed this collision, and the people generally do not regret the death of the Minister.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

185. The attention of the Local Government in this Department has been directed to reduction in fighting men and camp-followers of the Punjab Irregular Force, the re-constitution of the organized Police, the repression of raids on the Derajat frontier, and the maintenance of a strict blockade of the Muhsood Wuzerees tribe, who were punished last year by an expeditionary force under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B.

186. The immediate cause of this expedition, with a brief account of its proceedings and results, was given in the political section of last year's Report; the Military details may now be supplied.

187. But before entering upon these details, it will be well to give a brief outline of the general history of the powerful and warlike tribe of which the "Muhsoods" are a branch, and of our relations with them since annexation.

As recorded in General Chamberlain's report. 188. This cannot be done better than in the following extracts from General Chamberlain's Report:—

Para. 3.—"The Wuzerees are divided into three great branches, *viz.*, Ahmedzye, Ootmanzye, and Muhsood; named after the three sons of Wuzeer, the first parent and founder of the tribe, and from whom it takes its name. From these three great branches spring numerous smaller ones, but which need not be named. The reputed number of fighting men that each branch can bring into the field is—

" Ahmedzye	...	...	...	10,000 fighting men.
" Ootmanzye	...	...	...	14,000 "
" Muhsood	...	...	...	12,000 "

"but of the two first branches not more than one-third, and of the last one-fourth, are armed with guns, the remainder carrying a sword and shield, to which many add a pistol and dagger."

Para. 4.—"The birth-place of the tribe is Kaneegorum, at the Southern base of the Peer-ghul Mountain, and from which, as their numbers have increased, they have gradually spread themselves, until they occupy their present limits; but their stronghold is still in the valley and upon the plateaus around the high Mountains of Peer-ghul, Shoe-dur and Koondseghur,

Note.—They are a branch from the Sulymau or main range which separates the Western Trans-Indus border from the high table-lands of Afghanistan.

“ where all assemble to pass the summer months ; and in times of danger they and their families and cattle retire to the forest-clad spurs of these Mountains, where, from the ruggedness of the ground, they are almost unassailable.”

Para. 5.—“ The Ahmedzyes and Ootmanzyes may be described as migratory, passing their lives in tents, and alternating between their winter quarters in the low lands (towards the Koorum River and British border), and their summer homes in the higher ranges. The Muhsoods, on the contrary, do not leave their Mountains and reside in houses. The tract of country possessed by the tribe may be broadly described as divided into three parts, of which the Ootmanzye occupy the Northern, the Ahmedzye the central, and the Muhsood the Southern. Prior to the annexation of the Punjab, some clans of the Ootmanzye and Ahmedzye had wrested certain lands and possessed themselves of certain privileges within the Kohat and Bunnoo districts, whereby, on annexation, they were necessarily brought into direct contact with the British Government and its laws. The Muhsoods had not acquired any such privileges, and consequently came not in any manner under direct control.”

Para. 6.—“ The whole tribe are thieves, are proud of their prowess as such, and unless paid black-mail, systematically make raids upon their neighbours ; and whilst no road in their vicinity is safe except to armed bodies, no stranger can enter their country, save through the intervention of some holy or well known man. Unlike all other independent border tribes, they have had the wisdom to avoid internal feuds, have allowed a rude law sufficient weight to control them in their intercourse with each other, and have worked for a common end. Thus, as their numbers have increased, they have gradually overcome their neighbours and extended their limits, until they have become the most powerful and the most dreaded tribe along the whole western border. Other tribes have been somewhat restrained in their internal policy by the fear of retaliation ; but the Wuzerees have felt no such check, for, united themselves, they have been opposed to disunited communities, and the fear of drawing down the vengeance of thousands has been to them a shield for the safe practice of tyranny of every line. Lastly, it may be said of them that they are proud of their numbers and of their conquests, and prouder still of their freedom, for they aver that in no time past have they ever paid tribute to any King.”

Para. 7.—“ Such is the history of the tribe, who, upon annexation, became our neighbours from the North-Western border of the Kohat district to the Ghwalarah (or Gormal) Pass in front of Dera Ishmail Khan, the measured distance along the boundary line being 140 miles. On their becoming our neighbours, every endeavour was made to conciliate them ; but from the very commencement some clans of the Ahmedzye and Ootmanzye, and the whole Muhsood branch exhibited the most hostile spirit and committed constant aggressions. No traveller or caravan was safe within miles of the border, except under strong escort. The Salt Mines in the neighbourhood of Bahadoor Khaal had to be protected by a fort and strong garrison. The Saidak Pass, through which runs the main road between Kohat and Bunnoo, could not be

"traversed with safety, until the heights were crowned. A line of forts had to be erected along the Bunnoo and Dehra Ishmail Khan borders to check inroads, and every road within reach of the Hills to be guarded and patrolled."

Note.—In the absence of knowledge of the country and of the ways of the marauders, the posts were originally built too far from the Hills, and have therefore not afforded the security they ought to have done. This is being remedied and every new post is placed well to the front at the foot of the Hills.

Para. 8.—"Whilst Government was thus incurring expenditure for the protection of its subjects, its Officers were required 'to act purely on the defensive, to strive to conciliate those who dwelt altogether beyond the boundary, and to reason into submission, and rule with forbearance those within our territory.' But it was not within the capacity of Wuzerees to believe that conciliation could co-exist with the ability to exact redress; and so far from crediting our power to inflict punishment upon them within their Mountains, they hoped and believed that, by constantly harassing the border and giving asylum to every malcontent or proclaimed criminal, Government would in the end be glad to buy them off. They accordingly kept the frontier in constant turmoil; the Military posts, and on one occasion Bunnoo itself, were threatened in force; the border villages were threatened, and in some instances, when not timely supported, attacked and sacked, and such of their inhabitants as fell into their hands slain or wounded; the village cattle, when insufficiently guarded, were driven off, and the herdsmen killed; and small bands roamed the country at night in the hope of coming across stray travellers or husbandmen, whom they either murdered or carried into captivity to ransom."

Note.—Many of the villages are within a short distance of the Hills, and at some seasons the only grazing ground is at the foot of the Hills.

Para. 9.—"At length at the close of 1852, after having tested the defensive policy for upwards of three years, and endured constant injuries and indignities, Major John Nicholson, then Deputy Commissioner of Bunnoo, obtained the sanction of Government to undertake offensive operations against the Omerzye clan of the Ahmedzye branch, who reside in the Hills to the North-East of Bunnoo and had made themselves unusually obnoxious. They were surprised by a night march, a few of their number killed, some encampments burnt, and the cattle captured brought away. In short the expedition was successful, and from that time the Omerzyes became changed. They refrained from raids, were re-admitted within the boundary, and have since remained tolerable neighbours. This one successful act of retaliation sufficed to place our relations with the whole Ahmedzye branch upon a satisfactory footing."

Para. 10.—"Since the punishment of the Omerzyes, it has been found necessary, on three occasions on the Kohat border, to take offensive measures against the Caboo Kheil clan of the Ootmanzye branch. On the first occasion (1855) the expedition of the troops sufficed to make them come to an amicable settlement of our claim. On the second (1856) the offending clan was surprised by a night march, and finding themselves surrounded, and resistance hopeless, surrendered the murderers (of our subjects) demanded of them, and suffered no injury. The third occasion was in December last, when refusing to surrender the murderers of a British Officer to whom they had afforded asylum, and trusting to the strength of their position, they fought

"and were defeated with the loss of their encampments and property, besides a large quantity of sheep and cattle. Thus convinced of their inability to resist our arms, they acceded to the terms imposed upon them; and there is therefore hope of a good understanding for the future."

Para. 11.—"Lastly come the Muhsoods, who of all three branches are pre-eminent for living by plunder and violence; and trusting implicitly to the inaccessibility of their Mountains, their conduct from first to last has been outrageous. To go no further back than the five years that I have commanded on this frontier, the Police reports of the District Officer, to say nothing of the harassing duties imposed on the Military,

1855	41
1856	32
1857	40
1858	48
1859	23

Total ... 184

or 36½ per annum.

"record against them the commission of 184 crimes of a heinous nature, such as recorded at the termination of paragraph 8. In addition to this list in March 1855, a Native Officer and twelve Troopers of mounted Police, pursuing too far into the Hills, were surrounded and destroyed; and in November of the same year some 3,000 of the tribe assembled in the pass in the front of Tank with the intention of plundering that town, but were foiled in their object by the Troops arriving by a forced march of fifty miles."

Para. 12.—"So far back as the Spring of 1855, the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrence) becoming impressed with the injuries committed by the Muhsoods, recommended that a force be sent against them in that Autumn; but the proposal was not carried out. In February 1857 Sir John Lawrence again found occasion to recommend 'that retributive measures be no longer delayed,' and Government sanctioned their being undertaken; but again circumstances arose to prevent their being carried into execution."

Para. 13.—"Emboldened by years of immunity, and believing that they could successfully oppose any attempt to penetrate their mountains, they, on the 13th March last, without provocation or pretext of any kind, came out into the plains, to the number of some 4,000, headed by their principal men, with the intention of sacking the town of Tank. Fortunately the Cavalry outposts in the neighbourhood had sufficient

* 5th Regiment Punjab Cavalry...	158
Mounted Police ...	37
Total ...	195

"warning to admit of 195* sabres being collected to meet the inroad; and through the skill and boldness of the Native Officer who exercised the command, and the gallantry of all ranks, this small body of dis-

"ciplined and well armed men met and drove back the marauders to the hills, making them leave upwards of 100 dead in the field, besides a larger number wounded, at a loss to ourselves of a few men, but many horses. This outrage was considered as filling up the measure of their offences. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General ordered that a force should enter their mountains, and there exact satisfaction for the past, and security for the future."

Para. 15.—"On receipt of the order for conducting Military operations, steps were at once taken to assemble the necessary troops; and on the day month that the ma-

“ rauders emerged from their mountains to sack Tank, a force pitched its camp upon the scene of their disgrace, preparatory to penetrating their strong-hold in search of redress; but prior to moving, a proclamation was sent to the Muhsood Chiefs, to announce the object for which the Government forces entered their hills; to tell them that, within a fixed period, they were free to attend the camp for the purpose of learning the demands of the British Government; and that on their failing to appear, or not complying with the demands, they and their tribe would be treated as enemies and punished; and that their blood would be upon their own heads.”

189. The above extracts from Brigadier General Chamberlain's Report explain why the operations now detailed were undertaken, and show that before entering their hills every opportunity was afforded the tribe to come to terms, but in vain; they had taken their course and adhered to it. No reply was received to the Brigadier General's proclamation.

† Staff	...	8	Reports reached Camp that the Wuzerees were assembling within a few miles of the plains,—further delay was to be avoided, and accordingly on the morning of the 16th April, Brigadier General Chamberlain struck his Camp, and with a force of 5,196† fighting men crossed the border by the Tank-Zam entrance opposite Tank.
Suppers and Miners	...	478	
Artillery		237	
Cavalry		339	
Infantry		4,134	
Total	...	5,196	

190. Meeting with no opposition, the force, on the 18th idem, reached a walled village called Shingee-ka-kote, about 28 miles from Tank. On the approach of our Cavalry, a small party of the Wuzerees, who had been left there, quitted the village. One was killed, a few taken prisoners, and some head of cattle and 200 sheep were seized on the hill side.

191. A body of the border Mintia was located at the village of Chandola, at the Western mouth of the Tunis-Tunga, to keep open communication with Tank, and thus ensure the passage of supplies, &c.

192. Before moving upon Kaneegoram, it was determined to penetrate the Shahoon and Koondeeghur Mountains; but to retain possession of Chandola, and keep open communication with the rear, it became necessary to divide the force; and accordingly a Detachment of the strength marginally noted was left at Paloseen, four miles in advance of Chandola, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C. B.

Force divided and a portion left under Colonel Lumsden at Paloseen.	
4 Field Guns.	
100 Cavalry.	
1,564 Infantry.	

193. On the 20th Brigadier General Chamberlain, with the greater portion of the Cavalry and Infantry, and the Mountain Guns, supplied with provisions for eight days, moved towards Shahoon; the gorge was unoccupied, save by a small party of the enemy, who retired as our own Infantry ascended the heights, causing by their fire, however, a few casualties. The defile is described as narrow and difficult, and about three miles in length,

the hills on either side closing in so as to render Artillery of little use. On emerging at the Western end of the gorge, Major R. Taylor, whilst reconnoitering the road ahead, came in broken ground upon three Wuzerees, who attacked his party and wounded three men and some horses before they were killed.

194. On the 22nd the force reached Burrund at the foot of the Koondeeghur Mountain, and on the 23rd Jungsee-Khan-ke-kote, a distance of about 24 miles from Paloseen.
Further progress.

195. Jungsee-Khan, the principal chief of the whole Muhsood tribe, with his son and nephew, had fallen the previous month in the attack upon Tank. His fort was now blown up and destroyed. His village destroyed; the residence of a neighbouring Chief, who was known not to have participated in that outrage, was spared.

196. Having now seen the greater part of the South-Western portion of the district, and burned the crops, the force proceeded to retrace its steps, in view to joining Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden's Column prior to an advance on the capital.
General Chamberlain returns to join Colonel Lumsden.

197. As the Troops were falling in for this purpose, on the morning of the 24th a despatch was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, reporting the successful repulse of an attack made upon his Camp at dawn the previous day by a body of 3,000 men.
Attack on Colonel Lumsden's Camp.

198. The absence of opposition to Brigadier General Chamberlain's advance was thus accounted for: It appears that the Wuzerees had assembled in two large bodies, one to defend the passes in the more immediate neighbourhood of their capital, the other to attack the numerically weaker Camp at Paloseen.
Absence of opposition to General Chamberlain accounted for.

199. But the latter move was eminently unsuccessful. Although in the first headlong rush the vastly superior strength of the Wuzerees enabled them to annihilate the Pickets, the advance of the great mass was quickly checked by Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden at the head of an infantry Company of Guides; about 500 of the bravest of the band, however, dashed into Camp, cutting down all within their reach.
Colonel Lumsden checks the attack on his Camp.

200. The attack was so sudden and unexpected, that some slight confusion prevailed; but the Guides were quickly rallied by Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden and Lewis, who bore the Wuzerees back at the point of the Rifle sword, killing many and clearing the Camp.
The Wuzerees borne back by the Guides.

201. Whilst this was going on on the right, Major Rothney, in command of the Goorkhas, supported by the 4th Seikhs, advanced on the enemy's flank, bearing down on the mass of the Wuzerees with admirable steadiness. When clear of the Camp the Guides joined
Major Rothney's advance on the enemy's flank.

this force, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, with the Detachments of the three Corps, pursued the enemy for fully three miles over the Hills, inflicting severe punishment, until they broke and dispersed.

<i>Loss on both sides.</i>				202. Though our loss* in this affair was consider-
* Fighting men killed	...	...	21	able, that of the enemy was much more severe, 132
Ditto wounded	...	...	109	dead Wuzerees having been counted in and about
Camp-followers killed	...	...	16	Camp and on the line of retreat.
Ditto wounded	...	...	23	

203. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden reported in the highest terms on the conduct of the Officers and men engaged in repelling this attack. The Officers and Troops engaged in this affair. Major Rothney, commanding the Iluzara Goorkha Battalion, in particular, seems to have distinguished himself for promptness of decision and correctness of judgment.

204. To revert to the Main Column, which had commenced on the 24th to retrace its steps, it met with no opposition in its return; but as the attack on Colonel Lumsden's Camp shewed a determined hostility on the part of the Wuzerees, it was deemed necessary to destroy such crops and villages as had been spared on the occasion of the advance. The two Columns were re-united on the 26th, and the Camp was pitched at Mundain Cuchee, a mile and a half above Paloseen.

205. From the 27th to the 1st of May the force remained halted, to admit of the sick and wounded being sent back to Tank, and for the litters to rejoin, preparatory to an advance on the Capital.

206. The advance was further postponed by the arrival in Camp of a deputation of 11 Muhsood Chiefs, who were received by the Commissioner Major Taylor, Brigadier General Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden. Every exertion was used to persuade these Chiefs of the advantages of peace, and to show them how anxious we were to avoid further hostilities. They were informed that if the tribe was too poor to make the necessary compensation for the cattle stolen during the last eight years, the concession of a free passage for the force to Kaneegorum, with security for the future good conduct of the tribe, would be accepted as indemnity for the past. The Chiefs were further assured that if these terms were accepted, neither their houses nor crops should be injured, and after one day's halt at Kaneegorum the force should return either by the Bunnoo or Tank route, as most convenient.

207. The meeting, however, broke up without any definite understanding having been arrived at, the Chiefs returned to their clans, and preparations were made for the advance of the force.

208. It was evident that the Wuzeerees were determined to fight. The force, therefore, marched on the 2nd to Jungee-ke-kote, and on the 3rd reached Zerunaim, at the Southern entrance to the Awnai; the destruction of houses and crops was renewed.

The Force marches.

209. It now became apparent that the enemy had fixed on the Burrara Gorge, about five miles from Camp, as the most easy of defence, and that at this point they would oppose the further progress of the Column. This Gorge is described by Brigadier General Chamberlain as the most difficult of any that was seen, whilst the Awnai Gorge, where resistance was first anticipated, proved to be the easiest, thus accounting for the non-appearance of the enemy at this latter point. From the Awnai Gorge the Brigadier General thus describes the onward route to the Capital:—"From the Awnai upwards the passage is considerably narrower than it is below it, and the Hills on either side are steeper and higher. In short from this point upwards the whole road is a defile, until close to Kaneegorum, when the Hills become lower and rounder in form."

The Burrara Gorge.

210. Soon after day-light on the 4th the force moved forward, and after advancing four miles upon the defile, entered a narrow cultivated dale, at the further end of which, and distant about a mile, was the Burrara-Tunga; the heights on both sides were crowned by the enemy, estimated at from four to seven thousand.

211. The Burrara-Tunga is described as "a narrow cleft, cut by the Tank-Zam through a chain of Mountains crossing its course at right angles. Both sides of this passage are perpendicular to a height of 40 or 50 feet, from which the Mountains slope upwards at a considerable incline." The Southern face of the Western Hill being inaccessible to Infantry, but having a tower at the point where its Eastern slope descends perpendicularly into the gorge. Every commanding point was crossed by a breast-work, and the gorge itself closed by a wall of boulders and trees equal to resist Siege Artillery.

The Burrara-Tunga described.

COLUMNS OF ATTACK.

* Right Column Advance.

Wing of 3rd Punjab Infantry, 800 strong, under Lieutenant Ruxton.

Support.

2nd Punjab Infantry, 500 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B.
Huzara Mountain Train, 4 pieces, Captain Butt.

Reserve.

Wing 1st Punjab Infantry, Captain Keyes.

† Left Column Advance.

Wing 6th Punjab Infantry, 800 strong, Lieutenant Fisher.

Support.

Wing Guide Infantry, 250 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.
Peshawur Mountain Train, 4 pieces, Captain DeBude.

Reserve.

Wing 6th Police Battalion, 300 men, Lieutenant Orchard.

212. Two Columns of attack were formed:—The right* under Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B.; left† under Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.; four field pieces and the

Wings of the 4th and 24th Punjab Infantry formed the support, about 900 yards from the gorge, with a Wing of Goorkhas and Cavalry a little in their rear as a reserve; the baggage being massed in rear, guarded by a Detachment of the 14th Punjab Infantry and Foot levies, with a Wing of the 4th Seikh Infantry as a rear guard.

213. Lieutenant-Colonel Green's Column met with considerable resistance; but after a difficult ascent, covered by the fire of Captain Butt's Mountain Train Guns, and that of the Field Pieces below, the leading men of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, headed by Lieutenant Ruxton reached to within a short distance of the breastworks, but in too small numbers and too broken to make the final rush. Here a check occurred, and the Wuzerees rushing from their breastwork drove the 3rd back upon the support, which also gave way, and the Wuzerees continued their gallant attack upon the Reserve and Mountain Guns. But short was their triumph. Captains Keyes and Butt received them like gallant soldiers and drove them back when breastwork after breastwork was won. The casualties were † Her Majesty's 94th Regiment 30 killed including Lieutenant Aytoun†, and 84 wounded, the enemy leaving 35 dead bodies on the ground. attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

214. In the meantime the fire of our Guns being directed on their right, the enemy were evidently giving way. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden was ordered to advance, which he accomplished with The ridge cleared of the enemy. excellent judgment, and then ascending the eastern slope of the Hill, cleared ridge after ridge with his Mountain Guns at a loss of only two men.

215. No further opposition was offered, and the Camp was pitched on the Bungee-walla Cucha, three miles beyond the defile; the crops in the neighbourhood were given over to the cattle, and the houses set fire to. In the evening a deputation was received from the Muhsood Chief and from the Chiefs of Makeem, suing for peace. On this occasion the Officers whom *Brigadier General Chamberlain specially noticed were Captains Keyes and Butt and Lieutenant Ruxton.

216. On the 5th the force advanced, and after a march of 15 miles halted near Kaneegorum. Relying on the friendly professions of the Chiefs, no injury was done to crops and property. The Force halts at Kaneegorum.

217. At Maidanee, about four miles from Kaneegorum, the force was met by the Syuds and Oormun elders of the place, to whom assurances of protection were given. It should be observed that no Wuzerees reside in the town, which is only occupied by the few remaining members of the Oormun tribe, the original occupiers of the country, until dispossessed by the Muhsoods. Protection given to the Oormun Elders of Maidanee.

218. The force halted during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, and sent messengers to ascertain the intentions of the Muhsood Chiefs. Most unsatisfactory answers were received, and reports reached Camp that they were consulting where they could best oppose the egress of the force. Attempt to ascertain the intentions of the Muhsood Chiefs.

219. No further communication being made by the Chiefs, the troops moved back on the 9th to Doatoga, 5½ miles, setting fire to every thing that had been spared and protected on its upward march, one exception being made in favor of the property of the son of the Ahmedzye Chief Swahir Khan, famous for having, as far back as 1824, shown civility to the enterprising traveller Moorcroft, and subsequently to the British Officers engaged in the settlement of Bunnoo in 1847.

220. On the 10th the force marched 5½ miles towards Makeem, meeting with no opposition, save that attempts were made to harrass the Rear Guard; but owing to the skilful arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C. B., commanding, only two men and one horse were wounded. All Muhsood property was destroyed.

221. On the 11th the force halted at Makeem; the residence of the Chiefs of the tribe now deserted. In view to save the town, every effort was again made to induce the tribe to listen to reason, but without effect. Makeem was, therefore, destroyed.

222. Operations were now closed and the force turned towards Bunnoo, the course by which it was originally intended to return. As the Column moved away on the 12th, two high towers which guard the Eastern entrance of the valley and had been occupied by our pickets were blown up.

223. The direction of the march was now changed towards the North; 8½ miles took the force to Rugmuh, from which descends the Phissora defile leading to Bunnoo. Shortly after leaving Maheer, the Muhsood boundary is passed; but before crossing it, their village of Todacheena was given to the flames, and its crops destroyed.

224. On passing the Muhsood boundary, the Ahmedzye lands were entered; small parties of Muhsood horsemen still followed and endeavoured to annoy the line of march from the Hill sides, and this continued until the 15th, when the force reached Surehab, from which date no more was seen of them.

225. On the 18th the force marched to Speen Soonk, 10 miles clear of the defile, and within the British boundary; and two more short marches took it into Bunnoo.

226. Although the expedition did not result in the submission of the Muhsoods, its success was great; a loss was inflicted on the tribe from which they will not recover for years. Whenever they met our Troops, although in passes which they had hitherto deemed impregnable,

they were invariably defeated. Their Chief Town Kaneegorum was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine, whilst Makeem, another principal Town, was destroyed, and their hitherto unknown country surveyed and mapped.

227. Before concluding this notice of the Muhsood Wuzeeree Expedition, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to express his warm approbation of the conduct and spirit of the Troops, which were most excellent throughout.

Services of Officers noticed. 228. The services of the following Officers of the Punjab Irregular Force were specially noticed by Brigadier General Chamberlain, commanding :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C.B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B.
 Major Rothney.
 Captain Keyes.
 Captain Butt.
 Lieutenant Ruxton.
 Surgeon Buckle.

229. The Brigadier General has also brought prominently to notice the valuable aid afforded him throughout the campaign, both as Services of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. Political and Military Officers, by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Major R. Taylor and Captain Coxo.

230. The annexed Statement marked A exhibits the reduction effected in the Force. Punjab Irregular Force—Reduction A decrease of 480 fighting men and 279 camp-followers has been carried out at an approximate annual saving of Rupees 1,16,032. The Statement also shows the present distribution of the various Regiments composing the Force. The 3rd Sikh Infantry is still in Hindoostan; during the past year the 2nd Sikh Infantry returned to the Punjab.

231. The inefficiency of case shot hitherto issued from Magazines for the use of the two Frontier Mountain Train Batteries had for some time attracted the notice of Brigadier General Chamberlain, who resolved to test it; the trial was conducted in his presence, and the result was most unsatisfactory, owing to the small number of balls contained in the projectile. Some interesting experiments were then made by substituting leaden bullets for the iron balls. These experiments tended fully to establish the great superiority of case shot filled with leaden bullets over the description heretofore made up. They were most ably carried out by Captain DeBude, the Commandant of the Peshawur Mountain Train. A report was made to the Select Committee of Artillery Officers, and for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and His Excellency has recommended to the Supreme Government that in future all case shot prepared in Magazines for Mountain Train Guns be filled with leaden bullets.

232. To give effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government for the amalgamation of the Military with the Civil Police Force, considerable reduction became necessary in the Military Police. Discharges fell heaviest on the mounted branch. Gratuity on discharge was given to each man, and in effecting reduction due consideration was shown to old servants of the State, and to all others who had, by field services during the mutiny or otherwise, established claims to consideration.

233. The Statements annexed, marked B and C, will show in detail the decrease effected and approximate decrease effected and the approximate saving. The actual saving. decrease of expenditure will be considerably less perhaps, as European supervision has to be provided for; but the financial result of the change of system will be referred to under its appropriate heading in this report. The new Constabulary arrangements have not been extended to the districts of Dera Ishmael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, Bunnoo and Kohat, the character of the people and of the tribes on the Derajat and Kohat border rendering it inexpedient at present to modify the existing system. The reduction of the organized Police force may be briefly given as follows :—

Infantry Police, 867 fighting men and 24 non-combatants ; saving Rupees 61,920 per annum.

Mounted Police, 760 fighting men and 6 non-combatants ; saving Rupees 2,49,600 per annum.

Total saving on Police, Rupees 3,11,520 per annum.

234. The Statements marked D, E, F, show the strength and distribution of Levies on the 1st May 1860 and May 1861. They exhibit a reduction during that period of 1,810 fighting men and 56 non-combatants, at an approximate annual saving of Rupees 3,10,000. With exception of those employed at Kohat and Dehra Ishmael Khan, who take part in the frontier defence, the Levies still maintained are engaged on Police duties at the places indicated in the Statements.

235. On the Asnee and Dehra Ghazee Khan frontier our border has been respected, and there has been comparative tranquillity. Towards the Derajat and Tank Frontier, inroads by small bands of marauders have from time to time occurred, chiefly by Wuzoerees, aided by robbers of other clans. In some instances the robbers managed to escape to the Hills with their booty ; but, generally speaking, the results of their forays have not been profitable ; in many instances they have been hotly pursued, and obliged to abandon their spoil. Occasionally they have paid the penalty of their misdeeds, and have fallen by the hands of our troopers. These remarks apply to the proceedings of small parties of plunderers. To check aggression on the Dehra Ishmael Khan and Tank border by any considerable force of

the Wuzerees, a chain of posts was established in close proximity to the Hills, held by Cavalry, Infantry and Military Police, whereby the tribe, as a body, has been effectually restrained. The Frontier outpost duty has in consequence fallen heavily upon officers and men; but it has been cheerfully and efficiently performed.

236. The Frontier Station of Asnee having, after a trial of 10 years, been found unsuited for a station, owing to difficulty of drainage, the scarcity of water, and proved unhealthiness of locality, was, during the past year, abandoned as a Cantonment for a Cavalry Regiment,—and Rajanpore, possessing many advantages as regards climate, soil, and position, selected. Rajanpore, seven miles North-East of Asnee, is on the Trunk Road from Scinde, and is a telegraph station.

237. The services of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., Commanding the Frontier Force, are too well known and recognized by the Supreme Government to need particular mention in this Report; but His Honor desires to place on record his unqualified approbation of the Brigadier General's management of the Force during the period under notice. Nor can the Lieutenant-Governor forego this opportunity of remarking on the admirable manner in which Brigadier General Chamberlain planned and carried out the operations of the Muhsood Wuzerees Campaign.

The conduct of the Force has been excellent; that of the following Officers during the past year deserves special notice:—

Artillery.

Captain A. Gillespie.
 Captain F. R. DeBude.
 Captain F. R. Butt.

Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Hughes, C. B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Browne, C. B., V. C.
 Major L. B. Jones.
 Lieutenant C. J. Godby.
 Captain W. H. Pagett.

Guides.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B.
 Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.
 Lieutenant C. W. Hawes.

Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B.,
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Vaughan.
 Captain C. P. Keyes.
 Captain M. R. Somerville.

Captain W. D. Hoste.
 Lieutenant A. W. Ruxton.
 Major O. E. Rothney.
 Captain J. P. W. Campbell.
 Captain G. W. Harding.
 Captain R. Renny.
 Lieutenant G. A. Williams.

Police.

Captain G. McAndrew.
 Captain J. W. Younghusband.
 Captain R. N. Tronson.
 Captain H. Miller.
 Captain W. Wyld.
 Major A. Smith.
 Lieutenant W. W. Boddam.

Cantonment Joint Magistrates.

Captain E. W. E. Howard.
 Captain J. W. F. Bean.
 Captain A. LeGallais.
 Captain T. C. Darnell.
 Lieutenant A. Stewart.
 Captain J. Tickell.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

238. The average fall of rain throughout the Province is reported to have been 33.8 inches in 1860-61 to 57.2 inches in 1859-60. Fall of Rain compared with previous year. The registration of the changes is not yet made so carefully as to entitle the results to implicit belief. The failure of rain seems to have been complete in September and October, and in December and January.

239. The dearness of food caused by the famine will be seen from the following Price Current of best Wheat, taken on the 1st of January of the years specified:—

DISTRICTS.						1859-60.			1860-61.		
						M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	24	0	0	8	0
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	0	39	8	0	14	0
Peshawur	...	...	...	...	...	0	35	12	0	29	5

240. Although the harvests on unirrigated lands were scanty throughout the Punjab, the yield from watered tracts was generally superior, both in quality and quantity. The great demand for corn in the Delhi Territory and the extraordinarily high prices led to its extensive exportation from the hills of Kangra and the wheat fields of the Jullundur and Baree Doabs. This trade has been especially beneficial to the owners of irrigated and inundated land, who have been much depressed by the cheapness of agricultural produce prevailing for so many years. The keenness with which exportation was carried on when prices became decidedly remunerative, proves that the people are fully awake to their own interests, and that to the extent of their means they are as ready as other nations to avail themselves of any facilities for traffic which may be provided for them. The manner in which the Delhi Territory, drained as it had been of food by war and famine, was supplied from Hindoostan and the Punjab is a beautiful illustration of the law of political economy which prohibits any interference of the State in the corn trade.

Extensive exportation of grain from certain tracts, and other incidents connected with the dearth.

The following remarks of Adam Smith might have been written from observation of the events of the past year :—

Appropriate remarks of Adam Smith.

“ In an extensive corn country between all the different parts of which there is a free commerce and communication, the scarcity occasioned by the most unfavorable seasons can never be so great as to produce a famine, and the scantiest crop, if managed with frugality and economy, will maintain through the year the same number of people that are commonly fed in a more affluent manner by one of moderate plenty. The seasons most unfavorable to the crop are those of excessive drought or excessive rain. But as corn grows equally upon high and low lands, upon grounds that are disposed to be too wet, and upon those that are disposed to be too dry, either the drought or the rain which is hurtful to one part of the country is favourable to another ; and though both in the wet and in the dry season the crop is a good deal less than in one more properly tempered, yet in both, what is lost in one part of the country is in some measure compensated by what is gained in the other.”

Whilst it must be acknowledged that the perfect application of these observations must await the completion of our Railway and Canal systems, that they deserve quotation is shown by the disposition which has been evinced by the independent Chiefs, and even by some of the Civil Authorities to act on other principles.

Disposition of some to act on other principles.

241. Mr. Melvill, Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, states that whilst the British Zemindars of the Palam Valley realized immense profits, “ the independent Chiefs of this division prevented the export of grain from their territories, but they are mostly inclined to admit that they were in error. The Kupoorhulla Raja has now thrown open the trade. I believe that there never was a greater difference in price than one seer per rupee between Kupoorhulla and Jullundur, notwithstanding the embargo laid on the export of grain, and the efforts to prevent grain leaving Mundee, Sooket and Chumba have proved very unavailing.”

The Trans-Sutlej Commissioner's testimony against interference with free trade.

African Imphee.

242. The African Imphee lately naturalized in the Jullundur Doab is said to be valuable for fodder.

243. A Company established at Belfast for the cultivation of flax in the Punjab have, during the past year, deputed an Agent to Seal-

Belfast Flax Company. kote, in which district an area of 1,070 acres has been sown with flax. The crop being sown late, the fibre has turned out shorter than it should be; but with more care there is every hope of the experiment proving successful. The seed is advanced by the Agent to the cultivators, and the crop when matured is bought by him at once. Amongst many other improvements the Punjab owes this application of English capital to the development of one its most valuable staples, to Mr. McLeod, C. B., Financial Commissioner, who whilst on leave contributed greatly to the formation of the Company.

"Stillengia Sebifera."

244. Attempts are being made to naturalize the "*Stillengia Sebifera*" or Chinese Tallow Tree.

245. The cultivation of potatoes for the supply of the Rawul Pindee and Murree markets is extending in Huzara. The rise of rent from

Potatoes. this cause on land hitherto giving no return is distinctly traceable. The Commissioner of Peshawur reports that there is a disposition amongst the people beyond the border to obtain land for cultivation within our territory. This is a satisfactory indication of the gradual change of habits which contact with our more civilized subjects is beginning to effect. Even more encouraging is the project of a Frontier Zemindar in the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, Mussoo Khan by name, to make a small canal from the Indus at his private expense.

Cotton.

246. The interest which attaches at present to the cultivation of Cotton in the Punjab will justify the insertion of the following return :—

Statement of Cotton cultivation in the several Divisions of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Division.				Cotton area in acres.	Estimated aggregate out-turn in maunds.	Estimated value, Rupees.	Quantity exported maunds.
Delhi	...	...	...	24,211	23,672	2,75,331	24,198
Hissar	...	...	...	40,819	76,208	5,22,270	82,776
Cis-Sutlej States	...	...	...	50,707	58,195	4,55,958	None.
Trans-Sutlej States	...	...	...	47,795	87,339	8,68,668	8,500
Umritsur	...	...	...	73,334	87,945	9,37,866	29,012
Lahore	...	...	...	42,280	86,552	8,75,604	10,292
Rawul Pindee	...	...	...	72,747	56,015	6,05,214	12,548
Mooltan	...	...	...	56,350	62,267	7,77,505	17,179
Derajat	...	...	...	89,400	84,465	4,48,110	86,700
Peshawur	...	...	...	19,930	18,812	1,98,866	1,775
Total	...	...	...	4,67,518	5,41,460	54,64,887	1,67,975

247. The local price varies from 22 seers the Rupee in Huzara to 8 maunds in Hoshiarpore. It is evident that at the most 40 or 50,000 maunds are sent from these Provinces to the Sea-coast. The exportation is generally to the countries adjoining the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor is himself disposed to think that if a local demand were to arise, the production of cotton might be indefinitely increased. It would, however, be necessary for English speculators to have their Agents in the country ready to pay at once for the crop, and to give directions regarding the method of cleaning it. It is believed that a greater breadth of cotton has been sown during the current year.

248. The cultivation of Indigo in the Dehra Ghazee Khan District has increased so much, that the manufacturing apparatus has been found insufficient for the quantity. The manufactured article is exported to Afghanistan.

Merino Sheep.

249. The breeding from Merino sheep progresses satisfactorily in the Huzara district.

SECTION XII.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

250. The revenue survey of the Derajat was concluded by Captain H. C. Johnstone. The operations were confined to the Pergunnahs of Dehra Ishmael Khan, Kolachee, part of Lukhee, and Tank. The area surveyed covers 4,737 square miles, and the cost amounted to Rupees 10-7-2 per square mile.

251. Much interest attaches to the survey of Cashmere, which, under the direction of Major Montgomerie, is now considerably advanced. The stupendous height of some of the mountains in the neighbourhood of the operations, ranging from 18,000 to 26,000 feet above the sea, render the triangulation extremely arduous in its progress up the River Indus. Topographical sketches have been made of the whole valley of the Indus from Skardo the capital of little Thibet or Balti, to Leh the capital of Ladak, as well as the whole of the Sooroo and Dras Valleys, the plains of Deosai, and a large portion of the Nubra or Shayok Valley. The area, about 12,000 square miles in extent, was found to embrace all sorts of ground from an altitude of 27,000 feet down in a few cases to 8,000 feet above the sea. It included at least 350 square miles of glaciers for the most part of the larger kind. Glaciers are in this section of the Himalayas very much larger and more numerous than in any part of the Himalayas previously surveyed. Possibly this is in some measure due to the latitude, as all these glaciers lie between latitudes 33 and 36 degrees North, but it must also be partly the result of the immense heights of the peaks generally; as with the exception of those of Nepal, they exceed all other parts of the Himalayas that have yet been measured. There is hardly any portion of the Upper Indus without glaciers, but they are largest and abound most near the Himalayan and Karakorum Ridges.

"The plains of Deosai are perhaps the most curious topographical feature of the country sketched during the season. The plains consist of about 580 square miles of gently undulating ground, averaging at least 14,000 feet above the sea, surrounded on all sides by rugged mountains, running up from 16,000 to 17,000 feet. The drainage escaping through a not easily distinguishable gorge, falls into the Dras River above Kirkitchoo. This tributary of the Dras River is called the Shigar and sometimes the Shingo River; it brings down gold with its water, and gold washing is carried on just below the junction."

"Major Montgomerie is in hopes that "the triangulation of the Grand Trigonometrical survey may be joined on to that of Russia, and thus accomplish the project of Colonel Everest, who wished to measure the arc between Cape Comorin and Nova Zembla, an arc including nearly seventy degrees of the earth. To accomplish this there at present remains a gap of little over five degrees of Chinese Territory: the operations of the Cashmere series extending beyond latitude 36 degrees, and the Government of Tobolsk now coming below latitude 42 degrees. "*"

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

252. A simple administrative reform, but one of very beneficial tendency, has been effected in the supervision of the dispensaries and of vaccine operations. The Inspector General is *Ex-officio* Inspector also of the dispensary buildings. But he has not previously made any report to the Local Government regarding the general state of these institutions. Yet, inspecting as he does the buildings and belonging to the medical profession, no functionary has the same combined opportunity and ability of observing the defects and comparative efficiency of the dispensaries and their management. It has, therefore, been arranged that the Inspector General shall receive the reports annually made by the District Officers, and having collated them with the results of his personal observation, shall submit to the Government a general report on the subject for the whole Province. The Lieutenant-Governor by this means obtains a detailed account, drawn up by a competent Officer of every dispensary, and is enabled to judge of the progress made, and when deserved, to allot rewards to the Native Medical attendants. His Honor has himself inspected most of the dispensaries during the year.

253. The following statistics show an increased attendance, though, owing to the scarcity of rain, the year was unusually healthy:—
Comparative Statement of Patients treated, shows an increase.

Patients treated in Punjab Dispensaries.

	Remaining at end of 1859.	In-door.			Out-door.			Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1859 ...	1,956	9,068	1,211	10,279	1,01,343	84,147	1,85,490	1,47,725
1860 ...	2,068	11,471	1,652	13,123	1,30,718	83,695	1,64,408	1,79,594
Difference ...	+ 107	+ 2,403	+ 441	+ 2,844	+ 29,370	— 452	+ 28,918	+ 31,869

* Major Montgomerie's Memorandum on the Cashmere Survey.

The statistics of vaccine operations given below
show improvement :—

Year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
1859—Punjab Dispensaries ...	68,512	15,285	8,474	92,271
1859-60—Superintendent Vaccination ...	12,877	2,068	1,159	16,099
	81,389	17,293	9,633	1,08,320
1859—Punjab Dispensaries ...	90,188	21,559	10,929	1,22,676
1859-60—Superintendent Vaccination ...	21,174	8,799	1,514	31,487
	1,11,362	25,358	12,443	1,49,163
Increase ...	20,978	8,060	2,810	40,848

254. The following is the judgment passed by the Inspector General, Doctor Dr. Hathaway's Summary of results. Hathaway, on the results of the year's operations :—

" The general review of the working of the dispensaries and vaccine institutions, during the past year, shows decided progress and improvement. Not only have the applicants for medical aid increased to such a degree, that they exhibit an excess of more than 17 per cent. over the aggregate cases of the previous twelvemonth, but the returns also show that a much larger degree of relief has been obtained, and a greater proportion of cases cured than in former periods.

" Vaccination has been carried out to a wider extent than in any previous year, and with an increase of 17 per cent. of really successful cases, while the system introduced at my suggestion of making use of check registers, the increased number of Agents employed during the cold season, and the plan of letting one vaccinator always accompany the District Officer when out in camp, are additional guarantees, not only that more full reliance may be placed on the returns, but that the benefits of the system have been extended to numerous classes; who hitherto have never been visited for this purpose in their own villages, while the distance from the Sudder Station prevented their making so long a journey themselves.

" It is, of course, hopeless to expect the total eradication of small pox, until vaccination is made general and universal. But much may be done collaterally to check the ravages of the disease, by improving the general sanitary state of all our towns and bazars, perfecting the drainage, widening the streets so as to allow of more free access of pure air, and preventing the accumulation of stagnant moisture and filth by filling up all hollow and broken ground where water at present collects in the rainy season.

" It cannot fail to strike any one, who watches the progress of small pox in a regiment, how very much its duration and severity is influenced by the locality of

position, and barrack accommodation, the season of the year, the class of men who constitute the corps, and their natural habits as regards dress, bathing and food. In the winter season, when woollen clothing and bedding are in use and bathing less practised, the disease continues on the same spot, and among the same body of men or community, with obstinate endurance; while under other and opposite circumstances it runs a mild course, or passes away as suddenly as it first appeared.

“The recommendation of obtaining large supplies of vaccine matter and in a fluid form, by periodical indents from England, and the discontinuance of the practice of collecting and using dry vaccine ‘crusts,’ have met with favorable consideration from the Local Government, and the result will be more fully made known at the end of the present year.”

PART IV.—TEA.

Decrease in yield of Tea.

255. The yield of Tea in the Government plantation was less than in the previous year, being as below :—

1860	...	...	...	29,312lbs.
1861	...	...	...	26,532 „

But the crop of seeds produced increased from 164 maunds to 1,258 maunds.

Increase in crop of Seeds.

The demand for seeds by private parties was large.

Indents were received from 22 Europeans and 375

Natives. The distribution was gratuitous and was made as follows :—

		Seeds.		Plants.
To Europeans	...	Mds. 452	...	29,000
To Natives	...	„ 406	...	2,000

256. The supply did not, however, suffice to satisfy a tenth part of the demand.

Supply of seed not equal to the demand.

In the Kangra Hills four Joint Stock Companies are embarked in the cultivation besides several private individuals, amongst whom are Officers of the Royal and Local Armies. Plantations have also been made in the Simla Hills.

257. During the year numerous conveyances of land have been arranged by private

Numerous patches of land purchased from Natives by Europeans.

bargain between European settlers and the Native owners. The patches transferred have been for the most part small, rarely exceeding 5 or 10 acres in extent. Under the common law of India the several co-sharers in a co-parcenary tenure have each a right of pre-emption; and under the Punjab Code this right may be made the subject of litigation at any time within three months from the date of a sale ignoring it. But the Punjab rules go further. If the party, claiming to purchase under his privilege of pre-emption,

object to the price demanded, he can move the Revenue Authorities to assemble assessors who will fix the price. If the privileged co-parcener chooses to buy at this price, he may do so; if not any other co-parcener or the joint community have the option of purchasing; if all decline, then a stranger may buy. This peculiar incident in the indigenous tenures much obstructs the acquisition of land by the European. Tempted by the liberal price which he is able to proffer, single members of the co-parcenary are ready enough to treat with him; but when he proceeds to enter upon possession, he soon realizes the infirmity of his title, and the numerous reversionary claims which he must satisfy before it can be secured. It has, however, been held by high authorities, that the economical evils of placing restrictions on the free sale of land are politically less injurious than the social disintegration caused by the communication to strangers of the complex rights appertaining to the hereditary members of village communities; nevertheless, there is room for doubt as to the expediency of interfering with the individual owner's valuation of his land which procedure is peculiar to the Punjab.

258. The Lieutenant-Governor is about to review the subject in communication
Intention to review the subject. with the Financial Commissioner.

SECTION XIII.—POPULATION.

259. No fresh census of the population has been made, but territorial changes
Revision of returns owing to territorial changes. have led to a revision of returns made in 1855-56 with the following results:—

DIVISION.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Population per Square Mile.
Delhi	4,057	13,28,650	Rs. 23,51,300	327.49
Hissar	8,546	8,58,021	15,95,875	100.40
Cis-Sutlej States* .. .	5,244	17,61,377	15,69,598	341.18
Trans-Sutlej States ...	6,741	22,50,941	32,92,016	333.91
Umritsur	5,049	23,13,628	27,77,698	446.35
Lahore	8,989	15,58,715	13,27,448	172.29
Mooltan	19,350	12,30,632	15,37,024	63.59
Rawul Pindoe	18,066	16,91,409	21,83,388	93.62
Derajat	16,776	9,10,696	11,30,465	54.19
Peshawur	7,588	8,62,756	8,86,812	113.40
Total ..	1,00,406	1,47,66,825	1,86,51,624	147.07

Exclusive of Simla, the exact area of which district is not known.

260. Estimates have also been made for the Native States connected with the Punjab Government, of which the following is the total result:—

Area	...	...	...	...	93,907 Square Miles.
Population	...	...	...	...	71,54,538

CONCLUSION.

261. Intelligence has just arrived of the Muhsood Wuzerees having subscribed to the Submission of the Muhsood Wuzerees, and peace on the Frontier. terms offered them by the Commissioner of the Derajat, the main provision of which is, that each of the three principal divisions of the tribe shall be responsible for outrages committed by its members in our territory. The Lieutenant-Governor is, therefore, able to close the narrative of the events of 1860-61 with the announcement that, with the exception of one minor unadjusted dispute, our relations with the numerous independent tribes of the Frontier are peaceful. The Jydoons, whose settlements are on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Torbela, have been misled by sectarian prejudice into abetting the return of the Hindoostanee fanatics to Sitana, whence they were expelled by the expedition under Major General Sir Sydney Cotton in 1858. There is every hope, however, of the immediate adjustment of this disagreement.

262. The submission of the Muhsoods is a significant fact. They are one of the three main sections of the brave, united and independent Submission of the Muhsoods, a significant fact. Wuzerees tribe: year after year they continued to commit raids and robberies in British Territory with impunity. Various causes prevented their chastisement, and it was not until 1860, after they had entered the Tank district with the object of attacking the town, that the force under Brigadier General Chamberlain marched throughout their difficult country. Having suffered disastrous losses in men and property, it might have been expected that they would have agreed to give the pledges for their future good conduct, to which the British demands were limited. But no, for a whole year they have persisted with singular obstinacy in avoiding any action having the appearance of succumbing to their powerful neighbour. Their traders have consequently been excluded from the markets of the plains in which their iron usually finds a ready sale. Their dogged repugnance to yield was strengthened by some false hopes of assistance from the Ameer of Cabul, to whom they made repeated offers of allegiance, the value of which being fully appreciated by the old Barukzai, he did not allow himself to be played off against his allies. Supplies have been received from the Affghan vallies of Dour and Khost, and it is possible that the recent cessation of these, consequent upon quarrels with the inhabitants or their neighbours, may have aggravated the privations caused by the blockade. The Muhsoods have at last voluntarily waited upon the Frontier Authorities, and taken upon them the required obligations. It is to be hoped that the unwavering spirit which has characterized their opposition may be equally visible in their adhesion to the new agreements.

263. The accordant voice of our Frontier Officers attests the impression which is gradually being made upon the Beloch and Pathan tribes of the border by the continuance of peace and of peaceful intercourse with the people under our Government. It is discernible in the less aggravated turpitude of the crimes committed, and in the desire which is evinced to obtain land within our territory. It is the necessary result of prolonged contact with those whom dear experience has taught the gallant barbarians to acknowledge as much their superiors in arms as in arts.

264. Adverting to internal affairs, it will be noted that there has been a sensible attraction of the independent economy of the Punjab towards the central system. The transfer of the Police authority from the Magistrates to other Officers, and the appointment of Civil Judges in cities, appear to indicate that the Province is gradually out-growing that political age to which patriarchal Government is best suited. The imperial income tax has been received as submissively as in Bengal. The Indian Penal Code will be introduced at the commencement of 1862. The land revenue system is already assimilated to that of the North-West Provinces. Such are the signs which denote the growing capacity of this heterogeneous population for subjection to the most recent enactments. They denote also the growth of complicated rights and interests, and an expansion of the business of civil society, such as might be expected after a decade of congenial Government and progressive civilization. The epoch of innovation is succeeded by one which will be marked by the unimpaired utility of institutions already founded, rather than by the erection of new ones. The final determination of the Penal law, the separation of the Police and Judicial functions, the establishment of Courts exclusively for the decision of Civil causes, the subjection of the non-agricultural classes to fiscal contribution, are reforms which demonstrate the rising intelligence and the docility of the people to which they are applied. At this time then, not inopportunately, have Chiefs selected from amongst them been admitted to a share of magisterial and administrative authority, and increased means of education for all classes been anxiously provided. At such a time, too, may exist some popular appreciation of the financial difficulties which have necessitated the increase of the Salt and Stamp duties; or at least a recognition of the beneficent wisdom which has spent some portion of the revenues raised by such taxes on works of irrigation, and thus in the calamitous dearth of the past year has partially preserved the harvest and sustained the agricultural interest. Or if this liberality be attributed to policy, and may be paralleled in the past history of Native Government, the dawning enlightenment may yet lead, as indeed it has led—to a real admiration of that Christian charity evinced by the English in which India and England, forgetful of national injuries and insults, the most deadly of national indignation, the most righteous of every thing but the suffering and desolation caused by the famine in the Delhi territory,—succoured with munificent subscriptions the starving population so lately in rebellion, revealing as it were the latent anti-septic principle pervading British Society—the light of the world shining before men, and attracting them to glorify their Heavenly Father.

265. The Lieutenant-Governor himself here records with much satisfaction his sense of the eminent services of the Officers engaged in the higher branches of the administration. Their zeal, ability, hearty co-operation and earnestness have been most conspicuous.

Mr. Roberts officiated as Judicial Commissioner with the same marked success as has so often before drawn forth the acknowledgments of this Government.

To his many valuable services he has added that of organizing the 1st Punjab Volunteers, to the command of which body he was unanimously elected.

The spirit that animates the Lahore Volunteers under their efficient Commander, ably supported by zealous Officers, is creditable to them, and is a source of strength to the Government. They are second to no body of Volunteers in India, but they have formidable rivals in the 2nd Punjab Volunteers lately organized at Simla, under Colonel Lord W. Hay.

Mr. Cust officiated for some months as Financial Commissioner, and on Mr. McLeod's return, the Lieutenant-Governor was glad to avail himself of his great talent for organization in reviewing the different establishments in the Punjab.

The return of Mr. McLeod from England towards the close of the year to resume his duties as Financial Commissioner was hailed with pleasure by all classes of Europeans and Natives.

The services of Mr. T. Thornton and Mr. H. Perkins as Personal Assistants to the Judicial and Financial Commissioners are reported to have been very efficient.

The Lieutenant-Governor is under great obligations to his Secretary Mr. Davies. His experience and matured and excellent judgment have been of the greatest assistance to His Honor.

Major Hutchinson officiated as Military Secretary during Major Lawrence's absence to the entire satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor. On being relieved of his duties, His Honor was glad to be able to appoint him to the head of the new Police; an appointment which his experience acquired in Oude enabled him to enter on with some confidence.

Captain Sim as Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department, and latterly also as Under-Secretary in that Department, performed his duties through an unusually trying period, in a manner that elicited the approval of the Supreme Government and of the Secretary of State for India.

The Lieutenant-Governor was glad to be able to appoint as Officiating Assistant Secretary Mr. Kirke, the excellent Superintendent of the Secretariat Office, and proposes confirming him in the appointment.

The notice of Officers immediately connected with the Government would not be complete, without a record of the Lieutenant-Governor's sense of the valuable services performed by the Reverend Mr. Sloggett, the Chaplain of Anarkullee, as Secretary to the Famine Relief Fund Central Committee. Mr. Sloggett has been in almost daily communication with His Honor, either personally or by letter. He fully realized and grappled with the appalling calamity that fell on a portion of the Province. He proceeded to the distressed districts, and vigorously and promptly co-operated with the Local Committees. His zeal and energy cheered and encouraged them, and the good results have been greater than the Lieutenant-Governor could have anticipated. His Honor is sensible that the Reverend Gentleman looks for a higher reward than human praise, but it is a satisfaction to him to record this tribute to his merits and exertions.

266. In submitting the Annual Revenue Report, the Financial Commissioner has remarked that "as a body, the district Officers of the Punjab, burdened as almost all are with exceedingly arduous and miscellaneous duties, have shown themselves fully equal to the responsibilities devolving on them, and I do not think there is any one amongst them of whom it will not be admitted that he has exerted himself to the best of his ability to fulfil the duties of his charge."

Financial Commissioner's testimony to efficiency of District Officers.

Confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor's personal examination.

Ferozepoor.
Sealkote.
Huzara.
Kohat.
Simlah.
Hissar.
Rohituck.
Sirsa.

The Lieutenant-Governor, who in the course of the year visited in three successive tours all the stations in the Punjab except the nine marginally noted, most of which were inspected in the year preceding, is able to confirm the testimony of the Financial Commissioner.

The changes of Officers have not been numerous, and experience has produced a high average of executive efficiency, to which, and not to any depreciation of the standard, is due the mention in this report of an unprecedented number of names.

267. Death has deprived the Punjab of one of its best Commissioners, Mr. G. C.

The late Mr. G. C. Barnes, C. B.

Barnes, C. B. In a brief career, few Indian Administrators have left a deeper impress on the institutions and the people of the country. The pupil of Thomason, he made, when a very Junior Officer, a settlement of the land revenue of the Goorgaon district, the liberality of which so great, as to be doubtfully viewed by his master, has in a year of scarcity proved the stability of the times. Transferred to the Hill district of Kangra, he persevered in the same policy which has since been amply approved amidst the derangement elsewhere created by the sudden depreciation of agricultural produce. Called upon to act as a Civil Judge, he used the discretion allowed him to free the conduct of causes from technicalities, from delay, vexation, and expense, at a time his views were less general than they have since become. The decisive suppression of an insurrection which occurred in 1848-49 was mainly due to his prompt resolution. He gained in an unusual degree the attachment of the hill people, who still say in conversation that they have had several just and good rulers, but that "Barnes Sahib" was their "mā-bāp." Parting from these simple tribes he afterwards became Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, and crowned a successful administration by confirming in their allegiance, by means of sound counsel and commanding influence, those powerful

Chiefs whose co-operation in 1857 contributed so essentially to the maintenance of British dominion. In him the Indian Government has lost a sagacious, able, and experienced Officer, equal to the most important services.

The following are the names of the remaining Officers whom the Lieutenant-Governor desires to bring to the favorable notice of the Supreme Government:—

Commendation of other Officers.

Commissioners.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hamilton.

Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth.

Captain H. R. James, C. B.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Taylor.

Mr. P. S. Melvill.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B.

Mr. W. Money, Commissioner of Customs.

Major R. C. Bröwne,

Captain F. R. Pollock, Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. E. A. Prinsep,

Mr. J. Naesmyth,

„

„

} Offg. as Commissioners.

Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. W. Ford.

Mr. P. H. Egerton.

Lord W. Hay.

Captain O. J. McL. Farrington.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Voyle.

Colonel H. C. Vancortlandt, C. B.

Mr. J. H. Oliver.

• Mr. F. H. Cooper, C. B.

Captain A. L. Busk.

Mr. R. E. Egerton.

Captain B. T. Reid.

Captain H. W. H. Coxe.

Captain S. F. Graham.

Captain B. Henderson, C. B.

Captain W. McNiele.

Captain J. W. Bristow.

Captain R. R. Adams.
 Captain R. Young.
 Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
 Mr. W. E. Blyth.
 Captain E. H. Paske.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain H. B. Urmstone,)
 Mr. C. P. Elliott,
 Mr. W. C. Plowden,
 Mr. D. C. McNabb,
 Mr. B. Hardinge, Officiating Deputy Commissioners.
 Mr. R. W. Thomas,
 Captain A. A. Munro,
 Captain J. S. Tighe,
 Lieutenant C. C. Minchin,)
 Captain T. W. Mercer.
 Captain C. H. Hall.
 Captain C. A. McMahon.
 Captain H. A. Dwyer.
 Captain T. F. Forster.
 Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt.
 Lieutenant J. C. Horne.
 Lieutenant R. J. D. Ferris.
 Lieutenant W. M. Lane.
 Mr. W. B. Jones.
 Captain H. P. Babbage.
 Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnstone.
 Mr. Knox.
 Lieutenant R. H. Huddleston.
 Lieutenant G. G. Young.
 Lord F. Hay.
 Mr. C. E. Bernard.
 Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
 Lieutenant P. W. Powlett.
 Mr. J. B. Lyall.
 Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.

Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney.

Mr. J. W. Smyth.

Mr. D. G. Barkley.

Lieutenant C. V. Jenkins.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.

Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts.

Mr. O. Wood.

Lieutenant F. M. Birch.

Mr. L. Saunders.

Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczepanski.

Lieutenant E. P. Gurdon.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb.

Mr. H. Burra.

Extra Assistants.

Mr. J. H. Penn.

Baboo Madhopershad.

Mr. J. C. Murphy.

Mahomed Sooltan.

Mr. L. Berkeley.

Mr. T. C. Vaughan.

Mr. W. H. DeGruyther.

Shahzada Mahomed Zumboor.

Hadee Hooscin.

Kaim Allee.

Sirdar Jodh Singh.

Mr. L. Cowan.

Mahsoom Ali.

Pundit Motee Lal.

Agha Kalebabid.

Mr. J. S. Donald.

Mr. G. D. Westropp.

Mr. F. E. Moore.

Pundit Munphool.

Gopal Suhae.

Mr. G. Thompson.

Syud Jumal Ali.

Fyzul Hoosein.

Jyshee Ram.

Ameen Chund.

Colonel Dhunraj.

Mr. T. W. Moore.

Mr. F. R. Scarlett.

Hurshookh Rai.

Gopal Doss.

Inspector General of Prisons.

Doctor C. Hathaway.

Revenue Surveyor, Derajat.

Captain H. C. Johnstone.

Salt Department.

Mr. H. Wright.

Mr. W. Wright.

MURREE ;
The 20th July, 1861. }

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

APPENDICES

TO THE

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1860-61.

· APPENDIX I.

CIRCULAR No. 20.

No. 1409.

To

SIR,

Dated Lahore, 24th September, 1860.

I AM directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the guidance of Revenue Officers, a Memorandum of Instructions issued by the Supreme Government for the management, assessment, and collection of the Income Tax.

Forwards Memorandum of Instructions from the Supreme Government.

Income Tax to come into operation on 1st November, 1860.

2. The Income Tax Act has already been published in the *Punjab Gazette*; and will have effect in the Punjab and its Dependencies from the 1st of November, 1860.

3. The scope and object of the Act will be clearly understood from the study of its detailed provisions. It is necessary that all Officers, employed in its execution, make themselves thoroughly acquainted both with the text of the Act and the explanatory instructions issued by the Supreme Government. Translations have been made for the use of the Native officials, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the fullest explanations be verbally given by the Tehseeldars and Deputy Commissioners to the influential representatives of the Native mercantile community, in order that they may have it in their power to diffuse correct information as to the nature of the new taxation, and counteract the false rumours to which ignorance or design may give rise.*

4. In particular, His Honor requires that the declared object of Government namely, "to raise a fair amount of revenue in a manner that shall not be oppressive or vexatious to the people," may be clearly made known. Details of explanation. The large merchants and bankers should be apprized of the provisions for preventing any but a voluntary examination of account books, and for preserving secret the amount of the assessments fixed. The extent to which the agricultural classes are exempted from the tax should be distinctly explained. The exemptions affecting soldiers and police, detailed in Section CXXVII, should be definitely published. The immunity secured to the poor, and the proportion of the impost to the means of all classes, should be continually pointed out. And it should be announced to all, that the octroi duties which have been in force during the past year, will be reduced to low rates, calculated to provide, as heretofore, for the cost of watch and ward, and for conservancy arrangements; and the advantage thus accruing to the poorer classes should be forcibly asserted.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor calls upon all Revenue Officers to aid in the execution of this important measure, in such a manner as may lay the foundations of a sound and just taxation. Whilst His Honor desires to see this new impost evenly and equitably adjusted, as far as possible, in accordance with the intention of the Legislature; he, at the same time, expects that both the assessment and collection will be made in a lenient and humane spirit, and that anything like high estimates of the income of individuals and classes, or oppression in the realization of the revenue, will be severely repressed.

* NOTE.—The Income Tax will, in the vernacular, be designated "*Mahsool Oopur Amudunee*"; the License Tax "*Mahsool Oopur Peshadaran*."

6. With these general observations, His Honor proceeds to issue the following instructions regarding the enforcement of the Act in the Punjab.

7. The Tehseeldars will be appointed Assessors in their respective pergunnahs. For the towns marginally noted, selected Assistant Commissioners will be nominated Assessors. In cantonments, the cantonment Joint Magistrates will act as Assessors under the Deputy Commissioners; all Assessors will be duly sworn to secrecy.

Appointment of Assessors, &c.

LAHORE.
UMRITSUR.
MOOITAN.
DELHI.
PESHAWUR.

The Tehseeldars will be relieved of their current duties by the Peshkars, who will receive an additional allowance, calculated to raise their pay, so long as they officiate for the Tehseeldar, to Rupees 100 per mensem. In making the rural assessments, no establishment beyond that already existing will be required by the Tehseeldar. For large towns, special application must be made. A Sudder Mohurrir, on Rupees 50 per mensem, may be entertained in each district. The Deputy Commissioners of districts will give the greater part of their time and attention to the assessment, and they are empowered to make over such a proportion of their ordinary work to their Assistants as they deem necessary, keeping themselves free to move about their districts.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor does not require the *general notice* prescribed by Section XXXVII of the Act to be issued. But the Deputy Commissioner must at once draw up lists of the individuals residing within his district, whom he deems should be served with the *special notice* prescribed by Section XXXVIII., and the Assessor must issue such notices in strict conformity with the Act.

List of persons on whom special notice is to be served, to be drawn up.

9. Such notices should be issued by the Deputy Commissioner to Europeans of all classes, and the forms of the Act should be rigidly adhered to. In making the assessment, the Deputy Commissioner will carefully observe the directions contained in paragraphs 14 to 19 of the Instructions of the Supreme Government. It should be made known that under Section XLIV of the Act, any person whose annual profits or income exceed two thousand Rupees may demand to be assessed by the Deputy Commissioner, and may transmit his returns *sealed*. This provision should be particularly explained by the Tehseeldars to the Native Bankers and Mahajuns, who should be invited to declare if they desire the amount of their returned income to be kept secret.

To be served on all Europeans.

10. The terms on which compositions are permitted under Part V should likewise be notified, and lists of persons desiring to make such compositions should be prepared. In some places, this method of avoiding annual re-assessment may, perhaps, be elected.

Compositions.

11. The rules under Parts VII, VIII, IX and X, for the assessment of the duties under the several schedules, must be carefully conformed to; those regarding the assessment of persons in the employ of any Company, must also be strictly applied.

Assessments under the several Schedules.

12. Besides Europeans, there are at many stations Natives dealing in European wares, and isolated from ordinary Native traders, whom it will be expedient to serve with the notice also. If any Native object to be assessed by the Assessor, aided by the Punchayet, (as hereafter provided) he may, by Section XIV, demand to be assessed under the ordinary provisions of the Act; and to such persons the terms on which composition of the tax is allowed should be carefully explained.

What Natives are to be served with special notice.

13. Under Part XI, it is permissible to deviate from the strict letter of the Act in making assessments. I am to explain to what extent the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes such deviation to be made in the assessment of Natives.

Deviation from the Act how far authorized.

1	2	3	4	5			6				7		
No.	Name and parentage.	Trade or profession.	License Tax.	VALUE OF INCOME.			INCOME TAX ASSESSED.					REMARKS.	
				Sch. I.	II.	IV.	Total.	I.	II.	IV.	Total.		
1	Boora Mull, son of Kishundass.	Moonshee, employed in merchant shop.	To be sub-divided in accordance with the grades of the tax prescribed by the Act	200	...	250	450	2	2	4	2	4	Persons whose total income or profits do not exceed 500 Rupees per annum, will be assessed at 2 per cent; above that sum, at 4 per cent.
2	Ahmud Khan son of Hossein Khan.	Merchant.	...	600	2,000	...	2,600	
								...	...	...	...	...	104

Persons whose total income or profits do not exceed 500 Rupees per annum, will be assessed at 2 per cent; above that sum, at 4 per cent.

14. As a rule, no general or special notice is to be served upon Natives, unless they make a special request to that effect. The individuals liable to the Income Tax will be ascertained by the following process of Registration:—

15. It will save trouble, if the individuals to be exempted from all taxation, or liable to come under the License and Income Taxes respectively are discriminated from the first. For most towns, a register of the inhabitants already exists. This should be corrected, or, if necessary, drawn out afresh. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes the form of this Register to be as simple as possible. It should show the serial number of the inhabitants, the mohulla or other sub-division, name and parentage, trade or profession, with a column for remarks. No enumeration of women or children is required, and all inquisition into the details of families should be scrupulously avoided. In large cities, the several mohullas may be kept separate. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes as few Mohurrirs as possible to be employed on the work, which should be done in concert with the chief residents of the towns or mohullas, and under the superintendence of the Tehseeldar or the principal Tehseel officials. But no enquiry is to be made by the Mohurrirs or Putwarees into the comparative means of individuals.

16. When the lists are ready, the Assessor will proceed to the town or mohulla, in order to classify according to trades the persons liable to be taxed, using the form of Register marginally noted. As it will be convenient to have uniform classification of trades and professions, a list is appended, but it need not be implicitly followed.

17. The three first columns will be filled up from the lists previously prepared.

18. The details of column 4 will be filled in under rules which will be issued after the License Act has passed the Legislature.

19. The details of columns 5 and 6 will be filled in, for the numbers of each trade and profession, by the Assessor himself, who will be aided by a few influential men, selected from the trade or town. The Assessor should previously be furnished with any information obtainable from

public records or other existing sources, as for instance, he should have lists of all employés paid from the Local or other Funds, not under the control of the Civil Auditor. In short, he should use every means of avoiding and cutting short his inquisition into individual incomes. The Deputy Commissioner should endeavour to conciliate the co-operation of influential Natives, through whom, in particular, he should explain the objects of Government, and the nature of the tax. His Honor, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, will sanction *khillats* to such persons. The Assessor and Panchayet will, to the best of their ability, determine the quota fairly leviable from each person, under Schedules Nos. I, II. and IV., and any explanatory particulars regarding the property assessed, or any claim to exemption, (as in the case of Government servants whose quotas under Schedule 4 will have been deducted by the Civil Auditor) may be entered in the column of remarks. The sittings of the Assessor and Deputy Commissioner, in connection with the Income Tax, should be held at fixed hours, and in a fixed and accessible place.

20. When the details of column 5 have been filled in, the Deputy Commissioner must take an early opportunity of attesting the assessment, and patiently hearing in the presence of the Assessor and Panchayet any objections which may be made. After his review has been carefully completed, he will make the assessment, and furnish each person with a written paper, showing the amount assessed under the several Schedules. Each person should be told that he will have to pay so much, and no more, to the head-man or other commissioned to collect the tax.

21. The Deputy Commissioner, having satisfied himself that the computations of the Assessor and Panchayet form in the aggregate a fair and moderate assessment for a town or sub-division, may, if he consider it expedient and really agreeable to the great majority of the tax-payers, allow them to distribute the total sum over individuals, through their representatives specially elected for the purpose. But a list, showing the names of the parties assessed and their quotas, must be furnished to the Deputy Commissioner. This may be sent *sealed*, and need only be referred to to verify claims to exemption from the License Tax, on the plea of previous assessment for the Income Tax.

22. But if any person shall be dissatisfied with the assessment put upon him, he may, on presentation of a petition on plain paper, obtain a separate hearing before the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the procedure laid down in Sections 54 and 56, Part V of the Act. This privilege should be explained to such individuals as desire to appeal. But the Lieutenant-Governor believes, that where the assessment is lightly and equitably made, such appeals will be rare.

23. Under special circumstances described in Clause 2 of Section LVI of the Act, the Commissioner of the division may make a revision of assessment, on the application of the person assessed. In making such revisions the Commissioners should act as much as possible in concert with and through the Deputy Commissioners, on whom they should impress the importance of introducing the new tax with the utmost moderation and fairness.

24. In the smaller towns and villages, the number of persons amenable to the Income Tax will be few. The Assessor will be able to ascertain from the revenue records the names of zemindars paying more than 600 Rupees land revenue, who alone of their class (not having other sources of income than land) are liable; and other sources of income may be ascertained by local enquiry. It will be remembered, that an agriculturist who takes his own produce to a distant market, or acts merely as an agent for the sale of the produce, is liable neither to Income or License Tax; but if he buys up produce he becomes a wholesale dealer, and may then be taxed.

25. The Assessor will draw up for every village the classified Register noted in paragraph 16 in his own handwriting. He may find it convenient to do this, whilst the town lists of inhabitants are under preparation. The Deputy Commissioner should attest and revise the proposed assessments, and employ his European Covenanted and Uncovenanted Assistants at his discretion to check the work.

26. It will be the duty of Commissioners to see that a general equality of assessment is maintained in their several districts, that exemptions and indulgences are not given in one district and withheld in another, and that estimates of income are made with similar drawbacks and allowances throughout. His Honor is anxious not only that assessments should be light, but that they should be fair between man and man, and district and district. The assessment reports of the Deputy Commissioners should be forwarded after review by the Commissioners to the Financial Commissioner, who is particularly charged with the correction of any serious inequalities which he may observe. But due allowance must be made for the different circumstances even of contiguous districts. There are political reasons why the assessment of the frontier districts should be peculiarly indulgent.

27. Part XIII of the Act details the persons who are exempted from Income Tax, and it is required by Section CXIX that such persons shall deliver to the Assessor a statement stating their sources of income. In all cases in which special notices are served, this provision must be literally enforced. But in the case of natives assessed by the Assessor with the aid of Panchayet, it will only be necessary to enter in the column of remarks the cause of exemption, which should be verified by the Deputy Commissioner when he attests the assessment.

28. For places where special notices are served, a General Abstract, according to Form No. 17, (of those prescribed by the Act) must be drawn up. But it will be unnecessary to detail in this Form the names of natives classified and assessed by the Assessor, as these will have been previously registered. It will be sufficient to enter the number of persons, and the amount of duties assessed under the several Schedules. This amount, added to the amount of the special assessments, will form the total Income Tax of the town or place. Registers, showing the details of individual assessments, must be kept under lock and key by the Deputy Commissioner, who should burn them in his own presence every year after the new Register has been drawn up.

29. In places where no special assessments have been made, it will be sufficient to give an abstract at the foot of the Register, stating the number of persons assessed, and the total assessment distributed under the several Schedules. This must be signed by the Deputy Commissioner.

30. Duplicates of the Registers and Abstracts must be deposited in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. These will regulate the collection of the duties, and form the foundation of the pergunnah and district General Abstracts.

31. Under the proviso contained in Section CXLI, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the duties be collected in two yearly instalments, to fall due on the dates on which the second instalments of the rubbee and khureef harvests are payable; notice of such dates must be given (by proclamation) in every district. Kistbundeas should be made out for each village, showing separately the amount of Income Tax and License Tax, without details of individuals. The accounts may be kept in the same way as those of the "trade tax" have been kept during the past year, provided that the Income one per cent and License Taxes are discriminated.

32. In villages, the collection will be made through the Lumburdars; in towns through appointed head-men for trades or mohullas. An allowance, Remuneration for collection. at a rate not exceeding two pice in the Rupee, payable out of the collections, will be made as remuneration. But the Commissioner may sanction the payment of the tax, direct, into the District or Tehseel Treasury, when he thinks proper.

33. Under Section CXXXIII it is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend Exemption of incomes of religious and charitable institutions. for exemption incomes derived from property, movable or immovable, solely employed for or dedicated to religious or charitable public purposes. Lists of such religious or charitable institutions and their incomes should be drawn up without delay, in order that the orders of Government may be taken regarding them, and the Assessor informed of the result.

34. There is one important class, which will newly come under taxation, which requires to be treated with extreme care and consideration. It comprehends the assignees of Government land revenue, jagheerdars, maufeedars, and instumrardars. They will fall under Schedule I. They will have the option of being served with the special notice, or of being registered for assessment by the Tehseeldar Assessor. The income of each aggregate jagheer may be known from the Collectorate records. But it will be necessary to advert to the share of each holder, and also to any other income he may possess. No jagheerdar or other assignee of land revenue, whose sole income consists of a rent-free holding, or a share therein, yielding less than 200 Rupees per annum, will be liable to Income Tax. This class is composed of men of respectability and self-respect, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that they may be treated by the Tehseeldars with great consideration.

35. The Lieutenant-Governor prohibits the recovery of duties by the employment of the processes authorized by the several Sections of Part VII of the Act, without the written order of the Deputy Commissioner. Recovery of duties. On the occurrence of default, the Tehseeldar is empowered to issue a dustuk as a notice to pay up, but he is to do nothing further without first reporting to the Deputy Commissioner.

36. It will be seen that the Agency to be employed in the assessment will be limited to the Deputy Commissioners, selected Assistant Commissioners, and the Tehseeldars. No newly appointed Officers will be engaged in the work, except a few carefully chosen Mohurrirs in towns. Much labor will fall on the Deputy Commissioners and Tehseeldars. The former will be required to move about constantly in their districts, and to keep themselves thoroughly informed of the doings of the Assessors. The latter must effect the classification of tax-payers in town and country themselves. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to reward Tehseeldars who have satisfactorily performed their duty, with a gratuity of one month's pay. His Honor expects that the whole work will be completed, without hurry or negligence, in two, or at the most three months, from its commencement, on the receipt of this Circular.

I have, &c.,

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

DETAIL OF TAXABLE CLASSES.

CLASSES.

Sazindagan, or Ahl hiruf.
Faroshindagan.
Thekadaran,
Kiraingiran.
Marafutdaran.
Kuruz dehindagan.

Noukran.

- I.—Manufacturers.
- II.—Sellers, Traders, Merchants.
- III.—Contractors.
- IV.—Letters of Cattle, &c.
- V.—Agents, Go-betweens.
- VI.—Lenders, Pawnbrokers.
- VII.—Owners of accumulated property other than real property.
- VIII.—Paid servants either by wages, or fees (except servants of Government).
- IX.—Owners of immovable property other than revenue paying land.
- X.—Pensioners.
- XI.—Assignees of Government revenue, Jagheerdars, Maafedars, Istumardars.
- XII.—Zemindars and Talooquaders, mortgagees and lessees of land, Government farmers.
- XIII.—Paid servants of Government.
- XIV.—European Merchants, Professional men, Bankers, Servants of Companies, *ex. gr.* Medical men in private practice, Managers of Tea Companies, Banks, Shopkeepers, Railway employés, Owners of house property, European Nurses, Owners of Dawk Carriages, &c.

This class must be dealt with separately by a European according to the Act.

CLASS I.—MANUFACTURERS.

- I.—Shawl maker, Shal Baf.
- II.—Repairer and worker of Shawls, Rufugur.
- III.—Worker in Silk on Shawls, Chikundoz.
- IV.—Silk weaver, Duriabaf.
- V.—Border weavers, Gotahbaf.
- VI.—Gold wire workers, Tilabaf.
- VII.—Sash and sword belt makers, Petêc or Gatrabaf.
- VIII.—Weavers, Sufedbaf—Julaha.
- IX.—Tailors, Durzee.
- X.—Carpet makers, Sitrinjeebaf.
- XI.—Rug makers, Kalinbaf.

- XII.—Coarse rug makers, Nundabaf.
- XIII.—Workers in brass, Thuthiar.
- XIV.—Workers in gold and silver, Zurgur.
- XV.—Workers in enamel, Murasuhkar.
- XVI.—Blacksmith, Lohar.
- XVII.—Carpenter, Mistree—Turkhan.
- XVIII.—Painter, Rungsaz.
- XIX.—Saddler and Shoemaker, Saraj, Mochee.
- XX.—Gold and silver leaf makers, Koftgur, or Duftreesaz.
- XXI.—Glass makers, Shishugur.
- XXII.—Hookah makers, Naichabund.
- XXIII.—Seal engravers, Mohurkund.

XXIV.—Cloth stampers, Chapahgur.
 XXV.—Chintz makers, Chimbah.
 XXVI.—Silk workmanship, Putolee.
 XXVII.—Tent makers, Khemahdoz.
 XXVIII.—Ivory worker, Choorahgur.
 XXIX.—Plumbers, Kulaigur.
 XXX.—Paper makers, Kaghazee.
 XXXI.—Guipowder makers, Atishbaz.
 XXXII.—Sugar refiner, Cheeneewala.
 XXXIII.—Dyers, Rungraze.
 XXXIV.—Printers, Chapakhanawala.
 XXXV.—Potters, Koomars.
 XXXVI.—Tanners, Chumars.
 XXXVII.—Basket makers, Bunjrec.
 XXXVIII.—Builders, Mimar.
 XXXIX.—Likeness Painter, Mosuwur.
 XL.—Comb makers, Kungeegur.
 XLI.—Sharpner, Sikleegur.
 XLII.—Cotton cleaners, Penjeh (Nadaf).
 XLIII.—Fan makers, Punkhasaz.
 XLIV.—Mat makers, Boriahbañ.
 XLV.—Screen makers, Chiksaz.
 XLVI.—Bow makers, Kumangur.
 XLVII.—Watch makers, Ghurecsaz.
 XLVIII.—Millers, Khurasee.
 XLIX.—Soap makers, Saboongur.
 L.—Liquor distiller, Abkar.
 LI.—Leather dyers, Chumrung.
 LII.—Thatchers, Chupurbund.
 LIII.—Farriers, Nalbund.
 LIV.—Tea fabricants, Chahsaz.
 LV.—Rope twister, Bansaz.
 LVI.—Wire drawers, Tarkush.
 LVII.—Candle makers, Buttesaz.
 LVIII.—Binders, Jildsaz.
 LIX.—Saltpetre manufacturers, Shorahgur.
 LX.—Silk dyers, Putrung.
 LXI.—Nuwar weavers, Nuwarbaf.
 LXII.—Gilders of leather and wood, Mulum-
 makar.
 LXIII.—Soda water makers, Wilayutee Panecsaz.
 LXIV.—Brick makers, Khishtpaiz.
 LXV.—Masons, Sungtarash.
 LXVI.—Engravers of stone, Nageenahsaz.
 LXVII.—Knife grinders, Sangur.
 LXVIII.—Dal grinders, Dalgur.
 LXIX.—Oil men, Telee.

LXX.—Caste mark makers, Bindleegur.
 LXXI.—Pen-case makers, Kulumdansaz.
 LXXII.—Basket makers, Tokrahsaz.
 LXXIII.—Lyre makers, Sitarahsaz.
 LXXIV.—Drum makers, Tublahsaz.
 LXXV.—Kite makers, Patungsaz.
 LXXVI.—Lantern makers, Lanternsaz.
 LXXVII.—Tat weavers, Tatbaf.
 LXXVIII.—Plain gold and silver workers.
 Sadakar.
 LXXIX.—Turban binders, Dustarbund.
 LXXX.—Sawyers, Arahkush.
 LXXXI.—Silk winders, Putphera.
 LXXXII.—Metal engravers, Chiterah.
 LXXXIII.—Perfume sellers, Gandee.
 LXXXIV.—Saddle cloth makers, Khogirsaz.
 LXXXV.—Silver bar gilders, Kuteia.
 LXXXVI.—Fine wire drawers, Dubkeia.
 LXXXVII.—Gold washers, Niaria.
 LXXXVIII.—Spirits of Wine makers, Tezabia.
 LXXXIX.—Jewel piercers, Hakak.
 XC.—Book makers, Katib.
 XCI.—Well wall makers, Tobeh.
 XCII.—Leech keepers, Gugree.
 XCIII.—Mail Armour makers, Zirahkush.
 XCIV.—Gun makers, Banduksaz.
 XCV.—Dyers of small skins, Khutik.
 XCVI.—Sword hilt makers, Miansaz.
 XCVII.—Needle makers, Soozunkar.
 XCVIII.—Makers of coloured powder for the
 Holi, Ultagur.
 XCIX.—Reed-screen maker, Sirkee bananewala.
 C.—Makers of Kupahs to hold Ghee, Dubgur.
 CI.—Blanket makers, Kumbalbaf.
 CII.—Makers of mud toys, Koozahgur.
 CIII.—Lime-kiln workers, Chunasaz.
 CIV.—Ice makers, Burufsaz.
 CV.—Roasters of grain, Bhurboonjah.

CLASS II.—SELLERS.

I.—Sellers of Pushmeenah, Pushmeenah furosh.
 II.—Silk, Darrai furosh.
 III.—Haberdasher, Bajaz.
 IV.—Corn dealers, Ghulah furosh.
 V.—Sellers of brass vessels, Kuserah.
 VI.—Sellers of bordering, Gotah furosh.

VII.—Grocer, Punsaree. .
 VIII.—Seller of Gold, Tilah furosh.
 IX.—Perfumer, Atar.
 X.—Sweetmeat seller, Hulwaie.
 XI.—Shoe seller, Paposh furosh.
 XII.—Cattle dealer, Muweshi furosh.
 XIII.—Raw Silk dealer, Reshum furosh.
 XIV.—Jaweller, Jowahree.
 XV.—Pedlars, Miniaree.
 XVI.—Fruit dealer, Mewah furosh.
 XVII.—Paper dealer, Kagaz furosh.
 XVIII.—Timber merchant, Chob furosh.
 XIX.—Firewood seller, Hezum furosh.
 XX.—Bhoosa dealer, Bhoosa furosh.
 XXI.—Dealer in precious metals, Sona, Chandee furosh.
 XXII.—European shop, Wilayutee Soudagur.
 XXIII.—Seller of bills, Hoondie furosh.
 XXIV.—Travelling Merchant, Beopar.
 XXV.—Green grocer, Subzee furosh.
 XXVI.—Bakers, Nauhaac.
 XXVII.—Rice cake sellers, Faluda furosh.
 XXVIII.—Flower seller, Gool furosh.
 XXIX.—Dealer in Ghee, Roughan furosh.
 XXX.—Butchers, Gosht furosh.
 XXXI.—Dealers in Pepper, Ginger, &c., Calamirch furosh.
 XXXII.—Dealers in Iron, Loha furosh.
 XXXIII.—Dealers in Milk, Dood furosh.
 XXXIV.—Dealers in Tobacco, Tamakoo furosh.
 XXXV.—Dealers in Pân, Pân furosh.
 XXXVI.—Dealers in Charcoal, Koilah furosh.
 XXXVII.—Sellers of fighting birds, Tittur and Buterali furosh.
 XXXVIII.—Rag sellers, Goodree furosh.
 XXXIX.—Rope dealers, Russee furosh.
 XL.—Soap dealers, Saboon furosh.
 XLI.—Saddlers, Kathee furosh.
 XLII.—Salters, Nimuk furosh.
 XLIII.—Numdah sellers, Numdah furosh.
 XLIV.—Bed sellers, Charpai furosh.
 XLV.—Waste paper sellers, Rudee furosh.
 XLVI.—Oil dealers, Tel furosh.
 XLVII.—Lyre sellers, Sitara furosh.
 XLVIII.—Beard dye sellers, Mehndee furosh.
 XLIX.—Tat dealers, Tat furosh.
 L.—Drug sellers, Mudduck furosh.
 LI.—Cheese dealers, Puneer furosh.
 LII.—Cotton merchants, Rooli furosh.

LIII.—Millstone sellers, Chukkee furosh.
 LIV.—Book sellers, Kotub furosh.
 LV.—Wool dealers, Oon furosh.
 LVI.—Grass sellers, Ghass furosh.
 LVII.—Blanket sellers, Loece furosh.
 LVIII.—Cake sellers, Papur furosh.
 LIX.—Pickle sellers, Achar furosh.
 LX.—Moonj rope dealers, Moonj furosh.
 LXI.—Thread dealers, Soot furosh.
 LXII.—Provision shops, Huteewala.
 LXIII.—Goat's wool sellers, Pushm furosh.
 LXIV.—Box, looking-glass, combs and odd thing sellers, Basatec.

CLASS III.—CONTRACTORS.

I.—Of Abkaree.
 II.—Of Drugs.
 III.—Of Ferries.
 IV.—Of Octroi.
 V.—Of P. W. D.
 VI.—Of Commissariat.
 VII.—Miscellaneous.
 VIII.—Saltpetre.
 IX.—Canal Department.
 X.—Serai and encamping grounds.
 XI.—Mail Carts.
 XII.—Railway.
 XIII.—Grazing grounds.
 XIV.—Kunkur.
 XV.—Jungle products, dates, gardens, &c.

CLASS IV.—LETTERS.

I.—Of Camels.
 II.—Of Carts.
 III.—Of Ekahs.
 IV.—Of Dawk Carriages.
 V.—Of Oxen (Lubanas).
 VI.—Of Boats.
 VII.—Of Asses.
 VIII.—Of Mules.
 IX.—Of Ponies.

CLASS V.—AGENTS.

I.—Dulal, Broker.
 II.—Arthie, Commission Agent.
 III.—Chowdree of trades.

CLASS VI.—LENDERS.

- I.—Village Banker, (paid in kind), Mahajun, Sahoo.
- II.—Banker, (paid in cash), Suraff.
- III.—Pawnbroker, Gahnawala.

CLASS VII.—OWNERS OF ACCUMULATED PROPERTY.

- I.—Owners of Promissory Notes.
- II.—Owners of Shares in Companies.
- III.—Owners of Cash out at Interest.

CLASS VIII.—PAID SERVANTS.

(BY WAGES.)

- I.—Wuzeer.
- II.—Moonshee.
- III.—Dewan.
- IV.—Jemadar.
- V.—Resalder.
- VI.—Vukeel, Muktyar.
- VII.—Kardar.
- VIII.—Thanahdar.
- IX.—Modée.
- X.—Toshakhaniah.
- XI.—Buxee.
- XII.—Sowar.
- XIII.—Household domestics, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{European.} \\ \text{Eurasian.} \\ \text{Native.} \end{array} \right.$
male or female,

(BY FEES.)

- I.—Poet.
- II.—Hukeem.

- III.—Barber.
- IV.—Surgeon.
- V.—Purohit.
- VI.—Poojarree.
- VII.—Moolla.
- VIII.—Head of Conventual House.
- IX.—Astrologer.
- X.—Pundit.
- XI.—Kazee.
- XII.—Panda.
- XIII.—Moulavee.
- XIV.—Puhlawn.
- XV.—Bad furosh.
- XVI.—Muftee.
- XVII.—Meerasee.
- XVIII.—Sweeper.
- XIX.—Bajee Nuwaz.
- XX.—Chabuk Sowar.
- XXI.—Dhulwai, Wuzunkush.
- XXII.—Petition Writers.

CLASS IX.—OWNERS OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OTHER THAN REVENUE PAYING.

- I.—Owners of houses and shops inhabited by themselves.
- II.—Owners of ditto leased to others.
- III.—Owners of enclosed gardens.
- IV.—Owners of Baradurees, Bhongahs, Dhurmsalas, Serais.

APPENDIX II.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for 1859-60 and 1860-61.

RECEIPTS.				1859-60.		1860-61.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Land Tax	...	...	...	1,09,83,309	0 0	1,93,19,716	0 0	...	...	6,63,583	0 0
Excise and Stamps	...	...	...	63,08,664	0 0	73,70,061	0 0	10,71,400	0 0	...	...
Trade Taxes	...	...	...	9,75,807	0 0	10,48,308	0 0	72,501	0 0	...	...
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,012	0 0	2,80,012	0 0	...	...
Nuzzurana and Tribute, &c.	...	...	...	4,22,956	0 0	3,80,485	0 0	...	...	42,471	0 0
Postal, including Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	7,66,623	0 0	8,26,550	0 0	59,927	0 0	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	9,65,461	0 0	8,01,113	0 0	...	...	1,64,978	0 0
Toshakhana	...	...	...	1,45,433	0 0	20,692	0 0	...	...	1,24,741	0 0
Total Ordinary				2,05,68,183	0 0	3,00,67,740	0 0	14,04,440	0 0	9,04,883	0 0
Extraordinary	...	...	...	2,400	0 0	42,70,370	0 0	42,67,970	0 0	...	...
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary				2,05,70,583	0 0	3,43,38,110	0 0	57,62,410	0 0	9,04,883	0 0
Local Funds	...	...	...	19,30,011	0 0	17,83,561	0 0	...	...	1,20,417	0 0
Grand Total				3,14,83,594	0 0	3,61,21,713	0 0	57,62,410	0 0	11,24,300	0 0
DISBURSEMENTS.											
				Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
General	...	...	...	10,14,272	0 0	10,42,736	0 0	28,464	0 0	...	...
Judicial	...	...	...	27,30,462	0 0	20,80,462	0 0	...	...	1,00,000	0 0
Revenue	...	...	...	18,83,086	0 0	18,07,734	0 0	...	...	75,352	0 0
Excise and Stamps	...	...	...	6,18,092	0 0	5,63,174	0 0	...	...	24,918	0 0
Trade Taxes	...	...	...	10,975	0 0	61,062	0 0	44,087	0 0	...	...
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	21,295	0 0	21,295	0 0	...	...
Pensions	...	...	...	12,75,404	0 0	18,77,642	0 0	6,02,238	0 0	...	...
Postal, &c.	...	...	...	6,00,094	0 0	7,31,310	0 0	40,925	0 0	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	10,64,281	0 0	13,33,008	0 0	2,68,727	0 0	...	...
Military	...	...	...	59,30,107	0 0	54,52,824	0 0	...	...	4,77,283	0 0
Toshakhana	...	...	...	1,58,721	0 0	10,611	0 0	...	...	1,30,080	0 0
Total Ordinary				1,53,82,394	0 0	1,55,71,707	0 0	10,09,006	0 0	8,10,683	0 0
Settlement and Survey	...	...	...	1,00,887	0 0	60,094	0 0	...	...	31,793	0 0
Public Works Department	...	...	...	22,07,378	0 0	35,31,093	0 0	13,20,715	0 0	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,751	0 0	36,616	0 0	30,865	0 0	...	...
Total Extraordinary				23,14,016	0 0	36,30,803	0 0	13,57,080	0 0	31,793	0 0
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary				1,78,96,410	0 0	1,92,14,600	0 0	23,66,016	0 0	8,48,429	0 0
Local Funds	...	...	...	13,57,505	0 0	16,86,002	0 0	3,29,007	0 0	...	...
Grand Total				1,90,53,915	0 0	2,09,01,203	0 0	26,95,713	0 0	8,48,429	0 0

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum of the entire actual cost of the undermentioned Troops under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May 1860 to April 1861.

LAHORE, 8th July, 1861.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establish- ment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Kohat	No. 1 Punjab Lt. Field Battery	48,687 10 9	9,960 11 9	58,648 6 6		
Bunnoo	No. 2 Ditto ditto	45,200 8 5	9,244 7 8	54,445 0 1		
Dera Ishmail Khan	No. 3 Ditto ditto	46,354 5 4	11,969 13 8	58,324 3 0		
Kohat	No. 4 or Garrison Company	10,186 1 11	10 14 0	10,196 15 11		
Abbottabad	Hazara Mountain Train	28,618 7 4	3,094 13 0	31,713 4 4		
Murdan	Peshawur ditto	46,879 15 9	2,066 1 0	48,946 0 9		
	Dera Ishmail Khan Magazine	21,465 0 1	4,374 10 11	25,839 11 0		
					2,88,113 9 7	
Rajapur	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry	2,03,816 5-10	5,700 8 0	2,08,916 13 10		
Kohat	2nd Ditto ditto	2,26,191 8 0	13 2 0	2,26,204 10 0		
Kamp Lāk	3rd Ditto ditto	2,13,758 4 8	3 0 0	2,13,761 4 8		
Dera Gazee Khan	4th Ditto ditto	2,15,398 1 0	122 13 0	2,15,520 14 0		
Bunnoo	5th Ditto ditto	2,13,305 1 6	1,530 0 0	2,14,835 1 6		
					10,79,238 12 0	
Kohat	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry	1,23,014 13 6	1,933 4 10	1,24,948 2 4		
Bunnoo	2nd Ditto ditto	1,13,311 12 5	3,340 12 11	1,16,652 9 4		
Dera Gazee Khan	3rd Ditto ditto	1,12,578 3 8	9,304 2 5	1,21,882 6 1		
Kohat	4th Ditto ditto	1,14,615 7 5	2,674 9 3	1,17,290 0 8		
Dera Ishmail Khan	5th Ditto ditto	1,08,336 9 7	2,722 1 0	1,11,058 10 7		
Dera Ishmail Khan	6th Ditto ditto	1,10,697 5 0	13,719 14 1	1,24,417 3 1		
Abbottabad	25th Ditto ditto	1,44,690 12 5	11,245 6 3	1,55,936 2 8		
					8,72,185 2 9	
Murdan	Guide Corps	2,98,478 14 9	84,34 8 6	3,06,913 7 3		
Bunnoo	1st Regiment Sikh Infantry	1,20,486 8 7	35,778 1 5	1,56,264 10 0		
Kohat	2nd Ditto ditto	1,22,575 8 2	3,532 0 4	1,26,107 8 6		
	3rd Ditto ditto	1,19,699 1 8	5,235 9 7	1,24,934 11 3		
Camp Kishengunge	4th Ditto ditto	1,12,234 3 6	7,972 8 1	1,20,206 11 7		
					8,34,427 0 7	

Lahore Division	{ 1st Punjab Police Battalion, Lahore 7th Ditto Umritsur - Mounted Police, Lahore and Umritsur -	1,04,514 0 4 1,03,515 6 3 2,20,768 12 9	1,446 5 9 3,891 2 0 3,554 7 9	1,05,960 6 1 1,07,406 8 3 2,24,323 4 6	4,37,690 2 10
Mooltan Division	{ 3rd Punjab Police Battalion Mounted Police -	1,03,520 10 7 1,52,650 11 10	2,091 0 0 12,720 0 0	1,05,611 10 7 1,65,370 11 10	2,70,982 6 5
Rawal Pindie Division	{ 5th Punjab Police Battalion Mounted Police -	1,12,010 11 4 1,26,041 8 5	2,027 13 9 3,115 0 0	1,14,038 9 1 1,29,156 8 5	2,43,195 1 6
Trans-Sutlej Division	{ 2nd Punjab Police Battalion, Kangra - Mounted Police -	99,472 11 1 47,971 9 7	4,702 12 4 1,869 7 3	1,04,175 7 5 49,141 0 10	1,53,316 8 3
Cis-Sutlej Division	{ 4th Punjab Police Battalion, Umballah- Mounted Police -	1,10,991 6 6 71,753 7 5	1,181 8 0 813 12 11	1,02,172 14 6 72,567 4 4	1,74,740 2 10
Derah Ghazee Khan	Mounted Police -	89,160 0 0	97 14 4	89,257 14 4	89,257 14 4
Abbottabad and Huzara	Mounted Police - Suttee Company -	43,639 0 0 6,636 0 0	47 2 3 109 7 8	43,686 2 3 6,745 7 8	50,431 9 11
Peshawur	Mounted Police -	50,199 9 11	240 0 0	50,439 9 11	50,439 9 11
Derah Ishmael Khan	{ 6th Punjab Police Battalion Mounted Police (old) - Foot Series (old) -	96,323 13 11 24,432 15 1 19,059 10 0	3,552 13 9 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,00,106 11 8 24,432 15 1 19,059 10 0	1,43,599 4 9
Delhi Division	{ 8th Punjab Police Battalion, Delhi Mounted Police ditto - Ditto ditto Paneput -	1,03,566 0 0 83,980 0 0	1,130 13 4 8,147 12 0	1,04,696 13 4 92,127 12 0	1,96,824 9 4
Goorgaon Division	{ 9th Punjab Police Bn., Goorgaon Mounted Police, Goorgaon & Jhujpur Ditto ditto Rohruok -	95,966 3 10 92,159 12 8 33,257 5 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	95,966 3 10 92,159 12 8 33,257 5 0	2,21,383 5 6
Sirsa	Mounted Police - Foot Police, 3 Companies -	52,797 7 11 25,702 4 6	487 8 0 97 15 2	53,244 15 11 25,800 3 8	79,085 3 7
Hissar	{ 10th Punjab Police Battalion Mounted Police -	69,411 5 7 53,714 11 10	852 9 5 4,915 8 0	70,263 15 0 58,630 3 10	1,28,894 2 10
	Carried over	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	58,14,804 10 11

APPENDIX III.—(Concluded.)

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establish- ment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Brought over	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Brigadier General Commanding Punjab	- - -	- - -	- - -	53,14,804 10 11	
	Irregular Force - - -	@ 2,000 0 0	0 0 0	24,000 0 0		
	Staff Officer Punjab Irregular Force -	@ 656 10 0	0 0 0	7,879 8 0		
	Medical Attendance - - -	@ 30 0 0	0 0 0	360 0 0		
	Eight Captains of Police - - -	@ 800 each	0 0 0	6,800 0 0		
	Two Lieutenants of Police - - -	@ 600 each	0 0 0	14,400 0 0		
	Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irre- gular Force - - -	@ 665 0 0	0 0 0	7,980 0 0		
	Office Establishment to Captains and Lieutenants of Police - - -	@ 480 0 0	0 0 0	4,800 0 0		
	Seven Station Staff Officers - - -	- - -	- - -	1,800 0 9		
	Grand Total - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,38,019 8 0	
					54,52,824 2 11	

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical Stores, &c., have not been included in this Statement.

A.

STATEMENT shewing the Stations, strength, reductions and probable savings in the Punjab Irregular Force, since May 1860.

LAHORE, 1st May 1861.

Corps.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
ARTILLERY.								
No. 1 P. L. F. By.	Kohat	...	141	128	13	60	13,612 0 0	Reduced from 6 to 4 pieces of Ordnance.
No. 2 ditto ditto	Camp Pulloosen	...	135	127	9	60		
No. 3 ditto ditto	D. I. Khan	...	135	126	10	60		
No. 4 or Gar. Coy.	Kohat	...	74	78	0	0		
Huzara, M. I. Artillery	Kalabagh	...	69	70	0	0		
Peshawur ditto	Camp Tak-kezam	...	98	100	0	0		
	Total	...	622	629	32	180	13,612 0 0	
CAVALRY.								
1st Punjab Cavalry	Peshawur	...	500	505	0	1		
2nd ditto ditto	Kohat	...	632	637	95	1		
3rd ditto ditto	D. I. Khan	...	561	544	20	1	64,500 0 0	
4th ditto ditto	D. G. Khan	...	569	550	19	1		
5th ditto ditto	Bunoo	...	568	533	35	1		
Guide Cavalry	Camp Lachee	...	345	386	9	2		
	Total	...	3,228	3,053	178	7	64,500 0 0	
INFANTRY.								
1st Regiment P. L.	Kohat	...	761	760	1	8		
2nd ditto ditto	Camp Pulloosen	...	761	739	22	8		
3rd ditto ditto	Camp Kollowda	...	756	739	0	8		
4th ditto ditto	Kohat	...	757	738	0	8		
5th ditto ditto	D. I. Khan	...	745	739	0	8		
6th ditto ditto	Ditto	...	763	758	10	8		
24th ditto ditto	Abbottabad	...	960	956	4	8	37,920 0 0	
1st Sikh Infantry	Bunoo	...	807	756	51	8		
2nd ditto ditto	Moradabad	...	830	775	55	8		
3rd ditto ditto	Goruckpore	...	830	767	63	8		
4th ditto ditto	Camp Murree	...	817	760	56	8		
Guides ditto	Camp Lachee	...	824	816	8	4		
	Total	...	9,636	9,383	270	92	37,920 0 0	
	Grand Total	...	13,516	13,067	480	279	1,16,082 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

B.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and probable savings in the Punjab Police Battalions, since May 1860.
LAHORE, 1st May 1861.

Comrs.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
1st Punjab Police Battalion	Lahore	Lahore	932	921	11	0		
2nd Ditto	Dhurnsalla	Dhurnsalla	849	873	0	0		
3rd Ditto	Mooltan	Mooltan	929	910	19	0		
4th Ditto	Umballah	Umballah	935	883	42	0		
5th Ditto	Rawul Pindce	Rawul Pindce	899	859	40	0		
6th Ditto	Dehra Ishmael Khan	Dehra Ishmael Khan	911	844	67	0		
7th Ditto	Umritsur	Umritsur	910	922	0	0		
8th Ditto	Delhi	Delhi	901	703	198	8		
9th Ditto	Goorgaon	Goorgaon	923	674	249	8	61,920 0 0	
10th Ditto	Hissar	Hissar	889	639	241	8		
Total			9,059	8,228	867	24	61,920 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
 Secretary to Government Punjab Military Department.

C.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the old and new Punjab Mounted Police, since May 1860. LAHORE, the 1st May 1861.

	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS
<i>Old Mounted Police.</i>								
7 Res. Lahore Division	...	Umritsur, Goordaspore, Gojranwalla and Lahore	738	711	27	0		
5½ Mooltan Division	...	Googaira, Jhung, Mooltan, Khangarh and Leia	596	517	9	0		
3 Dehra Ghazee Khan	...	Dehra Ghazee Khan and out-posts	263	333				
1 Dehra Ishmael Khan	...	ditto	111	62	49	0	48,000 0 0	
2 Peshawar	...	Dehra Ishmael Khan & out-posts	194	183	11	0		
1½ Huzara	...	Peshawar	166	93	73	0		
4 Rawul Pindee	...	Abbottabad	429	402	27	0		
		Rawul Pindee, Gojranwalla and Shahpore						
		Total ...	2,497	2,301	196	0	48,000 0 0	
<i>New Mounted Police.</i>								
Trans-Sutlej States	...	Jullundhur and Hoshiarpore	171	177	0	0		
Cs-Sutlej States	...	ditto	265	259				
Lahore	...	Loodiana, Umbialla and Thanesur	111	92	19	0		
Goorgaon	...	Ferozepore	416	116	300	3		
Rohituck	...	Jhujpur and Goorgaon	126	117	9	0		
Delhi	...	Rohituck	332	214	118	1	2,01,600 0 0	
Hissar	...	Delhi and Karnal	217	64	153	1		
Sirsa	...	Hissar and Hansic	222	61	161	1		
		Total ...	1,860	1,100	760	6	2,01,600 0 0	
		Grand Total	4,357	3,401	956	6	2,49,600 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

D.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the Punjab Foot Levies, since May 1860.

LAHORE, the 1st May 1861.

Corps.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	Number of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Peshawur	294	123	171	6	60,000 0 0	The reduction in the Punjab Foot Levies is equal to five Companies.
Kohat	224	224	..	..
Leis	141	31	110	5		
Dehra Ishmael Khan	369	318	51	2		
Dehra Ghazee Khan	88	..	88	3		
Mithun Kote	69	..	69	3		
Old Levies at Dehra Ishmael Khan	211	194	17	..		
Total ..			1,396	890	506	19	60,000 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

E.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the Punjab Infantry Depôts, since May 1860.
LAHORE, the 1st May 1861.

Depôts.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-comba- tants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Jhelum	Rawul Pindee ..	Rawul Pindee ..	106	88	18	0		A reduction of nearly seven Companies has been made since May 1860 in the Infantry Depôts.
Sealkote	Ferozepore ..	Sealkote ..	267	43	224	4		
Goordaspore	Jhung ..	Jhung ..	122	118	4	0		
Lahore	Sealkote ..	.. ..	125	0	125	4	72,240 0 0
Hoshearpore	Hoshearpore ..	.. ..	273	0	273	8	
Loodiana	Googaira ..	Lahore ..	113	95	18	0		
		Total ..	1,006	344	662	16	72,240 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

F.

STATEMENT showing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the Punjab Mounted Levies, since May 1860.
Lahore, the 1st May 1861.

Corps.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Peshawar ..	.. ..	.. ..	339	113	226	6		
Dehra G. Khan ..	.. ..	.. ..	70	2	68	3		
Dehra I. Khan ..	.. ..	.. ..	592	528	64	3		
Mithun Kote ..	.. ..	.. ..	103	54	49	2	1,77,800 0 0	The reduction in the Mounted Levies is equal to six Ressallahs
Laphozaies ..	Mooltan ..	Mooltan ..	42	3	39	2		
Huzara Horse ..	Camp Gukhee ..	D. I. Khan ..	245	128	117	3		
Towana Res. ..	Umritsur ..	.. ..	79	..	79	2		
2 Res. of Surwar ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	112	..	..		These two Ressallahs were employed in 1861 with the Peshawar Mounted Levy.
Khan and Sumd. Khan ..	.. ..	D. I. Khan ..	..	64	..	..
		Total	1,470	1,004	642	21	1,77,800 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. The salient statistics of Civil Justice will be found in the Table below :—

DIVISION.	Total number of Suits on the File.	Number disposed of.	Remaining for decision.	Total Value of Suits disposed of.	Average Value of each Suit decided.	Average Cost of each Suit.	Percentage of Cost to Value.	Average Time occupied in each Case.	Percentage of Cases decided in favor of Defendant or Respondent.	Percentage of Cases disposed of by Reference.	Percentage of Non-suits and Penalties.	Percentage of Work disposed of by Tahsildars.	Miscellaneous Cases disposed of
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Delhi ...	4,775	4,627	148	4,64,531	100	8	8	20	9	14	4	28	6,183
Hissar ...	2,107	2,105	48	1,35,876	64	6	9	18	14	15	7	10	2,217
Cis-Sutlej States ...	10,165	9,006	250	6,68,679	68	4	6	14	17	14	5	31	6,383
Trans-Sutlej States ...	15,700	15,147	559	6,04,170	45	3	8	25	16	15	3	48	8,981
Unmutsur ...	16,075	15,103	388	7,23,515	48	4	8	20	18	16	9	38	17,170
Lahore ...	14,702	14,236	383	8,00,703	56	4	7	24	12	16	10	38	6,263
Rawul Pindoo ...	11,701	11,198	478	4,18,398	37	3	8	22	16	20	8	45	4,342
Derajat ...	8,405	8,316	94	2,47,024	30	3	9	12	13	14	8	43	3,979
Mooltan ...	10,365	10,256	109	4,81,876	34	4	11	13	14	17	4	51	3,709
Peshawur ...	5,054	5,468	181	1,83,484	33	3	9	15	15	9	9	41	2,538
Total for 1861 ...	89,365	90,451	2,638	44,18,276	50	3½	8	19	15	16½	7	40	61,855
Total for 1860 ...	1,04,221	1,01,206	2,236	57,09,153	56½	3½	6	33	18	17	8	38	64,548

2. Compared with 1860 there was an increase of 12 per cent. in the number of original suits instituted. The Districts in which the increase of original suits. of original suits instituted. The Districts in which the increase was most visible were Jullunder, Sealkote, Lahore, In what Districts most visible. increase was most visible were Jullunder, Sealkote, Lahore, Goojranwalla, and Jhung. The number of appeals diminished both in the District and the Commissioners' Courts. Decrease of appeals.

Comparative litigation in Divisions.

3. The subjoined figures shew the comparative litigiousness of the different Divisions :—

DIVISION.			Population.	Total number of Suits on the File.	Proportion of Suits to population.
Delhi	...	...	1,328,650	4,775	1 to 278
Hissar	...	...	858,021	2,167	1 to 396
Cis-Sutlej States	...	...	1,761,377	10,155	1 to 173
Trans-Sutlej States	...	...	2,250,941	15,706	1 to 143
Umritsur	...	...	2,313,628	15,675	1 to 147
Lahore	...	...	1,558,715	14,702	1 to 106
Rawul Pindee	...	...	1,691,409	11,701	1 to 144
Derajat	...	...	910,696	8,465	1 to 107
Mooltan	...	...	1,230,632	10,365	1 to 118
Peshawur	...	...	862,756	5,654	1 to 152
Total			14,766,825	99,365	1 to 148

Delhi less litigious than the Punjab.

4. The frequency of appeal to law in the Punjab Proper, as compared with the Delhi Territory, is very marked.

5. The increased litigation is most perceptible in parole debts, which multiplied by one-fourth, and in debts on unregistered bonds, which rose by a third. Class of cases increased.

6. The average value of suits declined from Rupees 56-8-0 to Rupees 50. It will be observed that the average for the Delhi Division is Rupees 100, nearly double that in any other. Average value of suits.

7. The proportion of cases decided by the Tehsildars was forty per cent., and of all the Native Judges sixty per cent. Of the cases appealed to the District Courts twenty per cent. were remanded for re-investigation.

8. The extent to which the revision of the proceedings of the lower Courts is carried in the Punjab has attracted some attention; but the Lieutenant-Governor, after carefully considering the subject, has become fully convinced that, so long as the Judges are charged with Revenue and Executive duties, have no special training for Judicial work, and are unassisted by educated and respectable Pleaders, it is very necessary for the superior Courts to have the power of insisting on the complete investigation of cases. Any uncertainty thus introduced into the operation of the law Courts is a less evil than that of affirming an imperfect trial, though it by no means follows that, because further enquiry is ordered, the decision of the lower Court is reversed. In consideration also of the ignorance of suitors who generally conduct their own causes it has not been deemed expedient to withhold from the Appellate Courts the power of admitting supplementary pleas and evidence. The one object kept in view is to ensure the administration of substantial justice, by means of the existing judiciary, for any change of agency is dependant on financial consideration.

9. The result is certainly not unsatisfactory. The industry of the Courts is sufficiently attested by the fact that out of 99,365 suits only 2,638 remained undecided at the end of the year; the average duration being nineteen days.

10. It has been suggested that the expedition with which cases are disposed of, coupled with the facility allowed to appeals, and the frequency of remands, may bring the system into disrepute. But experience is the only fair solution of this question. If an annual decline in the number of cases instituted were perceptible, there would be ground for suspecting something wrong in the *officium justitiae*. But what is the fact? An annually increasing resort to the law Courts, and that not merely for large sums, for which great risk and inconvenience will always be incurred; but for trivial amounts, which, even in this cheap Province, would not be worth recovery if the process were attended with the proverbial legal evils of delay, vexation, and expense. All suits for landed rights, which are those involving the longest enquiry, are decided in the Revenue Courts. The great mass of work consists of petty debts. Of the cases decided in 1861 eighty-eight per cent. were less than 64 Rupees in value. And as has been truly remarked by the Judicial Commissioner, the indebted community are lax of habit and require a little gentle pressure to be brought face to face with their creditors. Many cases are disposed of by confession of judgment, and sixteen per cent. are settled by compromise. Though the number of suits is large, the work is, for the most part,

Proportion of suits decided by
Tehsildars and Native Judges.

Revision of judicial proceed-
ings.

The reasons for it.

Despatch and remands not
productive of unpopularity.

Suits for land excluded from
Civil Courts.

Petty nature of litigation.

Recusancy of debtors.

Cases settled without detailed
trial.

Simplicity of the work. simple. It is most important that the way to its adjudication should be easy and direct, and that there should exist speedy means of review and correction. These objects are attained under the present system, and in the statistics of the past year there is nothing to shew that it fails to meet the wants of the parties concerned, and it may fairly be concluded that a scheme of Civil justice, of which the community increasingly avail themselves, is not practically defective in itself, or ill-adapted to the wants of the people most interested.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor has under consideration a proposal made by the Judicial Commissioner for admitting "*cognovits*." It is hoped that many suits may thus be stopped *in limine* before any expenses are incurred.

Family councils. 12. It is also in contemplation to devise some special trial by means of "family councils" or otherwise for the settlement of domestic disputes which the parties concerned do not wish to bring into open Court. Such disputes are very frequent in families of rank in the Punjab.

Limitation of appeals. 13. It has been ruled that second appeals shall not be admissible unless some distinct error of law is shewn from the decision of an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers of a Tehvildar affirmed by a Deputy Commissioner, or in any suit in the nature of those cognizable in the Small Cause Courts where the value of the claim is under Rupees 500.

Small Cause Courts. 14. Judges of Small Cause Courts have been appointed at Delhi, Simla, Umritsur, Lahore, and Peshawur. These Courts have been freely resorted to, and the procedure is prompt and final; but it is considered too soon to pronounce decidedly on their general effects. They have rather afforded a means of settling a class of cases formerly not brought into Court at all than relieved the District Tribunals of any considerable portion of their former work.

Honorary Civil Judges. 15. The Jaghirdars invested with Civil jurisdiction disposed of 2,085 in average of 13 days to each case. The Commissioners have generally reported favorably of the manner in which this class of Officers have used their powers. Their knowledge of, and influence with, the people, and the nearness of their residences to suitors, appear to more than make up for any deficiencies of judicial skill, which indeed is but little needed in the petty cases of which they have cognizance. Some of them are described as extremely zealous.

Registration. 16. The necessity of registration has, to a certain extent, been forced upon the people by the provisions of the Stamp Act, and 23,563 deeds were registered in 1861 to 12,440 in 1860.

Model Account Books. 17. The people have shewn no disposition to adopt the Model Account Books circulated for their instruction.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

18. The Criminal business in 1861 was unusually heavy; 41,263 cases were brought to trial, the number in 1860 being 35,303. It speaks well for the diligence of the Courts that only 296 cases remained under trial at the end of the year.

19. The average duration of trials, both with and without the Police, was the same as in the preceding year, namely, eight days with and seven days without the Police.

Of 94,807 witnesses examined 88,675 were discharged on the first day. The average duration of sessions trials was reduced from 37 to 27 days.

20. The Indian Penal Code having come into operation, a considerable difference has been caused in the nature of punishments; but it would be premature to compare the results of the new and superseded systems.

21. The number of capital sentences amounted in 1861 to 45, or 19 in excess of 1860.

22. In the large cities the plan of deputing a Magistrate to the chief Police Office, for the purpose of disposing of all petty cases, has been tried with much satisfaction to the people. No detailed record of the evidence is kept; but the Deputy Commissioner has the power of ordering a fresh trial where he may deem it advisable. At Lahore this minor criminal business is now transacted by a *quorum* of Honorary Native Magistrates, residents of the city, who are selected for their rank and the good repute in which they are held by their fellow-townsmen. Their functions are discharged with efficiency, popularity, and relief to the stipendiary Magistracy.

23. Similar results have attended the jurisdiction conferred, about a year ago, on selected Jagbīrdars in rural localities. The following Jagbīrdar Magistrates have been specially mentioned by the Commissioners :—

Sirdar of Booreea, Cis-Sutlej States.

Raja Jodbeerchund, of Nadown.

Raja Ram Singh, of Seeba.

Sirdar Goordut Singh, Ferozepore District.

Sirdar Jhunda Singh, Goojranwalla District.

Khwaja Mahomed Khan, of Khutuck.

PART III.—POLICE.

Statistics of crime.

24. The following Table exhibits the number of crimes committed in the Punjab and its Dependencies for the three past years :—

YEAR.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd Class of Atrocity.	3rd Class of Atrocity.	4th Class of Atrocity.	Total of heinous Offences.	Minor Offences.	GRAND TOTAL.
1859 ...	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918
1860 ...	257	780	21,948	1,906	24,841	22,354	47,195
1861 ...	253	721	28,470	2,190	31,634	22,460	54,094
Difference between 1860 and 1861 ...	- 4	- 9	× 6,522	× 284	× 6,793	× 106	× 6,899

These figures show an increase of 14·6 per cent. in the aggregate of crime for the year 1861. There was one crime to every 274 persons of the population instead of to every 314, as in the year preceding. The increase is almost entirely in heinous offences, there being one heinous crime to 470 persons instead of to 596, as in 1860. Yet in crimes of the two highest degrees of atrocity* there is a slight but continuous decrease throughout the three years.

In 1861 this decrease is in crimes not affecting property, as wounding with intent to murder and unnatural crime; whilst aggravated dacoitee, highway robbery, burglary, theft, and cattle-stealing materially increased. Coming to the third class of heinous crimes, which consist principally of the above-mentioned *unaggravated*, we find the large increase of 29 per cent. Burglaries were increased by 2,177; thefts by 2,471; cattle-stealing by 1,682. The increase in crimes of the fourth class is not excessive, but again it is to be noted that uttering counterfeit coin increased by 120, and receiving stolen property by 132.

* 1st Class.
 Murder.
 Murder by thugs.
 Ditto with dacoitee.
 Ditto with highway robbery.
 Ditto with burglary.
 Ditto with theft.
 Ditto with cattle-stealing.
 Wounding with intent to murder.
 Aiding and abetting in Suttce.

2nd Class.
 Culpable homicide.
 Affray or riot with homicide.
 Dacoitee with serious aggravation.
 Highway robbery with ditto.
 Burglary with ditto.
 Theft with ditto.
 Cattle-stealing with ditto.
 Assault with ditto.
 Administering poisonous drugs, &c.
 Rape.
 Incest.
 Unnatural crime.
 Arson.

Sudden increase in crimes
against property.

25. The characteristic of the year, therefore, is a marked increase in the frequency of crimes against property.

Now in 1858 a decrease was observable in this description of crime. Crimes of the third degree of atrocity numbered—

In 1856	...	...	18,220*
In 1857	...	...	17,876*
In 1858	...	...	17,457*

It has been shewn that in 1859 and 1860 no extraordinary increase occurred. But in 1861 the increase was most serious. In nineteen Districts this increase occurred under all the three heads of burglary, theft, and cattle-stealing; in eight Districts under two of these heads; and in four under one. The increase was sudden and general, and must have arisen from some abnormal and pervading cause.

26. A new system of Police had been introduced into the Cis-Indus Territory, and it became a question whether or not the increase of crime were traceable to this cause. As the old system had been maintained in the Trans-Indus Divisions, a solution was easily attainable by a comparison of the incidence of crime in the two tracts. If the increase were visible only in the Cis-Indus Territory, then it might plausibly be attributed to the changes of departmental organization; but if the increase were equally apparent in the Trans-Indus Country, some other cause must be sought for.

27. It would not have been surprising if, on the first employment of a new agency, some temporary derangement had resulted. Many circumstances, in fact, concur to render its career, at the first start, one of comparative inefficiency. But the criterion is not unfavorable to the Cis-Indus Country. Crime has there increased 12·3 per cent; in the Trans-Indus 13·7 per cent. As regards heinous crime, the increase in the Cis-Indus has been 27·4 per cent.; in the Trans-Indus only 26·2 per cent.; but it is to be noted that crimes of the two first degrees of atrocity slightly increased in the Cis-Indus; in the Trans-Indus they considerably diminished. This last result is unusual; the character of the Trans-Indus population being commonly far more disposed towards violent crime than that of the more peaceable inhabitants of the Cis-Indus.

28. The following figures, shewing the proportion of heinous crime to population in the two regions, illustrate this difference of character:—

				Crime.	Persons.
Cis-Indus	...	...	1860	...	1 to 604
Trans-Indus	...	...	1860	...	1 to 536
Cis-Indus	...	...	1861	...	1 to 475
Trans-Indus	...	...	1861	...	1 to 425

* Exclusive of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, then attached to the North-Western Provinces.

The descriptions of atrocious crime which decreased in the Trans-Indus Territory were chiefly wounding with intent to murder, aggravated assault, rape, and unnatural crime. Murders with theft, and aggravated burglaries, and thefts increased. Coming to the aggravated felonies, of eleven cases of dacoitee, which appear against none in the year preceding, no less than nine occurred Trans-Indus. Highway robbery increased in all the Districts, Trans-Indus; and Cis-Indus in the Districts of Ferozapore, Loodiana, Thanesur, Delhi, Rohtuck, and Sirsa. It is observable that the increase of burglaries was not excessive in the Districts (excepting Loodiana) south of the Sutlej; but in the richer tracts immediately to the north this crime became much more frequent, as the figures below will shew:—

			1860.		1861.		Increase.
			Cases.		Cases.		Cases
Jullunder	...	...	397	...	458	...	61
Hoshiarpore	...	...	659	...	1,078	...	419
Umritsur	...	...	290	...	471	...	181
Goordaspore	...	...	195	...	640	...	445

Again thefts have not generally increased in the Cis-Sutlej Districts, excepting in Ferozapore; whilst in the Trans-Sutlej and Umritsur Divisions the same enormous excess, as in burglaries, is visible. This excess appears also in the Lahore and Rawul Pindee Divisions. In the Lahore and Mooltan Divisions, cattle-thefts, the normal crime of the pastoral inhabitants, increased in a ratio ranging from 30 to 110 per cent., and an excess of this crime disfigures the statistics of almost every District in the Punjab, but is not marked either in the Cis-Sutlej or Trans-Sutlej tracts. Wanton destruction of cattle and child-stealing were more frequent generally. Coining was very rife at Umritsur.

29. It has been shown that the increase of crime was sudden, that it chiefly affected property, and that it was general and not to be accounted for by changes of Police. It has also been seen that whilst violent open crime, such as highway robbery, appeared south of the Sutlej, to the north there was an enormous increase of petty burglaries and thefts. Great destitution may also be inferred to have existed from the prevalence of child-stealing and cattle-slaying. The statistics are probably not quite accurate, but they faithfully corroborate the conclusions to be deduced from actual events.

30. During 1860 a severe famine afflicted the Districts south of the Sutlej. It was most severely felt in the Districts of Goorgaon, Delhi, Kurnal, Thanesur, Rohtuck, and Hissar. It was mitigated in a considerable degree by the means taken to feed the starving population, but the mortality was great and the privation general, and may easily have induced the desperation which rushes into open and violent crime. Again although no famine was felt across the Sutlej, yet food became very dear, and the poorer classes, sorely pinched, were impelled to theft and robbery.

It seems useless to seek for other causes of the increase of crime, when one so
 Increase of crime attributable to this cause. imperious and irresistible as the famine is at hand.

The quantity of wheat to be bought for a Rupee declined on an average as follows:—

				Mds.	Srs.	Cks.
1859	...	...	...	1	1	0
1860	...	...	...	0	30	0
1861	...	...	...	0	15	12

Proportion of heinous
 crime in each District.

31. The prevalence of heinous crime in each District,
 and the proportion in which it has increased during the
 year, will be readily gathered from the Table below:—

DISTRICT.				NUMBER OF PERSONS TO ONE HEINOUS CRIME.	
				1860.	1861.
1	Goorgaon	...	...	1,174	1,209
2	Huzara	...	...	1,568	1,025
3	Kangra	...	...	1,331	953
4	Jhelum	...	...	1,032	764
5	Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	1,189	623
6	Sealkote	...	...	760	618
7	Goordaspore	...	...	1,086	581
8	Jullunder	...	...	731	580
9	Rohtuck	...	...	915	571
10	Kurnal	...	...	1,068	552
11	Mozufferghur	...	...	486	517
12	Goojranwalla	...	...	605	515
13	Umballa	...	...	502	510
14	Rawul Pindee	...	...	391	497
15	Thanesur	...	...	464	454
16	Hissar	...	...	449	477
17	Umritsur	...	...	725	473
18	Goojrat	...	...	757	470
19	Dera Ghazee Khan	...	...	469	441
20	Googaira	...	...	535	432
21	Jhung	...	...	689	419
22	Ferozepore	...	...	698	413
23	Loodiana	...	...	356	390
24	Bunnoo	...	...	424	386
25	Lahore	...	...	407	386
26	Mooltan	...	...	475	372
27	Hoshiarpore	...	...	525	363
28	Peshawur	...	...	345	304
29	Sirsa	...	...	257	290
30	Shahpore	...	...	357	253
31	Kohat	...	...	286	211
32	Delhi	...	...	216	191
33	Simla	...	...	445	140

32. The following decline in the number of cases of adultery reported has taken place. It will be remembered that the decrease became apparent simultaneously with the appointment of corporal punishment for the offence :—

Adultery decreasing.

Year.			Number.
1859	...	...	875
1860	...	...	689
1861	...	..	675

Comparative success of Police
in prosecution of crime.

33. Subjoined are statistics elucidating the comparative success of the Police in the prosecution and punishment of crime under the two different systems in force :

YEAR.				PERCENTAGE OF CASES BROUGHT TO TRIAL OF THOSE REPORTED.	
				Cis-Indus.	Trans-Indus.
1860	...	...	...	72·8	82·3
1861	...	...	...	72·6	84·3
YEAR.				PERCENTAGE OF ACQUITTALS.	
				Cis-Indus	Trans-Indus.
1860	...	...	...	22·	28·8
1861	...	...	...	26·9	22·5

The inference is in favor of the old Police, who, in the Trans-Indus, have brought to trial a larger proportion of crimes, and also prosecuted a larger proportion to conviction. But such a result was to be anticipated not merely because the old system operates to the disadvantage of accused persons by uniting the Police and Judicial powers in the same person; but still more because the new Police have not attained the skill and experience which they will hereafter acquire.

Strength and cost of new Constabulary, Cis-Indus.

34. The strength and cost of the new Police (Cis-Indus), exclusive of Cantonment or Canal Police, or Thuggee Establishments, are as follows :—

Number.	Detail.	Cost per annum.	Total.
<i>European Supervision.</i>		Rupees.	
1	Inspector General	27,000	
1	Personal Assistant to Inspector General	9,600	
4	Deputy Inspectors General	57,600	
25	District Superintendents	1,84,800	
31	Assistant Ditto	1,03,200	
2	Probationary Assistants	3,600	
64			3,85,800
<i>District Police Force.</i>			
56	Inspectors	92,640	
427	Deputy Inspectors	2,80,800	
1,570	Sergeants, Foot	2,30,664	
276	Ditto, Mounted	93,168	
9,102	Constables, Foot	7,26,564	
1,368	Ditto, Mounted	3,28,320	
12,799			
444	Recruits	34,440	
	District Establishments	14,124	
	Repairs of Arms, &c.	7,572	
	Hospital Establishments	7,836	
	Office Establishments	15,444	18,16,128
	Medical Attendance	17,568	
	Clothing	30,076	
	Contingencies	1,39,560	
13,307			
	Grand Total .. .. .	....	24,09,576

The distribution of this Force is thus indicated :—

Strength of Force.	Area in square miles, Cis-Indus.	Population.	PROPORTION TO ONE POLICEMAN.	
			Area, one Policeman.	Population, one Policeman.
13,551	76,042	13,271,323	5.6 miles	979 people.

The actual expenditure under the head of Police has amounted to Rupees 33,65,220 during 1861-62. *

Detail of heinous crimes,
Trans-Indus.

35. The subjoined Table shews the number of crimes, of the first and second degrees of atrocity, committed, Trans-Indus :—

		1st CLASS.												2nd CLASS.											
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.																								
		Murder.	Murder by Thugs.	Ditto, with Dacoitee.	Ditto, with Highway Robbery.	Ditto, with Burglary.	Ditto, with Theft.	Ditto, with Cattle-stealing.	Wounding with intent to Murder.	Aiding and abetting Buttee.	Culpable Homicide.	Affray or Riot with ditto.	Dacoitee with serious aggravation.	Highway Robbery with ditto.	Burglary with ditto.	Theft with ditto.	Cattle-stealing with ditto.	Assault with ditto.	Administering poisonous or intoxicating Drugs with criminal intent.	Rape.	Incest.	Unnatural crime.	Arson and Incendiarism.		
PESHAWAR.	Peshawur ...	1861	31	...	1	1	13	...	6	...	13	2	...	1	10	16	...	29	4	6	...	11	73		
		1860	37	...	...	...	10	...	16	...	16	3	3	2	3	8	...	50	6	10	...	16	70
	Huzara ...	1861	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	2	...	1	1
		1860	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	4
	Kohat ...	1861	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	6	1	1	...	2	16
		1860	7	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	...	1	25	
	Total ...	1861	48	...	2	1	13	...	8	...	17	5	...	3	11	16	...	51	6	9	...	14	90		
		1860	63	...	1	2	10	...	17	...	18	4	3	2	6	8	...	76	6	15	...	19	89		
	Difference ...		-5	...	× 1	-1	× 3	...	-9	...	-1	× 1	-3	+1	× 6	× 8	...	-25	-1	-6	...	-5	-9		
DEHLY.	Bannoo ...	1861	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	11
		1860	13	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	8	...	2	4
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1861	6	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	2	1	...	...	11	2	13	...	3	5
		1860	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	10	...	2	4
	Dera Ghasee Khan ...	1861	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	2	7
		1860	9	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	7	1	10	...	5	3	
	Total ...	1861	23	...	7	1	...	2	...	3	...	7	3	1	2	1	...	21	2	25	...	5	23		
		1860	25	...	1	...	2	1	13	...	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	23	3	34	...	9	11
	Difference ...		-2	...	× 6	× 1	...	-1	-10	...	× 2	...	...	× 2	× 1	-1	...	-2	-1	-9	...	-4	× 12

36 The number of murders in the Peshawur District is still very large, though less than in 1860. But compared with twelve years ago, when the number was one a day, the improvement is striking. The prevalence of arson requires attention. Female infidelity is by far the most frequent cause of murder. Repeated

Murder much less frequent in Peshawur than formerly.

Mostly caused by female infidelity.

executions have not yet changed the moral sense of the people regarding the summary revenge with which they consider this crime may justly be visited. The following story, told by Burnes, illustrates that, under their former rulers, murder committed from such provocation was not held to be criminal.

Illustrative anecdote by Burnes.

"As we passed the suburbs of the city we discovered a crowd of people, and on a nearer approach saw the mangled bodies of a man and woman, the former not quite dead lying on a dunghill. The crowd instantly surrounded the chief and our party; and one person stepped forward and represented, in a trembling attitude, to Sultan Mahomed Khan, that he had discovered his wife in an act of infidelity and had put both parties to death; he held the bloody sword in his hands and described how he had committed the deed. The Chief asked a few questions which did not occupy him three minutes: he then said in a loud voice—'You have acted the part of a good Mahomedan and performed a justifiable act.' He then moved on and the crowd cried out—'Afreen' (Bravo.)" These same Puthans will nevertheless sell their wives and use them as mere beasts of burden.

37. It is stated that, owing to the extension of cultivation in the Kohat District, Immigration of Wuziri and Ghilzai graziers. Cause of strife in Kohat. the customary annual immigration of Wuziri and Ghilzai graziers and their flocks and herds from the mountains in winter is becoming a source of strife and crime. The facilities for escape to the independent hills embarrass the Police administration of this District, although the surrounding tribes are bound by engagements to procure some sort of reparation for the injured parties after the Puthan fashion. The population are also much divided in religious tenets. The people of Lower Police administration difficult. Miranzai, the Toorees of the Korum, and several small tribes west of the Korum are Sheeahs; the rest Soonees. Population divided into factions. Under the names "Gar" and "Samil," supposed to be those of two brothers, whether Mahomedan or Hindoo is doubtful, are ranged two very ancient factions which are irrespective of creed or tribe. The "Samil" party is the stronger.

Border raids in Dera Ismail Khan District.

38. The following crimes were committed in the Dera Ismail Khan District by the border tribes:—

	Raids.	Dacoitees.	Thefts.
Wuziris	7	30	22
Shoranis	0	1	4
Biluchis	0	1	0
Bhatanis	0	1	1
Not traced to any tribe	0	9	26
Total	7	42	53

The above classification of border forays is graduated according to the number of men reported to be concerned in the robbery.

Colonel Taylor's remarks thereon.

39. Colonel Taylor the Commissioner makes the following remarks :—

“ Considering that, from January to the middle of June, and from the 18th of August to the middle of October, we were at open variance with the Muhsood Wuziri tribe, who were anxious, in the commencement of the year, to do all they could to make us feel the inconvenience of being at war with them, the amount of infringement of the border which they were able to accomplish was very small. The Wuziris, in their attacks, lost several men, and on one occasion a party of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry captured a whole body of the marauders in the low hills about the Zerwunnee Pass. After the treaty was concluded it was broken by the Jangee section of the tribe, by their murdering the grass-cutters of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. After this the whole of their tribesmen and property were seized, and they were mulcted to the full amount of 600 Rupees blood-fine per man, which they had covenanted in the treaty to pay.”

System of Police on the border described.

40. It may be well to give an account of the system of Police in force in the words of the Commissioner :—

“ The cordon of Military posts along the border line supplemented by local Police, but all now, when on the exterior line under the command of the Military Officer commanding on a certain tract of frontier, may be looked upon as the general measure in force, on the Bunnoo and Dera Ismail Khan border, for the repression of crime on the part of the border tribes. On the Bunnoo border, however, the Ahmedzai Wuziri tribes, located in Bunnoo, are held answerable for the good conduct of their tribesmen, and this latter system prevails throughout the Dera Ghazee Khan District, and is attended, from the peculiar patriarchal character of the Chiefs, with signal success.

“ On the Dera Ismail Khan border, village cattle is not allowed to be grazed west of the frontier road unless attended by an armed guard, and on the Tonk border the villagers are bound under penalty to provide a *dhole* or Native drum for each village, and to beat it on occasion of an alarm.”

41. The experiment of investing Landholders with Police functions has been tested in the Lahore and Mooltan Divisions, in both of which there are extensive wastes affording great facilities for the

Honorary Police Officers.

Cattle-lifting in Goojranwalla. perpetration of cattle-theft. The results have been successful in the Goojranwalla District, as will be seen from the following Table :—

Comparative Statement of Cases of Cattle-theft which have occurred in the Goojranwalla District.

YEAR.	Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases brought to trial.	Number of Persons brought to trial.	DISPOSED OF ON TRIAL.		
				Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.
1850	844	209	404	170	0	223
1851	1,180	206	441	182	0	212
1852	608	176	310	193	0	132
1853	632	201	362	247	6	95
1854	423	311	593	328	0	224
1855	404	246	475	270	5	174
1856	197	147	298	189	8	61
1857	226	187	360	165	6	125
1858	262	178	340	237	2	97
1859	257	198	363	234	0	110
1860	256	189	344	177	0	169
1861	330	313	606	342	0	260

These figures shew a material decrease in the number of cattle-thefts reported. During the past year several unreported cases have been brought to light by the Honorary Police Officers. But the chief improvement is in the number of reported cases brought to trial. The fact that out of 336 cases 313 were brought to trial in a District where previously in a large proportion no arrests were made, must have a deterrent effect on the commission of cattle-thefts, particularly as the prosecutions shew a fair average of convictions.

Disclosures of a cattle thief. 42. The subjoined statement of an old thief discloses some of the ramifications of the crime :—

“Those engaged in the ‘profession’ of cattle-lifting have accomplices (belees) all over the country, of whom they make use as occasion offers, and in return lend their aid when asked. There are various ways of disposing of the stolen animals to evade the first hue and cry. Sometimes an artful thief will merely transfer them from his neighbour’s yard to his own shed, and, when all the trackers for miles around are vainly scouring the country and following up false scents, he quietly conveys his booty to some convenient ‘belee.’ Ordinarily, however, the cattle is conveyed as far as possible the night it is stolen, and concealed, during the day, at a belee’s well, or if there is not safe shelter there, it is taken to his house; but this is avoided if possible. A patch of sugar-cane is also a favorite place of concealment.

“The necessity, to the cattle-lifter, of having a number of belees, arises from his not being able always to choose the time when he will make off with a prize. Sometimes but a few hours of night remain when he gets clear away with his prize, and he dare not travel during the day, so must take refuge at the house of his friend. But he always prefers making the most of the night by going, if possible, 30 kos or more. When once in the Bar it is safe to travel by the day. The distances stolen cattle are conveyed before they are finally disposed of varies very much in some cases. Where the owners are persons of influence and likely to make great efforts to recover their property, the animals are taken a very long way. Some men have belees at Delhi, Mooltan, and Peshawur. The belees are not ordinarily rewarded with a share in the cash realized from the animal; they aid in stealing, but a strict account is kept of service given and received; nothing is done, and no risk incurred, without an equivalent return, and periodical balancing of account takes place. On those occasions fierce altercations on the value of the mutual assistance rendered takes place, each party crying down his own animals and exaggerating the value of the others. Such controversies often end in bloody fights; and when rogues fall out, honest men come by their own.

“The value of the stolen property depends very much on the degree of danger in buying it. An animal worth Rupees 50 would ordinarily be sold to a belec, only ten miles off from the owner's village, for Rupees 12 or 13; if, however, he made great efforts to get more, and stood out stoutly for a higher bid (and here the narrator spoke as though he were thinking of some successful, but hard fought bargain), it might be possible to get Rupees 15 or 16 for it.

“Sometimes a regular system of exchange exists,—each party taking over and disposing of his friend's stolen cattle brought to a convenient place for that purpose; the animals to be stolen or exchanged are fixed on, and their respective merits discussed on beforehand.”

43. Half the District of Goojranwalla is under the Police management of these Honorary Police Officers successful in Lahore Division. Smaller portions of the Lahore and Ferozepore Districts are subject to the same agency, and the results have been satisfactory. But in the Mooltan Division the experiment has proved less successful. The Landholders are allowed small pieces of land rent-free in consideration of their services; but, compared with the regular Police, the cost to the State is small, whilst the employment of men of their own locality in the Government service is acceptable to the people.

Cost of Punjab Police.*

44. The following figures exhibit the cost of the Punjab Police as recently organized :—

			Rupees per Annum.
Cis-Indus Police	...	...	24,09,576*
Trans-Indus Police	...	...	4,53,048
Cantonment Police	...	...	27,012
Thuggee and Dacoitee Establishments	...	...	10,700
Canal Police	...	...	16,421
Total			29,16,757

45. Since 1859 the cost of the Police Establishments has been reduced from Rupees 46,61,013 to Rupees 29,16,757, being nearly 17½ lakhs per annum.

46. Hitherto the separation between the duties of the Punjab Irregular Force, protecting the Derajat, and the Police under the Civil Authorities has not been very defined. It has always been thought important that the Force should be aided by the men of the country, who have generally been entertained by the District Officer, and under the designation of Police or Levies. It has now been arranged that 403 Horsemen and 217 Foot, costing Rupees 1,45,596, shall be incorporated with the Irregular Force under the Command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., and that the Police shall, in future, be relieved of all concern with the protection of the border. It has been proposed that the additional cost entailed on the Military Department shall be met by the reduction of a Native Infantry Regiment.

46½. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that too short a time has been allowed to admit of a just discrimination of the comparative merits of the Officers of the Police Department. He therefore confines himself to an expression of his satisfaction with their conduct generally. But his special thanks are due to the Inspector General, Major Hutchinson, for his labors in connection with the organization of the Force; and to Major Younghusband, for his co-operation.

PART IV.—JAILS.

47. The daily average number of prisoners increased during the year from 10,065 to 11,185; the total expenditure on jails from £40,804 to £44,265. But the average cost of each prisoner has decreased from Rupees 40-8-7 to Rupees 39-9-2. The increased number of prisoners is due to the increase of crime; the increased aggregate expenditure to the high

* In this sum are included all guards, departmental and personal.

price of food;* the decreased average cost of prisoners to the abolition of several jails.

Unusual Sickness. Inspector
General's remarks thereon.

48. Unusual sickness prevailed. The following are the remarks of the Inspector General on this subject :—

“ In August and September, at the time that cholera was so rife in the great Military Stations, the disease appeared in the jails at Delhi, Thanesur, Rohtuck, and Umballa, but not a single case appeared amongst the prisoners in the Central Jail at Lahore, although it is situated on the same plain and within two miles of the barracks at Mean Meer, where its ravages were so destructive. At the two former jails the epidemic appears clearly to have been communicated to the convicts by the indiscreet assembling of masses of the starving poor at the very entrance of the prison for the purpose of supplying them with food. On this point the Medical Officers of Delhi and Thanesur are very decided in their opinion.

“ It is worthy of record that in no instance did the epidemic break out first in the jail, but commenced either in the bazar or amongst the European troops.

“ The number of deaths from the disease were 24 at Rohtuck, 21 at Delhi, 18 at Umballa, and 2 at Thanesur; the admissions to hospital being 71, 34, 26 and 6 respectively. This is by no means a larger proportion of casualties than what occurred elsewhere.

“ But, closely treading on the heels of this dreaded scourge, another epidemic of a much more deadly character appeared at the jails of Jullunder, Umballa, Thanesur and Delhi, which it is remarkable are all situated in adjacent succession to one another on the Grand Trunk Road; the distances between each being 107, 27, and 101 miles taken in the order they are here enumerated.

“ The type of the disease was, in many respects, very peculiar; although ushered in with febrile symptoms in most instances, yet in many cases the prisoners died in their wards, and were found to have slept the sleep of death without their giving any warning to their companions, or complaining of their being ill.

“ But the most striking features were the rapidity with which the disease proved fatal, running its progress in the course of only a few days or even hours, and the apparent inutility of all the remedial measures employed. Tonics and stimulants were freely administered; and port wine, bazar spirits, quinine, and ammonia have been largely indented for, and used with a liberal and ungrudging hand.

* Price of wheat of second quality.

						M.	S.	C.
1859	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	11
1860	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
1861	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	12

"The prisoners were also removed into tents or other buildings; the hospitals and barracks fumigated and white-washed; the plaister of the walls removed, and even the ground composing the flooring dug out to the depth of a foot and re-placed with fresh earth. All other sanatory precautions of a general hygienic nature have been had recourse to; the wells cleaned out; drinking water both boiled and filtered; an increased quantity of vegetables allowed as part of the dietary; labor reduced or put a stop to; and, lastly, a very large number of prisoners have been released from jail and sent to their homes.

"Although the great proportion of cases were recorded, at the time, as remittent or intermittent fever, yet there appeared, in almost every instance, either congestion of the brain and liver, or diarrhoea and dysentery, and it was these serious organic complications which were the immediate cause of death.

"The essential character of the disease is decidedly zymotic, partaking clearly of the main features of the nature of typhus or jail fever, such as was attended with such fearful mortality on two separate occasions in the Newgate Prison and Milbank Penitentiary in England, as well as at Bancoorah in Bengal in 1833, and at several other jails in this country at various times. The cause is best described by the expressive phrase of 'blood poisoning,' a state we know to be produced by the want of pure air and sufficient cubic space to keep the human frame in a state of health, combined with the operation of fear, the mind being kept in a depressed condition, either by the loss of liberty, or other cause.

"All classes of men suffer precisely from the same causes, and the same result is produced under whatever circumstances they may be situated. It occurred amongst the remnant of Sir John Moore's Army, after the memorable retreat from Corunna; it occurred in the Crimea, as well as in several of our campaigns, and, still more recently, among the Sonthal prisoners, and those confined at Delhi after the mutiny in 1858.

"Although the disease only appeared in its epidemic form, and attended with such fatal results in the four jails before specified, yet at other Stations the prisoners have suffered much more than in the three previous years. At the Lahore Central Jail every one of the inmates, not only among the convicts, but even among the establishment and guards, were prostrated with fever immediately after cholera had left the Station in the month of September."

49. The rate of mortality rose from 2.33 in 1860 to 8.64 in 1861, exclusive of prisoners who may have died after being dismissed to their homes. The following figures shew the rate of mortality since 1852 :—

1852	...	...	9.72	...	Year of great sickness.
1853	...	...	4.95		
1854	...	...	6.21		
1855	...	...	5.07		

1856	...	...	10.10	...	Year of great sickness and cholera.
1857	...	...	6.07		
1858	...	...	4.83		
1859	...	...	2.35		
1860	...	...	2.33		
1861	...	...	8.64	...	Ditto ditto.

50. Education amongst the prisoners is reported not to have progressed. The profits of jail manufacture were less by Rupees 58,149 than in the previous year,—a result to be expected from the closure of jails and the prevalence of sickness. But the Inspector General considers the labor of prisoners is not made the most of. He argues that “if a Native can support himself and family by his daily labor as a free man, he ought to be made, at least, to support himself, when in jail, so far as his food is concerned.”

The most noticeable jail manufactures are:—the silks made after English patterns at Mooltan; the paper from Rawul Pindee; and the carpeting and cotton goods from Jullunder, Ferozepore and the Lahore Central Jails.

51. Only 12 prisoners escaped out of 35,910, and of these eight were re-captured. The percentage of escapes has been reduced from 81 in 1853 to 10 in 1861, which says much for the efficiency of the system.

52. The plan of employing prisoners as Monitors in the Central Jail, under the careful superintendence of Doctor Dallas, has been proved to work well in practice. He thus describes it:—

“On the 1st of March 1861 the system was introduced into this Jail. Seventy-four Burkundazes were dismissed, and a similar number of Monitors, who had been selected, were told of to take their places. The duties of these Monitors were explained to them carefully; they were to superintend the prisoners entrusted to their charge; they were responsible for their custody, for their doing their proper quantity of work, for good order and regularity in the gang, ward, or workshop under them; in short, the duties heretofore supposed to be performed by Burkundazes were to be performed by them, but keys were not to be entrusted to them, nor were they to go outside the jail. Their privileges were—they were to wear a different dress from the other prisoners; they were to have their irons taken off with the exception of an ankle ring; they were to be excused from labor; and for each year's service as Monitor they were to receive a remission of three months in their sentence.

“The dismissal of seventy-four Burkundazes rendered a large sum of money available; this was made use of to employ three men, at 18 Rupees a month, 1st class warders; and eighteen, at 12 Rupees a month, 2nd class warders. The duties of these warders were

to supervise the Monitors, to prevent their oppressing or ill-treating the prisoners under them, and to see that all orders and routines were carried out properly. At night they were to furnish patrols for the interior of the Jail; they were not guards; their number was fixed, not with any reference to the number of prisoners, but with regard to the plan and size of the Jail; their pay was fixed at a high rate in order to induce men of respectability to take service, for the jail service has never been popular, its duties are irksome and continuous, and no one who can get employment elsewhere will seek it in a jail. It was also hoped that a regular service might be established in which men could be trained and drafted off to other jails as Darogahs.

"Although the pay has been fixed at a high rate, yet the saving effected has been considerable. In 1860 it amounted to Rupees 1,506-6-8; in 1861 to Rupees 2,315-10-2; and in this latter year it would have been still larger had not the pay of trade instructors (Rupees 559-11-4) been met from it. In the present year (1862), in consequence of the 2nd circle of the jail having been partially built, and to some extent occupied, it has been found necessary to increase the number of second class warders to twenty-nine; but this is almost as many as will be required when the whole jail is completed, and so soon as this done, and all the prisoners from the Golah Serai Jail moved into the Central Jail, the saving, I imagine, will be very much larger.

"I think I may venture to say that the order and quiet regularity in the jail has increased since the introduction of the system; and that this has not been brought about by any increase in the severity of the punishments inflicted will be seen from the following Table :—

YEAR.	Daily average number in Jail.	Number flogged.	Flogged to strength per cent.	Otherwise punished.	REMARKS.
1857...	1,780·80	268	15·04	The last column refers to punishments, increase of daily task, for petty acts of disobedience and neglect. The Monitor system commenced on 1st March 1860."
1858...	1,784·28	86	4·81	195	
1859...	1,615·71	80	4·95	1,220	
1860...	1,566·97	57	3·63	863	
1861...	2,100·61	72	3·42	393	

53. The Lieutenant-Governor has much reason to be satisfied with the superintendence exercised by the Inspector General over the management of the jails. In addition to his ordinary duties, Dr. Hathaway, during the year under report, minutely inspected the conservancy arrangements in the Cantonments of the Punjab.

Dr. Dallas, the Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail, also deserves mention.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Demands and Collections.

54. The following Table gives the customary comparative details concerning the realization of the land tax* :—

	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.				PERCENTAGE ON DEMAND	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of Balance.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1860-61...	1,94,93,461	1,82,33,901	12,59,563	56,528	5,55,126	4,66,769	1,81,140	93	7
1861-62..	1,94,37,736	1,86,02,320	8,35,416	1,67,879	48,744	3,54,996	2,63,797	96	4

The subjoined figures exhibit the collections under the two principal heads :—

	DEMAND.		COLLECTIONS.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land tax including tribute and service commutation...	1,90,03,687	1,90,86,546	1,77,44,124	1,82,51,130
Miscellaneous ...	4,89,777	3,51,190	4,89,777	3,51,190

55. It will be observed that the balances of the past year are much less than in 1860-61. Nevertheless the effects of the famine materially affected the collection of the Revenue instalments due on account of the spring harvest. Irrecoverable balances to the following amount occurred in the tracts most affected :—

	Rupees.
Delhi Division	31,706
Hissar „ „	2,30,841
Thanesur District	70,904

The amount of the nominal balances has been increased by the exchange of Government villages for those held in jaghir by Rajah Tej Singh.

* Where the figures differ from those given in the Report for 1860-61, they are taken from revised Returns. Some discrepancy has been caused by the omission of the amount of service commutation in the Cis-Sutlej States in 1860-61.

Balances in famine Districts.

56. The degree in which the collection of the land revenue was impeded by the famine is visible in the Table below :—

DISTRICTS.					Entire Balance.	Percentage on Demand.
					Rupees.	Rupees.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	34,830	9
Goorgaon	...	...	...	...	50,627	4
Kurnal	...	...	...	...	17,663	2
Hissar	...	...	...	...	25,773	4
Rohtuck	...	...	...	...	2,06,592	23
Sirsa	...	...	...	...	10,684	7
Umballa	...	...	...	...	71,131	15
Thanesur	...	...	...	...	96,230	23

In other Divisions.

In the remaining Divisions the revenue was, as in 1860-61, fully realized.

					Percentage of Demand realized.
					Rupees.
Trans-Sutlej States	...	...	...	...	99
Umritsur	...	...	...	...	95*
Lahore	...	...	...	...	99
Rawul Pindee	...	...	...	...	99
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	98
Derajat	...	...	...	...	94†
Peshawur	...	...	...	...	97

57. It was found necessary to remit nearly the whole of balances of 1860-61 reported as doubtful, or about 5½ lakhs. By the help of this timely relief, and the grant of loans for the replacement of agricultural stock, the population of the famine-stricken region have recovered from the effects of the calamity in a greater degree than could have been hoped for. The rains of 1861 were abundant. The autumn crops were generally good, and though the spring crops of the current year did not turn out very well in some of the Districts south of the Sutlej, the prevalent high prices afforded some compensation. North of the Sutlej the spring harvest was excellent, though in some places damage was done by hail storms.

* Heavy nominal balances on account of Rajah Tej Singh's jaghir.

† Ditto owing to revision of settlements.

Litigation.

58. The subjoined Statement shews a great increase of litigation:—

DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Regular Revenue Suits ...	16,384	28,516	1,174	1,476
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioners ...	2,546	3,580	135	111
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioners ...	3,694	4,312	194	423
Appeals from Commissioners to Financial Commissioner ...	798	683	41	246

The increase is caused by facilities which have recently been afforded for challenging the Settlement record, and by the growing appreciation of the value of rights in the soil.

PART II.—EXCISE AND OPIUM.

59. The revenue derived from these sources has not fluctuated greatly, but still remains considerably below the sum realized in 1859-60, probably owing to the poverty caused by the famine.

No increase of Revenue from these sources.

Sudder distilleries experimentally established.

60. Measures have been taken for the experimental establishment, in ten Districts, of Sudder distilleries.

PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Receipts.

61. The comparative Returns of the two past years are as follows:—

	RECEIPTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1860-61.	1861-62.		
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Delhi Customs Line ...	33,73,778	42,01,063	8,27,285	...
Indus Preventive Line, and Sind Sagur Salt Revenue Department ...	27,40,720	25,54,169	...	1,86,551
Trans-Indus Salt Mines ...	87,855	85,129	...	2,726
Sutlej Preventive Line ...	2,020	20,619	18,599	...
	62,04,373	68,60,980	845,884	1,89,277

The net increase amounts to Rupees 6,56,607.

Delhi Customs Line.

62. The increase on the Delhi line has occurred thus:—

				Rupees.
Increase in Salt revenue	...	...	...	3,39,285
Ditto Sugar	...	...	...	4,84,391
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,609

The quantity of salt imported* has decreased, so that the additional income is due solely to the increased rate of duty. As some months before the price of Punjab Salt was raised a good deal found its way to the North-Western Provinces, and lessened the quantity which would have otherwise been imported from the lakes of Rajpootana. Sugar Revenue increased. The increased revenue from sugar is in great part attributable to the briskness of the trade. It is said that during the famine few marriages took place, and that the great number which have since been celebrated led to the large exportation of sugar. The Customs collections on the entire line from the Sutlej to the Nagpore Frontier have, in 1861-62, exceeded *a million sterling*, the details being—

					Rupees.
Salt	...	.	...	...	91,36,935
Sugar	...		...	...	12,76,063
Total	...				<u>1,07,12,998</u>

63. The receipts from the sale of salt at the Pind Dadun Khan mines, though less than in the preceding year, are still much in excess of the estimate formed at the commencement of the past year with a knowledge of the large purchases made previous to the enhancement of price.

Receipts from new duty on Sugar.

64. The new duty imposed in December 1861 on sugar passing down the Sutlej produced Rupees 19,203 up to the end of the official year.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

65. THE revenue derived from works of irrigation in the Punjab during 1861-62, was as follows :—

				Rupees.
Baree Doab Canal	...	...	...	3,06,629
Inundation Canals	...	...	...	39,338
Western Jumna Canals	...	...	...	4,03,883
Total	...			<u>7,49,850</u>

This shews an increase of Rupees 37,276 over the collections of the previous year, and is mainly due to the extension of irrigation in the Baree Doab. The full return of revenue, however, is not shewn by these figures, as the indirect increase to the land revenue exceeds considerably the Canal collections.

PART V.—INCOME TAX.

Income Tax collection.

66. The yield of this tax, under the several Schedules, has been as follows :—

One per Cent.	Two per Cent.	Three per Cent.	Total.
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1,58,757	3,08,580	4,63,731	9,31,077

67. The abolition of the license tax has caused general rejoicing in the Punjab, particularly across the Indus. The proposed abandonment of the two per cent. income tax will also be hailed by a large class of the industrious orders as a desired relief, though the assessment throughout the Punjab is decidedly light and has not excited discontent.

PART VI.—STAMPS.

68. The sums realized from these duties are shewn below :—

	Sale of Law Stamps.	Duty on unstamped paper.	Penalties.	Bill and Receipt Stamps.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1860-61 ...	6,29,148	1,781	333	19,647	6,50,909
1861-62 ...	9,27,641	4,012	1,384	39,991	9,73,028

The increase amounts to Rupees 3,22,119. The penalties of the Act have not yet become sensibly felt, but as time goes on will be more severely enforced. Although poor, compared with some other nations, the people of Hindustan are a *busy* people, and a tax skilfully let fall on business transactions can hardly fail to prove increasingly productive. The Financial Commissioner, however, is apprehensive that the duties may be evaded in the petty transactions, which form the great mass, by entries in unstamped account books; and he is of opinion that it may hereafter become necessary to require that the leaves of such books be stamped.

Proposal to stamp leaves of Account Books.

And to have a distinctive Stamp for law proceedings.

He further suggests that the stamps for law proceedings and for mercantile documents should be of a distinctive kind.

69. The subjoined Table shews an aggregate increase of nearly 10 lakhs of revenue from all sources, of which Rupees 3,68,419 is due to land revenue; Rupees 6,56,607 to salt and customs; Rupees 37,276 to canal revenue; Rupees 3,22,119 to stamps; and Rupees 23,196 to miscellaneous items. On the other hand there has been a decrease of Rupees 29,433 on spirits and drugs, and Rupees 3,83,744 on assessed taxes owing to the abandonment of the

General Summary of increase and decrease of Revenue.

license tax. The income derived from the Postal and Electric Telegraph Departments are not included, as it cannot be correctly ascertained :—

	Land Tax, including tribute, and miscellaneous items.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt and Customs.	Canal Revenue.	Assessed Taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous (exclusive of Post Office and Electric Telegraph.)	GRAND TOTAL.
1860-61 ... { Rs. ...	1,82,38,901	6,16,286	62,04,373	7,12,574	13,14,821	6,50,909	8,22,105	2,85,54,969
... { £ ...	1,823,390	61,629	620,437	71,257	131,482	65,091	82,210	2,855,496
1861-62 ... { Rs. ...	1,86,02,320	5,86,853	68,60,980	7,49,850	9,31,077	9,73,028	8,45,301	2,95,49,409
... { £ ...	1,860,232	58,685	686,098	74,985	93,107	97,303	84,530	2,954,940
Difference... { Rs. ...	+ 3,68,419	+ 29,433	+ 6,56,607	+ 37,276	+ 3,83,744	+ 3,22,119	+ 23,196	+ 9,94,440
... { £ ...	+ 36,812	+ 2,944	+ 65,661	+ 3,728	+ 38,375	+ 32,212	+ 2,320	+ 99,444

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Progress of Education. 70. The progress of education will be gathered from a review of the several classes of Schools.

ZILLAH SCHOOLS are 23 in number, 21 of the superior, and 2 of the lower grade.

Zillah Schools.

The number of students on the rolls has fallen from 2,309 to 2,283, and the average attendance from 2,018 to 1,814.

But the students of English have risen from 1,523 to 2,016.

TEHSILEE SCHOOLS.—Four of these schools have been reduced since last year; the

Tehsilee Schools.

number is now 119. Notwithstanding this the students have increased from 6,437 to 6,765; the average attendance from 4,564 to 5,452.

Village Schools.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS have increased in number from 1,686 to 1,750; the students from 32,165 to 38,849; the attendance from 26,867 to 31,016.

Female Schools.

FEMALE SCHOOLS have increased in number from 36 to 52; the pupils from 812 to 1,312; the average attendance from 671 to 1,168.

NORMAL SCHOOLS are 8 in number. The average attendance increased from 352

Normal Schools.

to 377. The preponderance of Mahomedans to Hindus has slightly diminished, but still remains as 289 to 104.

During the year 398 teachers obtained certificates on examination.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS aided by Government, and subject to Official inspection, are 30

Private Educational Institutions.

in number. The 15 higher class schools contain 2,290 scholars, and have an average attendance of 1,925; the lower

623, with an average of 484. The large schools under the superintendence of Missionary Clergymen at Lahore, Peshawur, Unritsur, Delhi, Rawul Pindee and elsewhere contribute most efficiently towards the education of the people.

71. In all there are 1,982 schools, either maintained or aided by Government, having 52,480 scholars on their rolls, and an average daily attendance of 42,192.

Aggregate results.

72. The aggregate expenditure has amounted to Rupees 5,11,284, of which Rupees 1,75,758 are from imperial revenues; Rupees 2,84,976 from the proceeds of the educational cess; and the balance from private sources.

Expenditure on Education.

A tabular analysis of this expenditure is subjoined:—

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls at close of 1861-62.	No. of Scholars attending daily on an average during 1861-62.	Aggregate expenditure from all sources.	Chargeable to Imperial Revenues.	Chargeable to 1 per Cent. Educational Cess Fund.	COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
							Total Cost.		Cost to Government.	
							1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
(Superior) Zillah ...	21	2,148	1,714	81,102	63,693	2,801	31 5 1	45 11 1	24 5 10	37 2 6
(Inferior) Zillah ...	2	135	100	2,302	2,721	...	10 5 9	23 0 5	10 0 0	22 3 5
Tehsilce ...	119	6,765	5,452	59,136	1,278	54,977*	6 7 10	6 11 9	0 2 9	0 3 9
Village ...	1,750	38,849	31,016	1,87,174	3,195	1,81,300*	4 10 3	4 7 2	0 1 0	0 1 0
Female ...	52	1,312	1,168	3,170	...	3,170	2 2 0	2 11 6	0 0 1	...
Private (Superior)...	10	1,729	1,485	36,760	19,180	...	22 15 3	24 12 0	10 0 11	12 14 11
Private (Inferior) ...	20	1,137	880	23,656	10,518	...	25 10 11	26 14 1	8 9 7	11 15 3
Normal ...	8	405	377	36,920	14,957	21,890	85 3 6	97 14 10	28 1 1	39 10 9
General Establishment and other charges ...	...	...	...	81,064	60,216	20,848				
Total ...	1,982	52,480	42,192	5,11,284	1,75,758	2,84,976				

Increased appreciation of Education by Natives.

73. There have been some hopeful indications of an increasing appreciation of the advantages of education on the part of the people.

Candidates for entrance to Calcutta University.

Four candidates educated in the Punjab were successful in passing the entrance examination for the Calcutta

* Of this Rupees 37,864 on building Tehsilce and Village School-houses.

University. In fifteen schools a teacher of elementary English is now maintained, partly by voluntary subscriptions contributed by the students. Spread of English language in Vernacular Schools. Adult classes for the study of English. Adult classes for study of English. some principal Stations at the request of the inhabitants, bankers and traders attending amongst others.

74. In the Umballa Circle there was some retrogression in consequence of the famine and sickness, from which the tract suffered severely. Revenue of progress in Umballa Circle. The attendance at the Zillah schools (excepting Delhi) fell from 574 to 446. Still the students of English rose from 407 to 458. In 39 Tehsilce schools the average attendance fell from 45 to 43 per school. On the other hand, the number of the Village schools increased from 482 to 580; the average daily attendance from 6,547 to 7,408. The average of each school is 13 students. The increased attendance is very visible in Goorgaon, Rohtuck, and Sirsa, though these Districts all suffered from famine. The education in these schools is, of course, very rudimental. The Inspector, Captain Holroyd, observes.—“It should be borne in mind that the majority of these schools have not yet been in existence for four years; that in most cases the Village school masters were originally teachers in indigenous schools; that they were totally ignorant of cyphering, had never heard of geography, and had never seen a map of their own, or of any other country; and that they had not the slightest idea of cultivating the understanding of their pupils to whom they taught Persian after the old traditional method.”

75. The statistics of the Lahore Circle shew improvement.

In the 8 superior Zillah schools the average attendance rose from 748 to 770, and the number of pupils learning English from 705 to 899. Review of progress in Lahore Circle. In the Tehsilce schools the average daily attendance increased from 2,128 to 2,227. In the Village schools the names on the rolls rose from 17,407 to 21,455, and the average daily attendance from 15,607 to 17,283.

76. A significant incident is mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Jullunder: School established at Kurtarpore. —“There is now a school at Kurtarpore. The late Guru, Sadhu Sing, had paramount influence there, and objected to a Government school being established in the town. Since his death the people themselves have come forward and petitioned for one, and there is now a small school of about fifty boys, in which the young Guru professes to take great interest.”

77. But the old Seikh noblesse are not all opposed to education. Sirdar Jhunda Sing of Bootalah, in the Goojranwalla District, has procured the foundation of a school at that place, of which he pays half the expenses. School founded by Sirdar Jhunda Sing, Bootalah.

78. It is stated that the Zemindars complain that, when their children learn to read and write, they will not plough, but require a servant; and that, practically, the hours of attendance are limited to three hours a day. Hours of attendance limited.

79. The Inspector was solicited by the teachers and pupils of one of the indigenous Government system re-acting school (not in connection with Government) to assist them in studying arithmetic and geography. Some of the students of the Normal school were accordingly deputed for the purpose. The circumstance shews that the Government system is causing re-action in schools not within its direct influence.

80. In the four Zillah schools of the Rawul Pindie Circle the average attendance declined from 262 to 238. The number of Tehsilee schools has been reduced to 37, with an attendance of 1,867, of whom 665 are agriculturists. The Inspector reports favorably of the progress of the schools in the Frontier District of Bunnoo.

81. The Village schools have increased from 340 to 359, the pupils from 6,047 to 7,253. Of the District of Dera Ghazee Khan it is remarked :—" The increase of 44 Village schools is chiefly owing to the great interest shewn by the Lughari Chief, Jumal Khan, in the cause of education, as he himself supports the greater number of pupils attending the school at Choti, a village almost entirely inhabited by Bilochis."

82. Of the Female schools 31, attended by 1,052, are in the Jullunder District. The best of these schools has been thus reported on by a Lady who inspected it :-

" The native lady in charge, Hyat Bibi, was greatly deserving of commendation. She was a well-mannered, intelligent person, and appeared to have perfect control over her scholars. The elder girls read several Persian and Hindustani books, among others the Gulistan. The little pupils were all clean and well dressed. Most of the schools have been provided with an instructress in needle work, and the girls have begun to learn writing. This was an innovation; the general opinion being that there might not be much harm in women learning to read books, but that they could not possibly make a good use of writing." An instance is mentioned of the effects of the inspection made :—" My visits, and the little presents I made them, seemed to create a great excitement, and immediately after my departure, some 30 or 40 little girls enrolled themselves as scholars."

83. These schools owe their origin to the exertions of Captain Elphinstone, the Deputy Commissioner. If they shall contribute, in any effectual degree, to dissipate the existing prejudice against the education of girls, their usefulness can hardly be over-rated. When once the social restriction is removed, it will not be difficult to direct the course of female learning.

84. During the year great progress has been made in the erection of school-houses throughout the Province. The supply of books and maps has also been much increased.

85. Advantage has certainly attended the superintendence exercised over the Vernacular schools by the District Authorities. By holding public examinations, and distributing prizes, by countenancing the school masters, and occasionally selecting the pupils for public employment, the Civil Officers have it in their power to stimulate the progress of learning. And in several Districts the effects of their influence are perceptible.

Advantage of placing Village Schools under superintendence of District Officers.

86. The exertions of Captain Fuller have brought the Department into a very satisfactory state. Mr. Alexander, the Inspector of the Lahore Circle, also deserves mention.

Commendation of Officers.

Lahore Medical College.

87. The following is a detail of the students at the Lahore Medical College:—

ENGLISH CLASS.

European	...	...	...	1
Hindus (Punjabees)	...	...	...	4
Mussulman (Punjabee)	...	...	...	1
Hindu (Bengalee)	...	...	...	1
				— 7

NATIVE CLASS.

Natives of Punjab and its Dependencies	{ Hindus	...	27
	{ Mussulmen	...	28
Ditto of North-Western Provinces	{ Hindus	...	0
	{ Mussulmen	...	5
			— 60

Many more natives apply for admission than are required. It is very desirable that a suitable building should be erected, as it is otherwise impossible to preserve proper discipline.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on the College during the year amounted to Rupees 37,495.

The Principal, Mr. J. B. Scriven, is entitled to the credit of having organized the Institution. Dr. Brown, the Professor of Chemistry, has rendered useful service in analyzing the water of the wells at the Cantonment of Meean Meer.

Commendation of Officers.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

88. The following Statement exhibits the amounts provided in the Budget, and the actual expenditure during the year under each head of the classification of Public Works; the figures in the column of

General summary of Expenditure.

actual expenditure include amounts expended from the *Reserve*:—

						Amounts provided.	Actual Expenditure.
						Rupees.	Rupees.
Military	...	...	...	...	...	3,97,841	6,56,420
Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	8,820	19,103
General	...	...	...	...	...	14,854	18,213
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	58,250	80,889
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	6,190	28,166
Judicial	...	...	...	...	...	72,690	1,50,163
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	.....	49,044
Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	64,094	47,248
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	10,09,171	12,31,408
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	19,69,226	17,27,782
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	7,709	2,485
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	5,34,063	.....
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	2,56,290	2,70,447
Establishments and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	9,00,802	10,22,506
Total						53,00,000	53,03,964

These figures give the general totals, including new works and repairs.

PART I.—MILITARY.

89. The defences of the *Ferozepore Arsenal* have been commenced. In substitution for the large project which had been submitted, estimated to cost upwards of 5 lakhs, another of a different kind, of less costly construction and capable of being completed within a comparatively short space of time, was proposed by the Superintending Engineer and approved by the Government of India. The work is now well in hand.

A new Out-post has been built at *Jancee Khayl*, on the Derajat Frontier, about 15 miles from Bunnoo, for a Detachment, Horse and Foot, of the Irregular Frontier Force.

Two fortified places of refuge have been built at *Jhung* and *Sirsa*, at a cost of Rupees 4,456 and Rupees 2,414 respectively.

A new communication has been opened between the principal, upper and lower, batteries of the Fort of *Attock*.

90. The only work under this head, besides ordinary petty works and repairs, has been the commencement, under the orders of the Government of India, of series of levels in the several Cantonments, and the establishment of bench-marks, indicating the relative heights of different points,—a work suggested by the Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the outbreak of cholera at various Stations in 1861, and intended to furnish the means of ready information of importance with relation to drainage and other sanitary measures.

The same occurrence, and more especially the very fatal visitation of cholera in the Cantonment of Meean Meer, Lahore, led to the appointment, in the Punjab, of a Special Sanitary Commissioner, who minutely inspected all the Cantonments of European Troops and their Military buildings, and whose Report is now in the press.

91. The lower stories of four barracks in the Fort of *Delhi*, designed for double stories, have been completed for occupation as single storied buildings. Further clearances inside the Fort have been carried out.

Additional wash-houses have been built for European Infantry at *Umballa*.

The new barracks at *Kussowlee*, which were nearly completed at the close of the previous official year, have now been finished and are occupied. The restoration of the two barracks at the same Station, burnt in 1858, is in progress.

Improved accommodation for the garrison of the Citadel of *Kangra* is approaching completion.

A commencement had been made before the close of the year of two new barracks for the Convalescent Dépôt at *Bhagsoo* (Dhurmsala).

At the Cantonment of *Meean Meer* the deep cess-pits, which are believed to have affected the water in the neighbouring wells, have been cleaned out and filled up, their contents being removed to a distance beyond the limits of the Cantonment. With a view to the investigation of the influence of these cess-pits on the wells, the water of the several wells was analysed by the Chemical Examiner for the Punjab. The result of his examination will appear as an Appendix to the Report of the Commission above referred to. The water of the wells will now be analysed again after the lapse of some time from the clearing and filling up of the cess-pits.

At *Ferozepore* barracks for one Company of European Infantry have been commenced within the fortified arsenal enclosure.

The European Infantry Hospital at *Mooltan* has been completed with out-offices.

The buildings of the old Native Infantry Cantonment of *Jhelum* have been put in repair for accommodation of European Troops. They are now occupied by a Detachment of Cavalry from *Sealkote*.

The work remaining last year to complete the European Infantry barracks at *Rawul Pindie* has been carried out, and two new plunge-baths have been built.

Additional wash-houses have been built in the left European Infantry lines at *Peshawur*.

Additional accommodation has been built for the Guide Corps in the Fort of *Hotee Murdan*.

Also for the Native Troops in the Fort of *Dhuleepghur*, *Bunnoo*.

Materials have been prepared for new lines for a Corps of Seikh Infantry at *Kohat*.

92. Under this head only ordinary and petty works. None of sufficient importance to call for special notice.

Commissariat. 93. Liquor godowns have been built at *Subathoo*, *Kus-sowlee*, and *Ferozepore*.

Stud. 94. Petty works connected with the buildings of the Remount Depôt at *Kurnal*.

95. The provided and actual expenditure in each of the above Sub-Divisions of Military works during the past year, including repairs, has been—

			Provided. Rupees.	Actual. Rupees.
Fortifications ...	...	...	26,203	43,706
Cantonments ...	...	...	28,162	69,684
Accommodation for Troops	...	...	3,31,730.	5,25,248
Ordnance ...	...	...	4,137	3,623
Commissariat ...	...	...	5,637	9,480
Stud ...	...	...	1,972	4,679
Total ...			3,97,841	6,56,420

PART II.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

REVENUE.

96. Three new Tehsils have been built during the year, one in the *Goorgaon* District, and two in the *Rohtuck* District; these last combined with *Thannahs*. One Tehsil in the *Kangra* District and one combined Tehsil and *Thannah* at *Jhelum* are approaching completion. Another Tehsil, in the *Goorgaon* District, has been commenced. Additions for defensive purposes, to a combined Tehsil and *Thannah* in the *Rohtuck* District are in progress.

Customs. 97. Nothing to be recorded under this head.

Salt. 98. Various works in connection with the Salt Mines at *Pind Dadun Khan*. Extensive additional works for the further development of the salt traffic have been proposed; particularly mechanical appliances at the mines and roads through the salt range; and a Civil Engineer has been appointed to carry out the works in contemplation.

Post Office. 99. Nothing under this head.

GENERAL.

Public Departments.

100. With exception of the completion of the Government Office at *Murree*, there is nothing under this head deserving of notice.

Scientific Institutions, Charitable Institutions, Monuments and Antiquities.

101. Nothing under these three heads beyond petty works and repairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Churches.

102. The Churches for small Stations, mentioned in last Annual Report, have, during the past year, been completed at *Hissar*, *Sirsa*, *Rohtuck*, *Goordaspore*, *Gonjrat*, *Mozuffurghur*, *Dera Ghazee Khan*, *Dera Ismail Khan*, *Bunnoo*, *Kohat*. That at *Shahpore* is almost complete, the windows only remaining to be glazed. Of the Church at *Madhopore* the masonry is finished. The Church at *Goorgaon* is in progress.

A little additional work has been done in the completion of St. Paul's Church, *Umballa*; the church enclosure and gates. The extension and alterations of the old Church Bungalow at the same Station, now used as a Presbyterian place of worship, have been completed. Improvements of the Roman Catholic Chapel at *Umballa* have also been carried out.

A spire is being added to the Church at *Kussowlee*.

The Church at *Rawul Pindie* has been enlarged by the addition of transepts.

The Church at *Peshawur* has been completed. Some improvements of the church enclosure still remain, and the completion of the enclosure wall and gates.

Burial grounds.

103. Enclosure walls of the Roman Catholic burial grounds at *Subathoo* and at *Mooltan* are in progress.

The burial ground at *Nowshera* has been enclosed.

The graves of European Soldiers, who died of cholera in camp, at places in the neighbourhood of *Lahore* have been surrounded by enclosure walls.

EDUCATIONAL.

104. The buildings for the Military Normal school at *Sunawur* are approaching completion. Accommodation has been provided for the Female Normal School by the purchase of a house at *Kussowlee* in lieu of the buildings originally intended to be erected at *Sunawur*. To the buildings of the *Lawrence Asylum*, *Sunawur*, have been added quarters for the Medical Officer.

JUDICIAL.

105. Rest houses for Police Officers on circuit are being built; nine have been completed, 2 in *Sirsa District*, 1 in *Rohtuck*, 1 in *Shahpore*, 5 in *Jhung*, and others are in various stages of progress.

Police.

Police lines are in progress at *Dhurmaala*.

Six Thannahs have been completed during the year, 2 in *Umballa* District, 1 in *Ferozepore*, *Mooltan*, and *Huzara*, and 1 at *Murree*. Seven more are in progress in the Districts of *Lahore*, *Gogaira*, *Peshawur*, *Dera Ismail Khan* and *Dera Ghazee Khan*. Fourteen Police chowkies have been erected.

Court Houses.

106. Alterations and additions have been made to the Deputy Commissioners' Cutcherries at *Delhi* and at *Jullunder*.

A circuit house has been commenced at *Rohtuck*. A building has been purchased for a circuit house at *Goordaspore*.

A Cutcherry has been completed at *Abbottabad* for the Deputy Commissioner of *Huzara*.

Jails.

107. The second circle of the Central Jail at *Lahore* is well advanced.

Worksheds and other buildings have been added to the District jails of *Rohtuck* and *Gojranwalla*. Four additional wards have been built for the *Umballa* jail, and solitary cells for the jail at *Kangra*.

PART III.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

108. In last year's Report some account was given of the encroachments of the Indus at *Dera Ismail Khan*, and of the works which have been undertaken with the view of protecting that City and Station, and giving the main current a direction away from the bank on which the river had so largely advanced. The works constructed last year were so far successful that no further serious encroachment took place, and a shoal began to be deposited where the principal encroachments had been made. But important parts of the works having been destroyed in the high floods, they were only partially and temporarily successful in effecting the second object, the prevention of future encroachments, by directing the main body of the river down the eastern channel. The works have been renewed this year with some variation, adapting them to the altered condition of the channel at the part where the principal works are constructed, about five miles above *Dera Ismail Khan*. At this point one long oblique bund across the river has been constructed, and some guiding and protecting spurs; these are designed to give the current an easterly tendency towards the head of the channel above referred to. And a series of spurs thrown out from the bank at a short distance above the Cantonment, is designed for the immediate protection of the part most important to save, and most seriously threatened. The general success of the works up to the present time has been satisfactory and promising.

Indus River works.

109. At *Simla* a tunnel for water supply has been driven into the principal hill in the heart of the Station. The discharge of water is now satisfactory, and there is every reason to hope that the project will be permanently successful.

Municipal.

A few minor famine works under this head were executed during the year.

Industrial. 110. Three out of the four sets of mill-houses for flour mills, sanctioned to be built on the Baree Doab Canal, are in progress.

The saw mills on the Ravee at Madhopore have been completed at a total cost of Rupees 77,000 and are in active operation. The value of the saw mills, in connection with the supply of timber from the forests on the Ravee, is very great; and provision has been made for the erection of similar saw mills on the Chenab, in connection with the forests on that river and its tributaries.

Further additions have been made to the buildings for the workshops at Madhopore.

AGRICULTURAL—(IRRIGATION).

Baree Doab Canal. 111. The main channel and branches, which have been in progress during past years, are now nearly completed, and the principal expenditure during the year under review has been on the Rajbuhas or distributing channels. The main channel, upper, as far as the Vahn escape, was opened in January last. Large provision has been made for the extension of the Rajbuhas during the present year. Upwards of 200 miles of Rajbuhas are now open, besides the old Huslee canal, 104 miles in length, now united to the Baree Doab Canal, and acting as one of its great distributing channels.

The works near the head of the canal, for protecting the canal from the floods of a large hill-torrent and carrying it off into a new channel, have been completed.

The total expenditure during the year on this canal, including the workshops and flour mills above mentioned, has been—

					Rupees.
Original Works	...	...	...	...	6,70,380
Repairs	...	...	...	...	1,33,733
Establishments and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,96,848
					<hr/> 10,00,961

Inundation Canals. 112. These canals, having no permanent flow of water, but fed from the rise of the rivers in the monsoon, are in three groups,—the *Upper Sutlej*, *Lower Sutlej*, and *Indus Canals*.

The principal canals of the *Upper Sutlej* group are the *Khanwah*, the *Kutura*, and the *Sohag*. The *Khanwah* has been improved and extended. Of the *Kutura* three-fifths of the excavation have been completed. Of the *Sohag* the escape channel has been completed, and about two-thirds of the projected *Rajbuhas* have been excavated.

There have been no important extensions of the irrigation works of the *Lower Sutlej Canals*. The large annual clearances have been carried out in the usual manner, and improvements have been made of the roads along the canal banks and of the canal bridges.

The *Indus Canals* are largely appreciated, and enterprising efforts are being made by the principal Zemindars of that wild and waste frontier to extend their benefits and bring a larger area into cultivation by their means. Every encouragement is being given to the extension and improvement of these canals. Of the 1 lakh assigned to the Punjab towards the close of last year out of the proceeds of the 1 per cent. income tax, Rupees 25,000 were allotted to the Indus Canals, Rupees 15,000 were expended before the end of the year on a Regulator Bridge for the Manka Canal, an escape and a new cut.

113. During the past year the Maharajah of Puttiala revived the project of an irrigation canal, to be drawn from the Sutlej near its issue from the lower hills, and to pass through the Puttiala territory. Puttiala Canal.
The Maharajah undertook to bear the expense of the preliminary survey and preparation of the project if the British Government would supply the Officers to conduct it. The survey was commenced in January, and, before the close of the Official year data had been procured for a design and estimate which are now under preparation.

114. The re-modelling of the defective alignments of these canals has been continued. The excavation of a new channel in the upper part of the line of the main canal between Indree and Boodha Western Jumna Canals.
Khera, near Kurnal, is in progress. This new cut, part of the general scheme for the re-modelling of these canals, was commenced last year as a famine work. Two other portions of new channel, the Boorea cut, 8,890 feet in length, and the Dhamlee cut 5,110 feet, were also commenced as famine works, and Rupees 16,000 was allotted to them as such from local funds. The call for aid of this kind to the people of the famine Districts was considered to be at an end from the month of October last, and from that time these works have been continued, as parts of the general project, from Imperial Funds.

Two new regulating bridges have been commenced and some minor works executed.

A new alignment of part of the lower half of the main line, or Delhi Canal, has been marked out.

The bunds for irrigation reservoirs in the Delhi Division, repaired and re-constructed during the past year as famine works, have now been taken in charge by the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, under whom the Western Jumna Canals have remained, and will be superintended by the Officers of those canals.

115. Two other smaller works were executed during the past year to give employment to the people of the famine districts. Clearance of Minor Irrigation Works.
the Chitung Nuddee, in the Thanetur District, and a tank for irrigation and water supply in the Umballa District.

Total expenditure of Irrigation works.

116. The total expenditure during the past year on irrigation works, and their repair and maintenance, has been—

		Rupees.
Original works	...	7,94,486
Repairs and maintenance	...	3,11,264

11,05,750

117. The expenditure on the timber operations of the Pangee Agency (forests of the Chenab and its tributaries) during the past year has been Rupees 1,08,793, and the receipts Rupees 1,31,823, giving a net profit of Rupees 23,030. The agency has been chiefly employed during the past year in supplying timber for the Punjab Railway works.

During the past year Dr. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests in Madras, has been deputed to examine and report upon the forests of the Punjab. He is now pursuing a systematic examination of the principal timber forests of the Himalayan Districts of the Punjab, and is directing his attention to the other products of these hills of economic value. He has examined some of the principal tracts of forest land in the plains on which the railways and the steam navigation of the rivers are dependent for supplies of fuel, and has investigated into the supply of fire wood for some of the principal Military stations and large cities.

118. An expenditure of Rupees 6,788 has been incurred in planting out trees from the nurseries, chiefly along the banks of the Baree Doab Canal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

119. On the Trunk Road from Delhi upwards to Umballa there have been no new works of importance with exception of the re-commencement of the large bridge over the Markunda River, the well foundations of which are in active progress. The traffic on this section of the Trunk Road is great and constant, and the expenditure is considerable on maintenance and repair.

During the past year metalled roadways have been made across the beds of the sandy river channels which intersect the Trunk Road, and across the heavy sands of the approaches to the boat-bridges of the larger rivers.

Information was obtained from various quarters regarding the modes of construction which had been practised, with more or less success, in different places for metalling on sand, and for roadways on sandy beds of rivers. One or two different methods have been adopted varying in certain details, but similar in the main general features; a shallow excavation in the sand filled in with clay to form the sub-stratum for the

metalling, the whole retained by double rows of fascines at the sides, secured by deep stakes; the finished roadway flush with the river bed.

These metalled river crossings have been constructed across the beds of the Tangree and Markunda Rivers, between Kurnal and Umballa, and the Guggur, north of Umballa, (over part of which also is a temporary timber bridge), and on the approaches to the boat-bridges across the Sutlej (at Loodiana), the Beas, the Ravee, the Chenab, and the Jhelum. The very lengthy crossing of the Sutlej at Ferozepore, about five miles, including several channels of various width, into which the river is here divided, crossed by boat-bridges, has not been thus metalled. The ordinary roadway of fascines, brushwood, and grass has been continued for the present. But the Executive Engineer of the 8th Division, Grand Trunk Road, has, to improve this tedious crossing, prolonged the embanked roadway from the south side into the river channel, shortening the river crossing by about two miles, with the intention, should this year's operation be successful, of advancing the work similarly next cold season by which the whole width of crossing may be reduced by about another mile. The embankment is protected by spurs; and the course of the portions of the divided stream, liable to bear down upon it, will, it is hoped, this year be successfully turned into another more central channel; and the whole river ultimately confined to one or to two channels at that part, with a more limited amount of sandy approach on either side which can then be metalled like the others.

The advantages to the general traffic gained by the metalled crossings constructed this year have been very great. They have now been submerged by the annual rising of the rivers, and it remains to be seen, on the subsidence of the rivers at the end of the monsoon, which of the descriptions of metalled roadway has, on the whole, been most satisfactory and how much; if any of them survives the season's floods. It is not likely that any one can have escaped extensive damage, requiring large repair and partial reconstruction; but it is hoped that in most cases, at all events a large portion of the materials will be saved and made available for the renewal, in the cold season, of these most important links in the communications by the chief highways of the Province.

The road from Ferozepore to Lahore is approaching completion.

In the 9th Division, Grand Trunk Road (from Loodiana *via* Jullunder to Lahore,) new road chowkees have been built at Phugwara and at Umritsur.

The metalled road from Umballa to Kalka was pushed on in the beginning of last year as famine work for giving employment to the starving people. Under the orders of the Government of India the original project was expanded, and the work was ordered to be executed on a somewhat more costly scale as being part of a great chain of first class communication. It has been carried on in accordance with these instructions and is approaching completion.

A commencement has been made of the metalling of the road from Umritsur to Butala and Pathankote.

Other minor metalled roads have been carried on as famine works in the Districts chiefly affected by the famine, Delhi, Goorgaon, Rohtuck, Hissar and Sirsa.

120. On the Lahore and Peshawur road progress has been made in the metalling, on which, including the collection of metal, upwards of 8½ lakhs have been expended during the past year. On the earthwork and general construction of the road Rupees 1,11,000 have been expended. Of the first large section of the road, 100 miles, from the Ravee to the Jhelum, the greater part of the metalling is expected to be completed, if no unforeseen occurrence prevent, by the end of the present calendar year. The kind of metalling used is, according to the locality, kunkur, broken stone and broken brick. The kinds of stone available at different parts of the line are of very various quality. Metalling is also in progress in the other divisions of the road. A considerable extent has been completed in the 4th Division, both Cis and Trans-Indus.

Of the large bridges on the Lahore and Peshawur road the following are in progress :—

<i>Deena</i>	112th mile;	10 spans of 40 feet.	Piers on well foundations.
<i>Bishendour</i>	130th „	3 „ 60 „	
<i>Váh</i>	192nd „	10 „ 30 „	
<i>Gondul</i>	216th „	5 „ 40 „	
<i>Bridge 126.</i>	Piers on well foundations.		
<i>Bára</i>	258th mile.	Difficult foundations, 18 feet deep.	

The first and last of the above have just been commenced. The others are at various stages of progress. The bridge over the *Hurro River*, 204th mile, 10 spans of 40 feet, is nearly completed. The large bridge over the *Sohan River*, 163rd mile, 15 masonry arches of 63 feet, has just been commenced.

The following are not yet commenced :—

<i>Bágh Butcha</i> ...	10th mile.	
<i>Chckórec</i>	82nd „	13 spans of 40 feet, on well foundations.
<i>Bukrála</i>	120th „	12 „ 30 „
<i>Léh</i>	163rd „	1 „ 170 „ timber.

And for the bridge over the *Bhimber*, 70th mile, which was designed to have 15 arches of 30 feet span, a new design will be prepared, giving a larger amount of waterway which has been found to be requisite.

121. The experimental gallery of the tunnel under the Indus at Attock is now making satisfactory progress. It was delayed for a considerable time during last year owing to the large influx of water into the west gallery, which required the work on that side to be for a time suspended. On the arrival of the chain pump and horse gin, made up at Roorkee, work was successfully resumed. This apparatus has been found to work most satisfactorily: it is capable of meeting a much larger influx of water than is now experienced.

Of the whole distance between the vertical shafts, 1,505 feet, a total length of 1,025 feet of gallery had been driven on the 1st May, leaving 480 feet to complete.

122. Of new unmetalled roads in the plains no important extensions have been made. Some new inexpensive lines of communication between the Military posts on the Trans-Indus Frontier have been constructed under the Military Officers of the Frontier Force. Various improvements have been made of unmetalled roads in the Districts of *Hissar*, *Umballa*, *Shahpore*, *Jhung*, *Mozufferghur*, and *Dera Ghazee Khan*.

Unmetalled Roads.

123. On the road from Kalka to Simla additional stone parapets have been built.

Measures were taken before the close of last year for carrying out improvements of the lines of road in the Valley of the Sutlej between Simla and the Chinese Frontier. Officers were appointed to conduct the work, and since the commencement of the present official year it has been rigorously started.

The road between Rawul Pindee and Murree has been opened out for wheel traffic as far as Trét, about 13 miles from Murree, and improvements have been made of the road above that point.

The road from Kala Serai, on the Lahore and Peshawur road, to Gurhee in Huzara, through Hurreepore and Abbottabad—the trunk line of the Huzara District—has been completed.

Various improvements have been carried out on the road from Abbottabad to Umballa on the Indus Frontier to make it easily passable throughout for laden mules.

A few improvements have likewise been made of the new road between Abbottabad and Murree.

124. The well foundations of the masonry bridge over the Markunda River, on the Trunk Road, 14 miles south of Umballa, are in active progress. As also those of the bridge over the Guggur, on the same road, 8 miles north of Umballa.

Bridges.

The bridges on the line of the Lahore and Peshawur Road have been noticed above.

A commencement has been made of the masonry abutments for the timber bridges over the Suggoo and Yarik Nullahs on the road between Dera Ismail Khan and Bunnoo. The works were for a time suspended in consequence of the total want of water within a great distance of the sites of the bridges. The lattice girders have been made up at Dera Ismail Khan.

Ferries and Boat-bridges.

125. New superstructure has been made for the boat-bridge over the Indus at Attock.

The bridge of boats over the Beas at Wazeer Boolur has been completed.

The boat-bridge across the Ravee at Lahore was maintained throughout last monsoon.

Accommodation for Travellers.

126. A Dāk bungalow has been built at Rohtuck.

In the Sirsa District twenty-three tanks have been constructed. These were executed as famine works for employment of the starving people.

For the water supply in the Margulla Pass, to be connected with the Memorial to General Nicholson, iron pipes have been ordered from England.

Total expenditure on communications.

127. The total expenditure during the year under this head (Communications) has been—

		Rupees.
Metalled Roads	... ..	13,17,328
Unmetalled Roads	... ..	1,63,533
Bridges	... ..	94,891
Boat-bridges and Ferries	... ..	1,36,507
Accommodation for Travellers	... ..	15,523
Total		17,27,782

Electric Telegraph.

128. Of the Telegraph Office at Murree the masonry is in a forward state.

The second line of Telegraph between Rawul Pindee and Murree was completed early in last year.

PART IV.—WORKS EXECUTED FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

129. The following Statement exhibits the expenditure on works executed from Local Funds, arranged under the same heads as the expenditure on Imperial Works :—

			Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Civil Administration.</i>					
Revenue	... ..	...	2,583	560	3,143
General	... ..	...	10,620	3,961	14,581
Ecclesiastical	... ..	...	8,058	1,953	10,011
Educational	... ..	...	73,011	482	73,493
Judicial	... ..	...	27,718	2,994	30,712
<i>Public Improvements.</i>					
Municipal	... ..	...	1,09,543	17,784	1,27,327
Industrial	... ..	...	70	...	70
Agricultural	... ..	...	1,13,094	12,377	1,25,471
Communications	... ..	...	2,53,907	1,42,712	3,96,619
Total Works			5,98,604	1,82,823	7,81,427
Establishments			...	...	2,00,994
Total					9,82,421

The principal works on which this expenditure has been incurred are the following :—

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

130. A new Agri-horticultural garden has been laid out and commenced at *Lahore*.

General. The former garden, between the City of Lahore and the Ravee, is inconveniently situated ; and from its position liable

to submersion and serious injury from the floods of the river. The new garden is laid out nearly midway between the Civil Station of Anarkullee and the Cantonment of Meean Meer, and is watered by an irrigation channel from the Baree Doab Canal. It will contain a Botanic Garden under the special direction of one of the Professors of the Medical College.

A Dispensary at *Hissar* is nearly completed. Additions have been made to the Dispensary buildings at *Delhi*, *Thanesur*, *Goordaspore*, *Bunnoo*, and *Dera Ismail Khan*.

Sundry repairs have been effected for the preservation of the minarets of the Emperor Jehangir's Tomb at Shadura, near Lahore.

Ecclesiastical.

131. Furniture for the Church at *Rohtuck*. Improvements to burial grounds at *Delhi* and at *Shahpore*.

(The amount set down under this head includes the expenditure on two of the small Churches at *Jhung* and at *Bunnoo*, to be re-paid from Imperial Revenues, to which the buildings are chargeable).

132. Twenty-five Tehsil school-houses have been completed and fourteen more are in progress. Four hundred and forty-five Village school-

Educational.

houses have been built and 155 are in progress. An Anglo-vernacular school has been built at *Hissar*, and a Zillah school at *Jhung*. A large school-house is in progress at *Mooltan*.

Judicial.

133. Twenty-eight Police bungalows have been completed and 14 are in progress.

A Commissioner's Cutcherry has been built at *Rawul Pindee*. A circuit house for Commissioner has been built at *Goojranwulla*, and a building for the same purpose has been purchased at *Ferozepore*, and a house for Commissioner's Cutcherry at *Dera Ismail Khan*.

Various small sums have been expended on wells and other additions and improvements to Jail.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

134. On the foundations and lower story of the *Delhi Institute* Rupees 20,148 have been expended during the year. The amount of the

Municipal.

estimate is Rupees 80,000. Part of the funds are obtained from private contribution. The building is designed to comprise a Hall of Commerce, a room for Public Meetings, a Museum and a College.

Two model lodging-houses have been built at *Lahore*.

Various town improvements in the *Jhung* District have been carried out.

A tower for town clock at *Peshawur* is approaching completion.

Two covered vegetable markets have been built at *Lahore*, and a vegetable market at *Kohat*.

New foot-paths have been made in the Chandnee Chowk, the principal street of *Delhi*.

Streets of the main bazar at Bhawanee, in the Hissar District, have been raised and metalled.

Streets have been paved and improved of various towns in the Districts of *Sirsa*, *Loodiana*, *Jullunder*, *Sealkote* and *Jhung*.

Several minor improvements have been made of works for water supply in different towns. The arching of the branch canal in the Chandnee Chowk, *Delhi*, has been repaired. The clearing of tanks at Bullubghur, in the Delhi District, has been completed at a cost of Rupees 19,410. A ghât for females has been built to a tank at *Sirsa*, and new ghâts at *Mozufferghur* and *Khanghur*.

Various works for sewage and drainage, public necessities, levelling of ground, and general conservancy have been carried out in fifteen Districts. The filling in of the city ditch at *Lahore* is not quite completed.

135. Wells and tanks for irrigation have been constructed and improved at various places in the Districts of *Rohtuck*, *Umballa*, *Loodiana*, *Thanesur*, *Jullunder*, *Ferozepore*, *Sealkote*, *Rawul Pindie*, and *Jhung*.

Agricultural.

On the restoration and improvement of the bunds for irrigation reservoirs in the Districts of *Delhi* and *Goorgoon*, commenced last year as a famine work, a total sum of Rupees 45,018 has now been expended. These works have now been taken in charge by the Superintendent General of Irrigation.

Various sums have been expended on the planting of a large number of trees in almost every District of the Punjab.

136. A sum of Rupees 1,21,316 has been expended from Local Funds during the year on metalled roads. The principal of these are the road from *Delhi* to *Muttra*, from *Umballa* to *Kulka*, from *Umritsur* to *Pathankote*, from *Dera Ghazee Khan* to *Moollan* (through a heavy sandy tract, being metalled with bricks), and the roads to the Railway Station at *Lahore*.

Communications.

A considerable extent of unmetalled District roads has been completed in fourteen Districts, and other unmetalled roads are in progress. The amount expended on unmetalled roads during the year has been Rupees 40,424.

Bridges of various magnitude and importance have been built in nineteen districts.

A new boat-bridge has now been established at *Kadirabad*, on the River *Chenab*, on the direct line between the Salt Mines of Pind Dadun Khan and *Lahore*.

A boat-bridge has been completed across the Cabul River in the Peshawur District.

On works for accommodation of travellers, European and Native, a total sum of Rupees 35,975 has been expended during the year in twenty-two Districts. These works include four Dāk bungalows, six rooms for Europeans at serais, thirteen serais, and twenty-eight wells, completed ; and seven serais and two wells in progress.

PART V.—RAILWAYS.

137. This line was formally opened on the 1st March 1862, from which time occasional trains ran. It was finally opened to the public for passenger traffic on the 10th April. This was in time for the annual festival at Shalimar Gardens, Lahore ; and during the first ten days after the opening nearly 3,000 passengers were conveyed daily.

During the past year the earthwork has been raised and dressed, and two miles of new embankment executed consequent on the change of site of the Station at Umritsur.

The bridges and culverts are complete, with exception of one girder bridge near Lahore, where a temporary wooden bridge for the present takes the place of the permanent one till arrival of the iron girders from England.

Of the permanent way twenty-one miles have been laid down during the year, the eleven miles previously laid have been re-adjusted, and the whole is in good working order.

A mud fence has been made along the whole line, except for a short distance near Lahore and Umritsur, where a post and rail fence has been set up. Sixty-one sets of level-crossing gates have been fixed.

At *Lahore* the defensible passenger station is approaching completion. The goods shed, nearly complete, has been fitted up temporarily to serve as a passenger station. The workshops for engine-repairing, carriage-building, &c., are in progress. Some portion has been roofed. Delay has been occasioned by the difficulty in obtaining the long timbers required for the roofing. The short diversion of the high road which passed through the ground taken up for the Lahore station has been completed.

At *Umritsur* also the goods shed is being used as a temporary passenger station. A permanent station has not been commenced. The completion of this goods shed also is delayed on account of roofing timber. A tank, pump-house and engine pit have been finished and a pump fixed.

The intermediate stations of *Meean Meer* and *Alāree* have been nearly completed. At the latter, (about the middle of the line), a tank has been built and pump fixed.

On the opening of the line the following was the rolling stock available :—

- 1 Passenger Engine.
- 1 Goods Engine.
- 2 Second Class Carriages.
- 6 Third Class ditto.
- 13 Low-sided Trucks.
- 1 Break Van.

There was not sufficient rolling stock to meet the requirements of goods traffic. By the month of July it was hoped the Railway would be prepared to carry merchandise.

The third class fare has been fixed at the low rate of 4 annas (six pence) for the whole distance of thirty-two miles. The amount of passenger traffic between Lahore and Umritsur—the political and the commercial capitals of the Punjab—has always been great, and the metalled road, which was parallel to the Railway, was daily traversed by a large number of *ekkas* (small one-horse carriages) which conveyed native passengers at rates varying from 4 to 8 annas each. The ekka traffic has nearly left this road since the opening of the Railway with the above low rate of third class fare. The second class fare, on the other hand, appears to have been fixed too high at 2 Rupees (four shillings). Even wealthy and respectable natives prefer travelling third class at the present fares, and the proceeds of second class traffic are at present little more than 3 per cent. of the third class receipts.

One circumstance worthy of special notice is the large number of females travelling daily by Railway on this line. They are sometimes nearly as many as half of the whole number of passengers. They sit together in carriages separate from the men, and lately some second class carriages have been fitted up with venetians for the use of females of a higher class to enable them to perform the journey in the privacy to which they are accustomed.

The following is an Abstract of the traffic and receipts on the Lahore and Umritsur line from the date of opening, 10th April, to the 4th May, 25 days :—

	PASSENGERS.				RECEIPTS.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Passengers.	Horses, &c., and Parcels.	Total.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
April 10th to 20th ...	57	87½	28,795	28,939½	7,201 2 6	0 0 0	7,201 2 6
„ 20th to 27th ...	33½	55½	9,389	9,478	2,381 11 6	52 14 0	2,434 9 6
„ 27th to May 4th ...	34	57½	8,808½	8,900	2,185 14 6	15 9 0	2,201 7 6
Total ...	124½	200½	46,992½	47,317½	11,768 12 6	68 7 0	11,837 3 6

138. The length of this line between the city stations is 206 miles, and, with the extension at the Mooltan end to Sher Shah Ghât on the Chenab—the steamer wharf—218 miles.

Lahore to Mooltan.

During the past year the whole of the earthwork, most of which had previously been roughly finished, has been raised to formation level and dressed.

- About half of the culverts between Lahore and Mooltan have been built, and a large quantity of materials collected and prepared for the remainder.

The progress now being made in the supply of ballast by contractors is satisfactory. These contracts are for 70 miles of the line. On the rest of the line there has been delay and difficulty in procuring ballast and sleepers, and a supply of Greave's patent iron sleepers for 40 miles of rail has been ordered from England. About 40 miles of permanent way has been delivered at intervals along the line, and about 14½ miles of sleepers. A temporary way has been laid from Mooltan to the Ghât on the Chenab.

The permanent station at this terminus will be on high ground, a short distance from the river, the course and banks of which are uncertain. At the river it is proposed to have only an open platform with some small temporary buildings.

At the Mooltan station, work has been commenced on the goods shed. A temporary store has been built, and arrangements have been made for preparation of materials. Fifteen bungalows along the line for plate-layers have been finished.

Progress on the Mooltan line during the past year has not been so satisfactory as could have been desired owing to the want of success of the native contractors who had undertaken large amounts of work. The desert nature of the country through which the line runs and the very scanty population, place peculiar difficulties in the way of these undertakings, and much allowance is to be made on this account for the shortcomings of the contractors. As noticed in last Annual Report the low state of the rivers for the past two or three years has affected the supplies of timber from the hill forests, for the conveyance of which these rivers furnish at once the highway and the motive power. This season the snow line has been unusually low, and there is prospect of a larger supply of water in the hill streams, which will better furnish the contractors with the means of delivering the quantities of sleepers still required. The works are now being executed, in great measure, by the Railway Engineers directly, without contractors: and the exertions of the Chief Engineer and his staff, and the progress now being made, encourage the hope that the line may be opened early in 1864.

139. The Railway Company has been authorized to raise £2,500,000 for the construction of this line. The different lines proposed have been examined and reported on during past years. The Punjab Government has strongly recommended a course nearly parallel to the present Trunk Road, *via* Umballa, Loodiana and Jullunder, crossing the Sutlej and Beas Rivers, at sites contiguous to the present bridges of boats. On receipt of approval and orders work will be at once commenced.

Delhi to Umritsur.

140. Subjoined is a Statement of the expenditure on Punjab Railways during the past year, and total expenditure since the commencement :—

Expenditure on Punjab Railways up to 30th April 1862.

DETAIL.	Previous to May 1861.	During year 1861-62.	Total up to 30th April 1862.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Survey and preliminary expenses ...	98,454	...	98,454
Survey of lines from Delhi to Lahore ...	37,723	2,003	39,726
Salaries, &c., Agent's Department ...	7,02,333	3,79,175	10,81,508
Ditto Engineer's ...			
Ditto Locomotive ...			
Ditto Plate-layer's ...			
Ditto Transport, Agency, &c., Pas- sage expenses ...			
WORKS.			
Earthwork, Ballast, Grassing Slopes ...	3,47,812	2,40,024	5,87,836
Plate-laying, Level Crossings ...			
Umritsur Road diversion ...			
Bridges and Culverts ...	38,115	20,227	58,392
Wells and Bungalows ...	22,305	32,942	55,247
Lahore Station ...	1,87,546	76,874	2,64,420
Umritsur Station ...	...	7,173	7,173
Mecan Meer (two) and Ataree Stations ...	18,212	8,047	26,259
Landing, Transport, Insurance, &c. ...	5,47,220	3,52,420	8,99,640
Barge building ...	...	2,581	2,581
Sleepers, Permanent Way, Stores, &c. ...	1,39,640	2,63,855	4,03,495
Import Duty ...	...	1,23,295	1,23,295
Telegraph Posts ...	5,478	11,795	17,273
Carriage-building and Locomotive Erection			
Shops ...	...	11,879	11,879
Advances, Miscellaneous ...	2,71,000	1,23,123	3,94,123
Purchase of Bungalows ...	...	29,246	29,246
Total ...	24,15,838	16,84,709	41,00,547

141. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to make favorable mention of the following Commendation of Public Officers of the Public Works Department serving within the Punjab Territories during the year under review :—

Colonel H. Righy	...	...	...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.
Captain C. W. Hutchinson	...	...	...	Ditto, 2nd ditto.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Taylor, C. B.	...	...	...	Ditto, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ A. D. Turnbull	...	...	...	Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces.
Captain J. H. Dyas	...	...	...	Director of Canals, Panjab.
Major H. W. Gulliver	...	...	...	Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Captain T. G. Glover	...	...	...	Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals, (now Deputy Superintendent General, Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.)

Executive Engineers.

Mr. W. Purdon	...	...	...	Bridges and Branch Roads, Umballa.
„ J. D. Smithe	...	...	...	Madhopore Workshops, and Chenab and Ravee Forests.
Major E. N. Sandilands	...	...	...	Fourth Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road, and Officiating Superintendent Indus Tunnel.
Captain C. M. Browne	...	...	...	Western Sirhind Division, and Officiat- ing Lahore Division.
Lieutenant G. Newmarch	...	...	...	Assistant to Chief Engineer, and Assist- ant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
Mr. H. Garbett	...	...	...	On special duty, Indus River Works.
„ D. Kirwan	...	...	...	Indus Canals.
„ A. G. Crommelin	...	...	...	Officiating Controller and Examiner of Accounts.

Assistant Engineers.

Mr. L. B. Bean	...	...	...	Officiating Executive Engineer, 3rd Di- vision, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ W. B. Harington	...	...	...	Officiating ditto, Sealkote Division.
Lieutenant H. P. Blair	...	...	...	Officiating ditto, Kohat Division.
„ T. T. Carter	...	...	...	Officiating ditto, Huzara Division.
Lala Kunhya Lala	...	...	...	Lahore Division.
Mr. S. W. Nugent	...	...	...	Fourth Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ P. J. Flynn	...	...	...	First ditto, ditto.
„ R. J. Elwes	...	...	...	Jullunder Division.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

142. The following figures shew the extent to which the correspondence of the Punjab has been conveyed by the District Posts during the past three years :—

	Covers delivered.	Returned undelivered.	TOTAL.
1859-60	506,650	43,669	5,50,319
1860-61	572,057	45,526	6,17,583
1861-62	555,139	55,790	6,10,929

There has been a slight diminution in the total number of covers conveyed during the past, as compared with the previous year, though the number is still greatly in excess of what it was in 1859-60. The proportion of undelivered letters has increased from 7 to 9 per cent.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

143. Nothing new has occurred during the past year worth recording under this head; the several lines of Telegraph in the Punjab maintain their efficiency and usefulness.

144. Heretofore the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the Telegraph Department in the Punjab have been noted in the Annual Administration Reports on information supplied by the Director General of that Department. In the present instance that functionary has stated that, as this information is furnished by him direct to the Supreme Government, it appears unnecessary to supply it for incorporation in the Local Administration Report.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Department of Inland Navigation organized,

145. A Department of Inland Navigation for the Punjab has been organized, the cost of which is estimated as follows :—

					<i>Cost per Annum.</i>
					Rupees.
Superintendent, Inland Navigation	...	...	...	...	7,200
First Assistant	...	...	...	...	4,200
Second ditto	...	...	...	...	3,000
Establishments of four Steamers	...	...	...	...	58,644
Ditto of two Flats	...	...	...	...	10,560
Office and Medical Establishments including Contingencies					
and Travelling allowances	...	...	...	...	29,917
River Conservancy Works	...	...	...	...	23,288
Factory	...	...	...	...	45,600
Fuel for Steamers and Factory	...	...	...	...	30,000
Stores for Ships, Engines, and Factory	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Total					4,12,439

The last item is exceptionally high, and will be reduced in subsequent years. There is necessarily a large expenditure on stores on the first establishment of a Steam Flotilla and Factory.

146. Three Steamers are already plying between Mithunkote and Mukhud.*

Steamers on Upper Indus.

Mithunkote is about 540 miles from the sea, and about 357

miles from Mukhud. The river between these places is very

broad, but shallow and impeded by sand banks. In the worst places the channel will be as low as two feet in depth in the dry season. Its velocity varies from three to five

Description of River.

miles per hour. The rapids which formerly existed at Kalabagh have now disappeared. Mukhud is a trading town, and

may be approached by native boats even in the flood season. Between Mukhud and Attock the navigation is difficult, for about four months of the year, on account of the swiftness of the stream at places where it is narrowed by rocks. It is probable that in the low season something may be done towards removing some troublesome rocks by blasting, particularly at Kunaba. During the remainder of the year country boats can be towed up as high as Pubbeh, on the Kabul River, about 12 or 14 miles from Peshawur. Measures are in progress to ascertain whether Steamers will be able to ply regularly between Attock and Mukhud, and it is probable that stern-wheeled vessels, one or two of which are expected from England, will be successful.

147. It is only during the last year or two that merehandize has been sent down the river from Attock. Formerly only two boat-loads of pilgrims, bound for Mecca, started from thence. The commodities now sent down stream are rice, snuff, empty

* The Steamers began to run in June 1862.

started from thence. The commodities now sent down stream are rice, snuff, empty beer casks, and boxes. Hides and sheep's wool are beginning to be transported, and during the past year three boat-loads of ghee started for Bombay. Up the river are brought salt and sissoo wood for the Government works. During eight months boats can be towed up. The towing path is being improved. The time taken is about sixteen days from Mukhud. The freight for salt is 50 Rupees per 100 maunds; for wood Rupees 42-8. The rates for freight down stream are lower, but they generally include all charges as far as Rohree, in Sindh, which, united with Sukkur on the opposite bank, has become a large entrepôt of trade.

There is a tolerable camel road from Mukhud to Attock, which is being improved. This may perhaps hereafter be improved so as to be passable for carts.

148. In transporting bulky Commissariat stores, such as beer in hogsheads, and Ordnance material, the steamers will effect a large saving to Government, as the land route has hitherto been employed. As a mode of transit for passengers also they will be extremely convenient to the public, as there are no metalled roads on either bank. But it is more doubtful if the steamers will, at first, attract much mercantile freight, for, although the exports from Afghanistan meet the Indus both at Attock and Dera Ismail Khan, the line of trade from the first has hitherto been with Umritsur and Lahore; and from the second the camels used, being the property of the Powindah merchants, are the cheapest means of conveyance. The bulky raw produce now conveyed in country boats would not bear the cost of steam freight. There will now, however, be water carriage for English goods from Kurrachee to within 12 miles of Peshawur.

Boat Traffic.

149. The following figures shew the state of boat traffic :—

Year.			Number of Boats.	Tons.
1857-58 ...	...	...	3,548	42,125
1858-59 ...	...	..	3,965	49,871
1859-60 ...	...	...	3,806	53,043
1860-61 ...	...	...	2,945	39,708
1861-62 ...	...	...	2,442	33,208
Difference between 1860-61 and 1861-62			— 503	— 6,500

The decrease has been chiefly in cereals, the export of which was repressed by the prevailing scarcity. A check was also given to the export of saltpetre by the prohibitive Proclamation issued by Government under our doubtful relations with America.

The following articles shew an increased export from the Punjab, as—

			Maunds from.	Maunds to.
Cotton...	...	...	8,639	48,941
Indigo...	...	...	1,741	2,446
Sesamun Seed	...	...	4,536	69,390
Tobacco	...	...	315	1,363
Hemp...	...	...	2,311	4,793
Ghee ...	...	...	15,711	17,587
Oil ...	...	...	3,823	8,147
Sheep's Wool	...	...	76,104	83,766
Horns ...	...	...	3,700	20,400
Hides ...	...	...	43,568	47,760

In the last quarter of the past year there is an encouraging increase in the amount of traffic by boats, which would seem to indicate that the trade, which for some time past had declined, was reviving.

150. Below are the Returns of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which has now been broken up, Steamers belonging to the Railway Company, Indus Steam Flotilla Traffic. and the Inland Navigation Company succeeding it:—

	Weight in Tons.	Measurement by Feet.	Number of private Passengers.	Total Amount realized.
1860-61	605	17,951	381	Rupees. 18,550
1861-62	926	22,072	259	25,004

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

151. The accounts given in Appendix I. of the receipts and disbursements for the year are, for the first time, according to the form prescribed by the Budget and Audit Committee.

The following is the financial result:—

Year.	Receipts.	Civil Disbursements.	Surplus over Civil Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1860-61 ...	3,29,27,053	1,91,78,188	1,37,48,865
1861-62 ...	3,04,70,828	1,64,67,647	1,40,03,181
Difference	— 24,56,225	— 27,10,541	+ 2,54,316

152. Ever since the annexation the difference between the receipts and Civil disbursements has been denominated surplus. The reason appears to be that the Local Government, exercising no control over the Military expenditure, cannot be held responsible for its operation on the local finances. The local Administration exercises, on the other hand, a material influence over the Civil expenditure, for the original estimates and subsequent alterations have all been framed under its directions, and sanctioned *pro forma* by the Supreme Government. It appears, therefore, fair and necessary that, in stating the financial results of the year's administration, in order that the Supreme Government may judge of the efficiency of the management generally, only that expenditure should be exhibited which has been affected by the management under review. And this has been the course followed. Any other would indeed have involved much labor and correspondence, for, as the Military accounts are not kept by the Local Accountant, it would have been necessary to refer to Calcutta for all details.

Reason for this.

153. Orders have now been received to exhibit the Military expenditure of the Province. For the reason above given no account of the actual expenditure can be given; but the following figures, framed according to data furnished by the Military Finance Department, shew approximately the cost of Troops and Military buildings for 1861-62 :—

				Rupees.
Cost of Troops, &c.	...	...	...	2,38,10,000
Military Public Works	...	...	...	6,56,420*
				<u>2,44,66,420</u>

If it be ruled that the whole Military expenditure shall form a charge against the Financial result. Punjab Finances, the account will stand as follows :—

			Rupees.	Rupees.
Receipts	...	...	...	3,04,70,828
Disbursements—	Civil	...	1,58,11,227	
	Military	...	<u>2,44,66,420</u>	
				<u>4,02,77,617</u>
	Deficit	...		<u>98,06,819</u>

154. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently submitted to the Supreme Government proposals involving a reduction in the Military expenditure amounting to Rupees 51,65,000, besides a saving of Rupees 2,00,000 on account of buildings. If these reductions be sanctioned the Military expenditure will be brought down to Rupees 1,86,45,000, and it probably could not be further lowered without risk.

155. The cost of the Troops at Peshawur, Mooltan, and Rawul Pindee, forming, together with the Punjab Irregular Force included, the Army of the North-Western Frontier, amounts to Rupees 1,10,19,000.

* This sum is also included in the Civil expenditure given above.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether or not this sum can now properly be regarded as an Imperial charge. It is admitted that previously to the mutinies the Frontier Army did protect the Interior Provinces as well as the Punjab; but it is argued that there are sufficient European Troops in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal to render them independent of the aid of the Punjab, which consequently ought to pay for *all* the Troops within it. But in the first place the statement that the Troops are sufficient for all purposes requires some demonstration; and secondly, if they really be sufficient, both for occupation and also for the repulse of foreign aggression, it follows that they are unnecessarily strong, for, protected by the Punjab, the Interior Provinces are in no danger of attack from without. It may be said that the state of India, and the delay attending the despatch of re-inforcements from England, necessitate the maintenance in India of a European Force more than sufficient for the occupation of the country in times of peace. If this point be conceded still the excess cannot be regarded as the garrison of the Interior Provinces. It is simply an Imperial reserve available for action in *any* part of India. Moreover its presence may not be permanent. Necessary after the shock of the mutiny, continued political tranquillity may possibly hereafter justify its diminution, and in that case the Interior Provinces would again become dependent on the Frontier Army of the Punjab for protection. The fact then is that, under ordinary strategical arrangements, there would be only one Frontier Army which would be placed on the Punjab border for the external protection of the whole of the Bengal Provinces; but that in an extraordinary exigency Troops have been poured into the Interior Provinces in such numbers as to suffice in themselves both for occupation and exterior defence. The Imperial nature of the service performed by the Punjab Frontier Army remains unchanged. What has been changed is the strength of the European reserve in India, which has been greatly increased. Therefore, it may fairly be argued that the cost of the Frontier Army ought, as heretofore, remain an Imperial charge; and if it be the case that the Troops in rear are more numerous than is necessary for purposes of occupation, then the excess ought also to be charged to the Imperial account as reserve.

156. If this principle were observed, the Punjab (like other Provinces) would be charged with the cost of its interior garrison, amounting Financial result excluding cost of Frontier Army. (after including buildings, and effecting the reductions proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor) to Rupees* 82,52,420, together with a proportion of the cost of the Reserve, which is not known.

Exclusive of the last item the account would then stand thus :—

				Rupees.
Revenues	...	...	...	Rupees. 3,04,70,828
Expenditure—	Civil	...	...	1,58,11,227
	Military, including buildings	...	...	82,82,420
				<hr/> 2,40,93,640
Excess of Revenue available for Imperial purposes	...	...	...	<hr/>63,77,151

157. But the Lieutenant-Governor has ventured to express his opinion against this method of charging the Military expenditure. Whether the Punjab be a profitable possession, financially, or not ; being now an integral portion of the Indian Empire, and its most exposed point, it must be held and defended. To this end it is essential that the best Military arrangements be made, irrespective of the capacity of the revenues of the Province, to bear the cost. If, in a Military point of view, Troops are, for the general defence of the Empire, more advantageously placed in the Punjab than in the North-Western Provinces, they must remain there, however inadequate the Provincial revenues may be to support the charge. So also, if, for sanitary purposes, it be desirable to station Europeans within the Punjab Himalayas, no considerations of local finance should be allowed to interfere with the arrangement. On this plan the Army would be regarded as an establishment maintained for the occupation and defence of all India, its numbers fixed, and occasionally revised on a consideration of the political circumstances of the time being ; its distribution decided solely by the recognized principles of strategy ; and its expenditure charged in proportion to the revenues of the several Provinces protected.

The administration of each Province would shew, as has hitherto been done in the Punjab Reports, the detail of its Civil expenditure, which being, unlike the Military expenditure, under its exclusive control, it is directly and undividedly responsible for, and the economical management of which is a fair test of its success.

Items of Revenue increased.

158. The following figures shew the items of revenue which have increased in the year under report :—

					Rupees.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	4,37,041
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	6,96,085
Stage Carriage Licenses	...	...	...	...	3,742
Customs	...	...	...	...	4,98,397
Salt	...	...	...	...	2,39,976
Stamps	...	...	...	...	3,00,493
Marine	...	...	...	...	996
Public Works	...	...	...	...	4,67,336
Tribute	...	...	...	...	1,25,230
Total					27,69,296

The causes of increase have been explained in the revenue section.

Items of Revenue decreased. 159. The decrease is thus distributed :—

	Rupees.
Sayer	75,641
Abkaree	15,647
Duty on Arts, Trades, &c.	11,35,776
Law and Justice	61,604
Miscellaneous	39,36,853
	<hr/>
	52,25,521
	<hr/>

The duty on arts, trades, and dealings was not levied in 1861-62. The miscellaneous revenue of 1860-61 was swelled by an extraordinary item of 31½ lakhs received on account of territory sold to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.

Items of expenditure increased. 160. The increase in disbursements has been as follows :—

	Rupees.
Allowances, refunds, and drawbacks	59,276
Customs	59,185
Salt	19,157
Law and Justice	80,322
Education, Science, and Art	16,388
Marine	18,994
Miscellaneous	4,612
Civil Contingencies	61,930
	<hr/>
	3,19,859
	<hr/>

The large increase under the head of Customs is caused by an increase which has been made to the preventive establishment for the better detection of smuggling; and also for the levy of duties on Saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej. The increase under the head of Law and Justice is nominal; the cost of service of processes having been shewn against "Stamps" in 1860-61. The Civil contingencies have been increased on account of charges for the London International Exhibition.

Items of Expenditure decreased.

161. The decrease of expenditure was as follows :—

	Rupees.
Land Revenue	53,180
Assessed Taxes	27,829
Stamps	38,469
Allowances under Treaties	9,77,175
Miscellaneous charges against income	2,143
Public Works	1,94,109
Salaries and expenses of Public Departments	12,528
Police	4,47,058
Political charges	4,28,370
Superannuation and charitable allowances	8,19,539
	<hr/>
	30,30,400

The decrease under the head of Assignments and Charitable Allowances is owing to large arrears having been paid in 1860-61, and to compensation granted on account of losses, caused by the mutinies, having been charged to the latter head. A less sum has been expended under "Internal Improvements," for land taken up for Railways. The saving under the head of Police is permanent, but the real amount of reduction is shewn in the proper section. The decrease under "Political Agencies" is nominal.

Proportion of Revenue expended on Internal Improvements and Public Works.

162. It will be observed that more than one-sixth of the Revenues has been expended on Internal Improvements and Public Works.

163. The reforms in the system of account inaugurated by the Budget and Audit Committee have been fully carried out during the past year.

Reform in system of account. The old classification of account was swept away, and one substituted similar in almost all respects to that adopted in the home accounts.

The expenditure under each head of service is now shewn in two columns "Adjusted" and "Unadjusted," doing away with the necessity for a separate head of "Miscellaneous Advances" or "Inefficient Balance," to which formerly all advances were, in the first instance, debited,—a system which rendered it impossible to tell at any time the real progress of expenditure on any particular service.

The monthly Returns of Treasury Officers are now submitted with perfect regularity.

Printed forms of cash account have relieved Treasury Officers from much clerical labor ; but on the other hand a new return has been introduced, viz., a monthly Abstract of receipts and disbursements showing the progress of the income and expenditure as compared with the Budget Estimates.

164. A reform has been carried out in the internal economy of the Treasury

Minor reforms in District Treasuries.

Offices by the introduction of what is known as the Bengal system of separation of cash and account. The duties of

the Cashier are restricted to a simple record of cash received and disbursed, while the Native Accountant or Mohásib is the channel through which all transactions, whether by cash or transfer, pass in the first instance.

The organization of the accounts of the branch or Tehsil Treasuries has been also improved, and a better system of incorporating these accounts with those of the Sudder Treasury has been introduced.

Plain and intelligible rules for paying money into, and paying money out of, Government Treasuries have been published and are hung up outside all Treasuries for the guidance of parties having transactions with them.

The system of payment by cheques on letters of credit has been introduced for all branches of the Government service with great advantage.

165. The important Treasuries of Umritsur, Jullunder, Umballa, Simla and Delhi were visited, and their working inspected by the Deputy Auditor General.
 Inspection of Treasuries by Deputy Auditor General.

Mr. R. P. Harrison, the Accountant General of India, visited Lahore in February, and inspected the Head Office of Account and several of the more important Treasuries. Mr. Harrison expressed himself as generally satisfied with the state of the Offices that came under his inspection.
 Accountant General's visit.

166. In this Department the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the services of Mr. C. E. Chapman, on whom the labor of superintending the transition from the old to the new system has devolved; also of Mr. R. Taylor, Civil Pay Master.
 Favorable notice of Officers of Account.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

167. Beyond the progress made in the erection of Churches and other ecclesiastical buildings, as recorded in the Public Works section, there is nothing worth noting under this head. The small Churches at detached Civil Stations, which were sanctioned by the Supreme Government two years ago, have nearly all been completed. Hissar is still without a resident Clergyman.
 Nothing to record under this head.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

168. The south-western extremity of the Hindoo Kush is known as the Siah Koh, or Black Mountain. On and beneath its southern slopes is the District of Gowr. Rugged with precipitous hills, crowned with forests, its valleys are inhabited by a Nomad population, amongst whom the Taimuni tribe hold a principal place. The strength of the country has usually secured to its Chief a certain degree of independence.
 Cabul.
 Seat of the Taimuni Tribe.

But about the year 1845 the Wazir Yar Mahomed Khan of Herat brought it under Yar Mahomed's operations subject, and, transporting many of the Taimunis to Herat, against them. forced some to reside in the city, and others to serve in his Army. He subsequently appointed Aktar Khan Alizai Governor of Gowr on account of his known hostility to Kokan-dil-Khan, the then ruler of Kandahar.

169. At the commencement of the year under report Abdul Ghafur Khan was chief of the Taimunis. It is said that he could summon twelve thousand horsemen to his standard, and enjoyed a revenue of three lakhs of Rupees. The chief place is Tysarah.

170. The strong Fort of Furrah is situated on the road between Kandahar and Herat, and commands the frontier District of the Cabul territories abutting on Herat and Gowr.

171. The Taimuni chief, instigated by private enmity, procured the murder of a kinsman of his own resident in the Furrah District. The Governor, Mahomed Sharif Khan, a son of the Amir, resenting this outrage, applied to the Amir for permission to punish its perpetrator, and, though at first discouraged, ultimately obtained it, on the ground that the chief was a feudatory of the Afghan Government, and had formerly been coerced by an Afghan force under the command of Julal-odeen Khan, son of the Wazir Mahomed Aktar Khan.

172. On hearing of the preparations being made Sultan Ahmed Khan, the ruler of Herat, remonstrated; and his wife, the daughter of the Amir, together with her son, Shah Newaz Khan, anxious to prevent a family feud, went over to Furrah and had an interview with Mahomed Sharif Khan. It was given out that her entreaties had prevailed, and that a pardon had been extended to Abdul Ghafur Khan. That chief accordingly disbanded his followers. But Mahomed Sharif Khan then made a sudden night march, compelling him to flight, and leading, in a few days, to the complete reduction of his country, the people of which had been alienated by his oppression.

173. Abdul Ghafur repaired to Herat, but Sultan Jan was then endeavouring to reduce the Mir of Maimunna to subjection. He did not ultimately succeed; and at the beginning of March he suddenly advanced to Subzawar, half-way between Herat and Furrah. He was accompanied by Sirdar Amir Afzul Khan, son of Poordil Khan, and Sirdar Gholam Mohindin Khan, son of Sirdar Kokandil Khan, who strongly urged him to push on to Kandahar. His force consisted of 8,000 Regulars and three guns, together with a crowd of Militia, which soon moved on Khillutgah, about 4½ miles from Furrah, the place where former Kings used to hold investitures.

174. Sirdar Saifulla Khan, the youthful son of the Amir, held the Citadel of Furrah with four Companies of Regular Infantry, 200 Jazailchees, 200 Horse, and four small guns; but the gates were in the hands of the Khans of Furrah. After an interval of nineteen days three of these, Khan Mahomed Khan, Idukhel, Jabar Khan, Nurzai, and Mahomed Khan, Achakzai, opened the gates, and a day or two after the Sirdar was obliged to surrender. Protection was extended to the ladies of the Garrison: the Troops were disarmed and turned out. The Kandahar Sirdars advanced as far as Ghirishk, on the Helmund, but did not then attempt to make any demonstration against Furrah.

Garrison of Furrah.

Treachery of the Khans.

Reduction of the Fort.

Advance of Kandahar Sirdars to Ghirishk.

175. The unwelcome news reached Amir Dost Mahomed Khan at Jelalabad. He immediately addressed letters to the principal personages of Kandahar, requiring them to obey the directions of Mahomed Amin Khan; and warned the Khans of the Jelalabad, Kabul, Ghuzni, and Kohistan Provinces, together with Saadut Khan of Lalpura, to be in readiness with their partizans for service. The Amir himself, after some unavoidable delay, marched towards Kandahar and reached Ghirishk on the 9th of June.

The Amir at Jelalabad.

Summons to the Khans.

Marches towards Kandahar.

176. On the 16th of October 1861 died Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan at Kabul. He was the son of Payendah Khan, surnamed Sarafraz Khan, the Wazir and victim of Shah Zeman, and his mother was a Thoki Ghilzi. In the partition of the Kabul territories, which followed the acknowledgment of the pre-eminence of Sirdar Azim Khan, the five brothers, of whom Sultan Mahomed was the third, obtained the government of Peshawur. Having, together with the present Amir, Dost Mahomed Khan, treacherously aided Runjit Singh's victory at Naeshehra, which gave Peshawur to the Seikhs, he was maintained in possession jointly with Dost Mahomed, who subsequently resided at Hashtnugur, on condition of paying a tribute of horses and rice. Afterwards, when the Kandahar brothers interfered to prevent Dost Mahomed Khan's occupation of Kabul, and at the same time set aside the imbecile son of Azim Khan, for the preservation of the balance of power in the Mahomedzai family, Sultan Mahomed was allowed to rule at Kabul. Here, owing to the opposition of the Kizzilbashes, of whom was Dost Mahomed's mother, he favored the Suni sect, and excited religious strife; and being, though not without bravery and capacity, frivolous, indolent, and luxurious, he was in no long time ousted by the more enterprising Amir. Retiring to Peshawur he again intrigued with the Seikhs, who, under the guidance of Huri Singh Nulwa, and with the Shahzadah

Death of Sultan Mahomed Khan.

His parentage.

Governor of Peshawur.

Treachery in aid of Runjit Singh.

Who confirms him at Peshawur conditionally.

Governor of Kabul.

Ousted by Dost Mahomed Khan.

Intrigues again with the Seikhs.

Nao Nihal Singh at their head, occupied Peshawur with 9,000 men, whilst Sultan Mahomed and his brothers fled across the border. At that time Dost Mahomed had marched towards Kandahar to meet Shuh Shuja-ul-Mulk who had appeared in force from Shikarpore. Sultan Mahomed, distrusting the fortune of his brother, attempted to establish his own influence in the Jelalabad District, but the complete defeat of the Shuh made him press on to Kabul in time to adorn the triumphant return of Dost Mahomed. A religious war being projected against the Seikhs by the Amir, Sultan Mahomed, during the negotiations which followed, went over to the enemy. Runjit Singh then conferred on him the Districts of Hashtnuggur, the Doab Kohat, and Hangu. He was also made the Governor of the Fort of Rhotas; but subsequently falling under the displeasure of Raja Jowahir Singh, the Sikh Minister, he was summoned to Lahore and placed under surveillance. The Amir long regarded Sultan Mahomed as an enemy; when urged to settle his differences with the Seikhs by assenting to his restoration to Peshawur, he replied that his "brother would gladly compass his destruction; that with Sultan Mahomed at Peshawur he would not be safe for a day; and that he would rather see it in the hands of the Seikhs." On the British occupying Lahore Sultan Mahomed was released by Sir Henry Lawrence, and he justified the Amir's bad opinion of him by giving up his liberator's brother, General George Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, who had taken refuge with him at Kohat, when the Sikh Troops mutinied at Peshawur. On this account Sir John Lawrence declined to accede to the request of Gholam Hyder Khan, the late Her Apparent of Kabul, that he should be restored to the Fiefs which he held under the Seikhs. He afterwards enjoyed a Jaghir in Lughman and resided in the Kabul territories until his death. He was averse to the English alliance. His brother, Pir Mahomed Khan, died a short time before him.

177. In the first half of 1861 some hostilities occurred between Bukhara and Khokaud; these have, it is reported, been terminated by a treaty.

Treaty of peace between Khokaud and Bukhara.

178. It was mentioned in last year's Report that Muhsood Waziris had agreed to the terms offered to them, and had been again admitted to trade in our territories. The basis of their new engagements was that each main section, the Alizais, the Bahlolzais, and the Shamankhels, should be responsible for any outrages committed by Members or Sub-Divisions belonging to their respective Sections. Several thefts were soon afterwards committed; five grass-cutters of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry were murdered, as well as a herdsman. In consequence of these crimes, in which the Bahlolzai and Alizai Sections were concerned, their tribesmen

Who drive him from Peshawur.

Dost Mahomed engaged against Shuh Shuja at Kandahar.

Sultan Mahomed's intrigues at Jelalabad.

Their discomfiture.

His treachery against the Amir.

Seikhs by the Amir, Sultan Mahomed, during the negotiations which followed, went over to the enemy. Runjit Singh

Obtains a Fief in Peshawur from the Maharaja.

Is confined at Lahore.

The Amir's opinion of him.

senting to his restoration to Peshawur, he replied that his "brother would gladly compass his destruction; that with Sultan Mahomed at Peshawur he would not be safe for a day; and that he would

Released by Sir H. Lawrence.

His ingratitude.

His exclusion from any benefit of the treaty made with the Amir.

Return to Kabul.

Death of Pir Mahomed.

Border tribes.

Engagements entered into by the Muhsood Waziris.

committed by Members or

Their breach.

Sections implicated.

within our territory were arrested, their trade was stopped, and their merchandize and property were seized. The Shamankhel, not being implicated, came and went without interruption, except when

Fines imposed.

they used Alizai camels, which were confiscated. The Muliks subsequently professed their readiness to make good the fines due from them under the treaty, amounting in all to Rupees 4,500. Their camels, therefore, were sold and the balance paid by a banker, who was to be re-paid by the offend-

Method of payment.

ing sections, with interest, by a toll on all pack animals until the debt should be liquidated.

● 179. Soon afterwards (17th November) a deputation, comprising the principal

Interview of the Chief Muliks with the Commissioner.

men of each sub-division, waited on the Commissioner at Dera Ismail Khan with the object of ratifying the treaty

previously made. The demonstration was believed to be sincere, and they have since behaved well. Colonel Taylor, however, took the opportunity

Difficulties of the tribe.

of pointing out, that the Shingis and Malikshais of the

Bahlolzai Section are hereditary thieves, exposed to constant temptation from the Powindah camels feeding immediately under their hills. He

Proposed colonization.

advocates their settlement on waste lands, but there is a

difficulty in finding any with the advantage of irrigation. The Lieutenant-Governor is very sensible of the great importance of this and similar projects as bearing upon the gradual civilization of the border tribes.

180. Early in 1862 some instances of kidnapping Hindoo traders occurred on the Hazara border. The influence exercised immediately across the Indus by certain fanatical Syuds and Hindostani Mahomedan emigrants is very prejudicial to the maintenance of good order amongst the independant tribes.

181. On the 1st November 1862, the anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty of the direct Government of India, His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere was invested with the Investiture of Maharaja of Jummoo with Order of Star of India. the Insignia of the Order of the Star of India.*

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

182. Heretofore the Local Government has abstained from reporting on the Military branch of the administration in its Annual Reports, Preliminary remarks. not having had any control over the Military Departments, and not having generally been consulted on the distribution of troops.

But in paragraph 23, Proceedings dated 11th November 1861, in the Financial Department, the Supreme Government, in reviewing the income and expenditure of the Indian Empire, thus remark :—

“ The large amount of Military charges attracts, perhaps less than any other, the attention of the Local Administrations which are apt to consider such matters as beyond their immediate control, and only indirectly connected with their responsibilities.

“ It is true that the general Military defence of the country is peculiarly and especially the duty of the general Government of India; but there is no Officer in Civil charge of a Province who has it not in his power to influence the decision of that Government as to the Force requisite to garrison his Province; and, apart from the direct influence of good or bad Government on the quiet of a country, every such Officer has constant opportunities of reviewing every question connected with its Military occupation, and has often better means than the Military Commandant, of knowing in what quarter reductions of Military force are possible. It is therefore a duty of each Local Administration to take the initiative in proposing measures of reduction wherever it sees a possibility of doing so.”

183. Under these circumstances a record will be made, in the Annual Reports by this Government, of the Forces stationed in the Punjab.
 Army in the Punjab. Appended is a Return* shewing the distribution of Troops under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from which it will be perceived that, exclusive of the Punjab Irregular Force, we have the following Force in the Punjab :—

* Marked A.

		Approximate number of Men,	Approximate Cost.	Cost per Man.
21 Batteries of European Artillery with 102 Guns, Field and Siege ...	Europeans 16,000. Natives 13,500.	2,000	Rupees. 30,85,000	European 1,061·5
3 Regiments of British Cavalry ...		2,000	27,00,000	
14 „ of „ Infantry ...		12,000	1,12,00,000	
8 „ of Bengal Cavalry ...		3,800	18,37,000	Native 279·6
14 „ of Native Infantry ...		9,600	„	
2 Companies of Sappers ...		100	19,88,000	
Total ...		29,500	2,08,10,000	

The Force consisting of—

Europeans 16,000 with 90 Field Guns.

Natives 13,500

Total ... 29,500

It is interesting to compare, in strength and expense, this Force with the Force occupying the same stations prior to the mutiny in 1857.

	1857.	1862.	Cost approxi- mate, 1857.	Cost, 1862.	REMARKS.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	
Europeans ... { Men ...	12,650	16,000			The data on which these calculations are based were obtained from Finance Commission.
... { Guns ...	70	90	2,36,06,000	2,08,10,000	
Natives ... { Men ...	11,500	13,500			
... { Guns ...	36	...			

184. In the Punjab Irregular Force reductions have been continued to bring the Punjab Irregular Force, reductions. Regiments of the Force to the scale laid down in Government General Orders Nos. 400 and 494 of the 3rd May and 14th June 1861.

A Statement marked B. is appended shewing the reductions effected, viz :—

Artillery ...	...	...	54 men.
Cavalry ...	...	...	240 „
Infantry ...	* ...	...	786 „

Total ... 1,080 effecting an annual sav-

ing of 1,60,000 Rupees.

185. Sanction of the Supreme Government was received to the proposal to assimilate the Peshawur and Huzara Mountain Train Batteries. Artillery Mountain Trains. The former consisted of eight, and the latter of four guns.

Both Batteries have now been made to consist of four guns, with an efficient establishment, and a saving of Rupees 14,576 per annum has been effected.

Strength of the Punjab Irregular Force.

* Marked B.

186. A Statement* is annexed shewing the strength and distribution of the several Batteries and Regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force.

The 3rd Regiment Sikh Infantry are still employed in Oude, and under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Excluding this Regiment the Force, in strength and cost, is as follows :—

	Strength.	Cost per Annum.	Cost per man.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Rs.	Rs.	
Artillery ...	575	2,72,673	476.1	The cost per man agrees with the data furnished by the Military Finance Commission.
Cavalry ...	2,815	11,52,987	409.6	
Infantry ...	7,893	15,22,544	192.8	
Total ...	11,283	29,48,204	264.1	

The cost of each Regiment and Battery of the Punjab Irregular Force is shown in Statement appended and marked C.

187. The Army in occupation of the Punjab is composed of three Divisions, a Brigade at Delhi, and the Punjab Irregular Force. The strength and cost may thus be stated :—

		STRENGTH.		Cost.
		Europeans.	Natives.	
				Rs.
Under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Delhi Brigade ...	1,000	900	13,00,000
	Sirhind Division ...	4,900	3,100	59,70,000
	Lahore Division ...	5,300	3,800	69,20,000
	Peshawur Division ...	4,800	5,700	66,20,000
Under Government of India.	Punjab Irregular Force	....	11,200	30,00,000
Total ...		16,000	24,700	2,38,10,000

The question of reducing this force has recently been under the consideration of the Local Government, and it has been shewn that, if such reductions were rendered necessary, by weakening Delhi and Ferozepore, abolishing Sealkote, and converting the Hill Stations of Dugshaie and Subathoo into Sanatoria for Troops in the plains, an annual saving of 51 lakhs of Rupees can be effected.

188. The Brigade at Delhi forms a part of the Meerut Division in the North-Western Provinces. The Troops occupy the Palace, Magazine, and Duriagunge, and hold the principal gates of the city. Military jurisdiction extends for 500 yards beyond the city wall. The political importance of Delhi dates from the time of the Slave Kings. It remained the seat of Government of succeeding dynasties, and in the mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857 it at once became the seat and heart of the revolt. Since the mutiny the Palace has been turned into a Citadel which, held by an European Garrison, and having heavy ordnance on its defences, can command the City.

189. The Sirhind Division, under the command of Major General Renny, has its head quarters at Umballa, a post of considerable importance both with reference to the independent Seikh Chiefs on its left, and the Hill principalities on its right flank.

Two British Infantry Regiments are located at Subathoo and Dagshai for the benefit of the mountain climate, but their position has no Military significance. A Brigade of Troops is placed at Jullunder in the centre of the populous Doab of that name. They hold the Fort of Phillour, on the right bank of the River Sutlej, and tend to overawe the population of the neighbouring Hills, who, after annexation, evinced a turbulent spirit.

190. Lahore is the head quarters of the Division, under the command of Major General Cunningham. As the ancient Capital of the Punjab, Lahore is occupied in strength. The Fort adjoins the town, and is held by a Detachment of European Troops from Meean Meer, which is the Military Cantonment, about six miles distant from the town.

In this Division are three celebrated Forts, Kangra, Govindghur, and Mooltan; and the following Stations:—

Ferozepore.

Umritsur.

Mooltan.

Sealkote.

Kangra (including Dhurmsala). At present there is a strong Brigade at the healthy Cantonment of Sealkote within a forced march of the Capital of Cashmere; but His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed an opinion that this Force is not absolutely required.

At Mooltan the Troops maintain the communication with Lahore and act also as an effective support to the Force stationed to the west on the Trans-Indus Frontier. It is one of the keys of the Punjab.

Ferozepore and Umritsur may be regarded as outposts of Lahore: the former place is held by a strong Force, as it contains the main Arsenal in Upper India. The latter place is now connected with Lahore by the Railway, but still has a force in the Cantonments and in the Fort of Govindghur.

191. Peshawur is the head quarters of the remaining Division in the Punjab, which is under the command of Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B. The distance from Lahore to Peshawur is 270 miles, and four large rivers intervene, besides several mountain streams. The road is in course of being metalled, and most of the bridges are nearly completed. Bridges of boats are maintained on the rivers, excepting in the flood season.

The Station of Peshawur occupies a commanding position in front of the Khyber Pass. The valley is about 35 miles broad, and is almost surrounded by the hills of many independent tribes. Formerly, when under the rule of the Dooranee Monarchy, the population, moved by a fanatical impulse, frequently took up arms *en masse* against the Seikhs, then rulers of the Punjab. The battle fields on which the Seikhs and Mahomedans had many desperate struggles can be pointed out to the traveller as he moves from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur. First, the field of Haideroo or Huzroo, where

an Affghan Army was defeated about A. D. 1814, then the post of Sydhoo, where Sirdar Boodh Sing defended himself against 150,000 Mahomedans; and again at Nowshera, where Runjeet Sing (A. D. 1823) defeated Wazir Azim Khan, supported by the fanatics of Eusofzaie.

Not many miles from Peshawur is the Fort of Jumrood, built by the Seikhs at the mouth of the Khyber Pass. It was from this post that Dost Mahomed, in 1836, advanced with an immense Army of Mahomedan fanatics, who were only dispersed by treachery on the part of Sultan Mahomed Khan.

From these few facts it will be seen that Peshawur is in the midst of a martial and fanatic population. Before our rule commenced the tribes on the hills along our border regarded the plains as their rightful hunting ground, and for ages past have carried out their predatory habits. Their aggressions into our Territory were only checked by expeditions into their hills and fastnesses, and they desist only on learning to fear the result, and feeling that we possess the power to punish. Our relations with them are friendly or otherwise, accordingly as we are feared, and it is, therefore, necessary that we should always be strong on the Frontier, and be ready, at all times, not only to meet aggression, but to take an expeditionary Force into the hills.

Peshawur has, since the mutiny, been considerably reduced in Native Troops. On the assassination of Colonel Mackeson the Force was raised to 10,000 men, but now the Force only musters about 6,000. A strong Reserve is placed at Rawul Pindee and Campbellpore, and this Force will be made more effective as a support to Peshawur as soon as the tunnel or a bridge at Attock is completed. The Fort of Attock is held by a European Garrison, and thoroughly commands the passage of the Indus.

192. The remaining, and greater part, of the Frontier, in length about 600 miles, is held by the Punjab Irregular Force under the command of Brigadier General Nelville Chamberlain, C. B. The Punjab Irregular Force in defence of the Frontier. The Corps of Guides are stationed at Murdan in Eusofzaie. Two Regiments of Infantry, with Mountain Train Artillery, are located in Huzara. The hills in this District are exceedingly difficult to traverse, and enabled the people to maintain nearly an independent state under the Seikh rule. Recently the country has been a good deal opened out by the commencement of Military lines of roads,—one connecting Murree with Abbottabad, another running from Abbottabad to Umb.

Some forty miles to the south of Peshawur is the Station of Kohat, which, under the Doranee rule, formed part of the Government of Peshawur. Owing to the interposition of a chain of mountains shooting to the east from the Safèdkoh, there is no direct communication excepting through the Kohat Pass, which, not belonging to us, can be closed at any time by the Affghan tribes in and about it. This chain of mountains, forming a spur into our Territories nearly to the Indus, belongs to the Afriedies, a tribe who can muster about 20,000 fighting men. At Kohat is located a Brigade of the Punjab Irregular Force.

Further to the south is the Station of Bunnoo, held by a Brigade of the Punjab Irregular Force, the distance from Kohat being about 82 miles. The defence of the main portion of the Frontier, lying between these two Stations, has, for the past four years, been entrusted to a Chief on our border. The Troops at Bunnoo furnish Detachments on Out-post duty on the Frontier, which has to be watched to prevent raids being committed by the tribe of Wuzerees.

Passing through the Peyzoo Pass, about 35 miles south of Bunnoo, we enter upon the Derajat, which extends to the Sindh border, and in which are the Stations of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Rajampore, all held by Troops of the Punjab Irregular Force. At Dera Ismail Khan is the Fort of Akilghur, in which is a small magazine depôt. A Company of European Infantry is detached from one of the Regiments at Rawul Pindee for the purpose of holding the Fort. A portion of the Company are located in Cantonments. The Frontier along the whole Derajat is watched and guarded by posts at various intervals, averaging about 10 or 12 miles apart.

Raids. 193. The raids on the Dera Ismail Khan border have been treated of in the Police section.

The hillmen chiefly make raids for cattle, and are skilful in their enterprizes ; and unless immediate notice is given to the posts on the Frontier line, the robbers penetrate too far into their hills to admit of successful pursuit.

On the Mithunkote border one raid was perpetrated by men of the Murree tribe. About 24 horsemen and eight footmen were engaged ; they separated into several parties before entering our Territory. One party encountered and murdered five potash burners, residents of Asnee. Another party seized and carried off to their hills six camels and their attendants.

On receipt of this intelligence a Jemadar of Guide Sowars, attached to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with nine horsemen, tracked the camels to the Pass, and after a long pursuit came up with the party of eight robbers with their booty. A hand to hand conflict ensued ; all the camels were re-captured ; three of the robbers were slain two of the Jemadar's party received sabre wounds in the encounter. As a mark of the approbation of Government, of the skill and determination displayed by the Jemadar and his men, rewards to the extent of Rupees 420 were bestowed on the men.

193½. At the commencement of the official year several Regiments were reduced under the orders of the Supreme Government, together with large bodies of Military Police in the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, chiefly inhabitants of this Province. But, in consequence of the measures taken to prevent the loss of service being productive of distress to the Native Officers and men, no discontent was created ; and the diminution of the number of Punjabee Troops had the best effect in abating the intrigues and idle talk of disaffected parties. The grant of a gratuity of twelve months' pay to the Cavalry, and

to the Infantry of sums ranging from three to twelve months' pay, according to length of service, completely satisfied the lower ranks, whilst the higher obtained in addition grants of waste or uncultivated land near their own homes. In this manner 253 Native Officers, &c., were absorbed into the general population with every mark of contentment.

The cost of these grants to the State has been small in comparison with the object in view. A yearly revenue of about Rupees 5,000 has been assigned, and about 5,000 acres of waste land given away.

194. Consequent upon reductions carried out in the strength of Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force, the Camel establishments attached to Punjab Irregular Force, the Camel establishments underwent the following reduction :—

		<i>Camels.</i>	<i>Surwans.</i>
Original Establishment per Regiment	...	70	14
Reduced Establishment...	...	55	11
		—	—
Saving	...	15	3
		—	—

This measure effected a saving of Rupees 1,890 per annum, besides an outlay of about 10,000 Rupees required to complete the establishments on the original scale.

195. This subject has at different times engaged the attention of the Local Government, but little has been done during the past few years. The matter is one of importance to the State, as the efficiency of the Irregular Cavalry Regiments in the Punjab is much affected, as the difficulty in procuring remounts for Punjab Cavalry Regiments on the Frontier has considerably increased.

In 1851, in connection with the enquiry instituted into the state of the Government Studs, the question was first taken up by this Government; but stallions were not actually introduced into the Punjab until 1853, when ten Arab stallions were purchased and distributed. In 1856-57 the number of stallions was increased to twenty-two, and the results, as regards improvement in the progeny, were satisfactory and progressive, until the mutiny of 1857 occurred. The mutiny interfered materially with the progress. Districts were drained of many of their best breeding mares, as the demand for horses was very great in consequence of the numerous Troops of Irregular Cavalry, Police, and Levies which were raised at that time.

The subject has again come under the consideration of this Government, and in succeeding Reports it is hoped that success may have to be recorded.

As an inducement to Native Breeders, to improve their stock, prizes for the best colts and fillies exhibited at the annual fairs held at Lahore, Umritsur, and Rawul

Pindee have been awarded. The Local Government now wish to obtain some fine Stud-bred horses, as stallions, for distribution in the best breeding Districts.

195½. It is elsewhere mentioned in this Report that many parts of the Punjab were visited by cholera during the past year. Of the European Military Stations, Meean Meer suffered the most severely. A memorandum by Captain Norman, of the Quarter Master General's Department, on the progress of the disorder in the Meean Meer Garrison is given in Appendix III. It will be seen that out of a total strength of 2,150 European Soldiers 758 or 35 per cent. were attacked, and 482, or more than 22 per cent. died, exclusive of 45 women and children, who also fell victims to the disease.

196. In February 1862 the Trans-Indus Frontier was honored by a visit by His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., &c.; the first Commander-in-Chief who has inspected the Derajat Frontier. Visit of Sir Hugh Rose to Trans-Indus Frontier. His Excellency was pleased to express himself well satisfied with all that he saw during his tour, and recorded a high opinion of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., and of the Force under that Officer's command. Many of the Corps of the Frontier Force served with great distinction during the campaign of 1857-58, and gained for themselves and the Force high honor and lasting name; but, heretofore, the whole Military arrangements for the defence of the Frontier have never been inspected by any Commander-in-Chief, and consequently the opinion recently expressed by His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., &c. has been most pleasing and gratifying to the Local Government.

197. There are two Volunteer Rifle Corps in the Punjab. The 1st at Lahore, raised in October 1860, and the 2nd at Simla, raised in April 1861. The Lahore Corps consists of 177 members, Volunteer Rifle Corps. formed into 4 Companies. During the past winter parades were held two or three times a week for drill and target practice, and the instruction was carried on under a trained Musketry Instructor from one of Her Majesty's Regiments of Infantry.

During the absence of Colonel A. A. Roberts, C. B., on furlough, the command has, for the past year, been exercised by Captain G. Sim, to whom and to the Officers of the Corps generally great credit is due.

198. The conduct of the Force during the past year has been excellent. The following Officers deserve especial mention:—Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force. Commendation of Officers, Punjab Irregular Force.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

Brigadier Lumsden, C. B., late Commandant, now Commanding Hyderabad Contingent.

Brigadier Lumsden resigned the command of the Corps of Guides in March last to assume command of the Hyderabad Contingent. He raised the Regiment in 1846, and remained at its head ever since with only two interruptions,—once on Furlough to

Europe on Medical Certificate, and once on political duty to Kandahar. Brigadier Lumsden was the first Officer who gave practical shape to the irregular system of the Punjab Force, and he was the first to introduce into the ranks, and bring under discipline, the wildest and most independent of the border tribes.

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

SEIKH INFANTRY.

Surgeon II. B. Buckle, 4th Sikh Infantry.

PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wilde, C. B., Commanding 4th Punjab Infantry (now Commanding Corps of Guides). Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, Commanding 5th Punjab Infantry.

5TH OR HUZARA GOORKHA BATTALION.

Major Rothney, Commanding.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

199. The fall of rain was generally sufficient. As usual, it varied in different localities; the average of the Simla District being reported at 198 inches, that of Gujrat at 54, that of Delhi 24, and that of Mooltan at 4½. Captain Dyas, Director of Canals, has devised an improved rain gauge, which, it is hoped, will soon be brought into use.

200. Prices of grain continued at almost famine rates up to the close of 1861. The granaries of the Punjab were thoroughly exhausted, and the new harvest was closely stored and jealously husbanded. At one time solicitude was felt regarding the supply of grain for the Troops at Peshawur, but the crisis was surmounted. The average price of the best kind of wheat on the 1st of January at the principal places was as follows:—

			1860-61.	1861-62.
Delhi	...	....	8 seers	14½ seers.
Umballa	...	...	10½ „	13¾ „
Lahore	...	...	14 „	13½ „
Peshawur	...	...	29¼ „	12 „

Since the setting in of the rains of 1861 food has become much cheaper.

201. Plots of waste land in the Lahore and Gujrat Districts have been sold to the value of Rupees 4,235; and the revenue of land paying Rupees 786 per annum has been redeemed in Hissar,

Sale of waste lands.

Loodiana, and Ferozepore. Certain reserved waste lands in the Baree Doab, which served as shooting grounds under the Seikh régime, and are now accessible to irrigation from the new canal, are eagerly sought after, and purchasers have even come forward for the desolate grazing land in the Mooltan and Goojranwalla Districts; but in the absence of European capitalists it is not probable that negotiations will be upon any large scale.

Value of land increasing. That the value of cultivated land is increasing is shewn by the return of absentees, and the tendency of owners to oust their tenants, also by the fact that the average price of land voluntarily sold exceeded seven years' purchase.

202. A remarkable movement has occurred in the Frontier District of Dera Ghazee Khan. It was mentioned in the last Report that a Chief named Mussoo Khan had offered to excavate a canal on condition of being allowed to hold the land irrigated free of revenue for a term of years. His example has stimulated other landed proprietors to combine, and the District Officer, Captain Minchin, has now under consideration five separate projects (the main expenses of which are to be defrayed by private parties) for the construction or re-opening of irrigation channels. Some of the leading chiefs and land-holders of the District have contributed funds towards the completion of the works:—as the chiefs of the Lugharees, Mazarees, Dreshuks, Nootkances, the Jaghirdar of Rajanpore, the Mukdoom Sahib, &c. In a border country, dependent for its cultivation, in a great measure, on the skill and economy with which the streams from the hills are managed—covered in parts with thick jungle—and inhabited by a predatory population, the spontaneous desire for agricultural improvement on the part of the leading chiefs cannot be appreciated too highly.

203. The rise in the price of cotton has led to a considerable increase of cultivation. At Karachi, the value of cotton exported has risen from Rupees 85,690 in 1861; to Rupees 11,91,974 in 1862; but it is not exactly known to what amount the Punjab has contributed.

204. The cultivation of flax has been retarded by some of the European seed imported having failed. The plant grown from indigenous seed has yielded hardly any marketable fibre; but that from imported or acclimated Riga seed is considered by the Agent of the Belfast Company at Sealkote fit for the finer manufactures. An advance of £1,000 for two years has been sanctioned in favor of the Company by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and as fresh supplies of Riga seed are expected immediately, there is every prospect of the operations being successful. Experience has also attested the wisdom of the plan adopted by the Company in sending out a skilled Agent to instruct the growers and purchase the crops. The cultivators of Sealkote are now eager to cultivate the plant, and are reported to have fought amongst themselves for the small quantity of European seed available.

205. Silk of fair quality has been produced both in the valley of Kangra, and in the neighbourhood of Umritsur, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. H. Cope, who has for many years past paid attention

to the subject. It has also been ascertained that a Kashmiri, named Jafir, has for a long period continued to rear silk worms on the Upper Ravee, and to sell the produce at a remunerative price. The silk manufactures at Lahore, Mooltan, Bhawalpore, and elsewhere afford a sure market for silk, and are susceptible of extension. At present the supply of silk is derived chiefly from Bukhara, and if the article can be produced of equal quality in the Punjab, the saving in the cost of the raw material will be very considerable.

206. The Indigo of Sind and the Punjab has suddenly come into favor. The Karachi papers state that the quantity exported has in one year risen from Rupees 3,60,859 to Rupees 14,03,644. Formerly the export from Karachi was almost entirely to the Persian Gulph; but last year, for the first time since 1857, despatches were made direct to England. It has been discovered that, though the Indigo is impure and ill-prepared, the color is good.

207. The export of wool has also increased. There is no doubt that, besides the wool of Afghanistan, which already finds its way in large quantities to Karachi by the caravan route through Kilat and Khoydar, that of Chumurti in Chinese Tartary is of very superior quality. This is now brought to the fair at Rampore, and as the facilities of carriage by rail and water are increased, it is by no means impossible that it may be profitably sent to the seaboard for exportation. The quantity is inexhaustible.

208. The annual cattle fair of Umritsur proved unusually successful. The number of beasts sold is reported at 30,000.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

209. On the completion of the Revenue Survey of the Trans-Indus Frontier one portion of the establishment was ordered to the Delhi and Hissar Divisions to survey territory which had lapsed to Government. The other portion was detached for the survey of District and tehsil boundaries in the Rawul Pindee Division. The former party surveyed an area of 1,130 square miles in 431 villages, comprising Pergunnah Bullubghur, in the Delhi District; Pergunnahs Bahadurghur, Badlee, and Jhujjur, in the Rohtuck District; and the Jaghirs of Dojana, Nahur, and Patowdee. In the Pergunnahs all village boundaries were laid down; in the Jaghirs the topography only.

210. The expenditure during the past financial year was Rupees 39,910. The expense of work in the Rawul Pindee Division, amounting to Rupees 16,612, being deducted from the above, that for the Delhi and Hissar Divisions will be Rupees 23,298, or only Rupees 20-9-6 per square mile.

211. During the field season of 1961 the Kashmir Series party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, under Captain Montgomerie, was employed in Khagan, Little Tibet, and Ladak. The triangulation on the west was extended from the northern end of the Kashmir Valley across the Kishengunga river and over Khagan by means of Stations on the southern and northern snowy ridges of that valley.

212. From these Stations several points around Khagan were fixed; as also some snowy peaks beyond the Indus to the north of Swat, one peak being probably just to the south of Chitral. A good foundation was thus made for the triangulation of the whole of Khagan, and it is hoped that hereafter more peaks may be fixed Trans-Indus in the direction of Chitral, Gilgit, and Yasseen.

213. In Little Tibet (the triangulation having been completed in former season) great progress was made with the Topographical work. A detailed survey was made of a large tract of country, including the gigantic glaciers on the Brahaldo and Basha branches of the Shigar River, as also of those on the Saltoro. These glaciers have turned out to be of unprecedented magnitude; one of them, the Baltoro glacier, being 34 miles in length; and another, viz., the "Biafo Ganse," forming, with its southern and northern branches, a continuous mass of ice, about 64 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, besides several others, 20 miles in length, and a large number, all over 10 miles in length: such masses of moving ice as do not exist any where out of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Captain Montgomerie reports that, with the work of the last and former seasons, the materials for the Map of Little Tibet are now almost complete.

214. In Ladak the triangulation was in many places carried up to and beyond the Chinese Frontier by means of observations taken at points all over 17,000 feet, and in some cases over 20,000 feet in height. It was by no means a simple matter working on the Chinese frontier, as the Tartars are jealous even of the common boundary. It is due to the care and patience shewn by Captain Montgomerie that all such difficulties were overcome. On the whole the triangulation progressed well. The positions of Haule, the chief place belonging to the Maharaja east of Leh, and of Padum, the capital of Pyauskar were finally fixed, as also those of many other points, including some high snowy peaks to the south of the Chomoriri salt lake.

The Topographical work in Ladak also made good progress, materials for the Maps of a large area of country having been completed embracing several of the large salt lakes, the Puga borax fields, a large portion of the Upper Indus River, and other subjects of interest.

215. The work was carried on in a very elevated country generally over 14,000 feet, and some times attaining from 26,000 to 28,000 feet of elevation barren and desolate in the extreme.

Supplies and fuel had to be carried for great distances, Yak dung being often the only combustible available.

The weather, moreover, was not favorable, as the effects of the very heavy rains of last season in Hindostan extended across and beyond the Himalayas, troubling the party with clouds, and sometimes with snow and rain.

216. Notwithstanding these and other difficulties, naturally accruing in such a very elevated, rugged, and desolate country intersected by immense glaciers and other obstacles, in proportion the total progress made was very good; the triangulation done during the season covering about 12,000 square miles, and the topographical work 14,500 square miles of country.

Captain Montgomerie is also entitled to the praise of enlisting the sympathy of the Maharaja in his scientific operations, and of well controlling his large establishments.

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

217. The past year was very unhealthy, famine and its constant attendant, pestilence, having visited many Districts of the Punjab. Our Dispensaries were in consequence largely resorted to, there being a very marked increase in the number of patients treated in 1861 over those of 1860. It is believed that this increase is not entirely due to the prevailing sickness, but that it indicates also the growing popularity of these Institutions. The figures are as follows:—

Patients treated in Punjab Dispensaries.

	Remaining at end of previous years.	IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.			Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1860 ...	2,088	11,901	1,692	13,593	131,325	33,999	165,324	181,005
1861 ...	2,026	10,649	1,856	12,505	144,137	39,865	184,002	198,533
Difference	— 62	— 1,252	+ 164	+ 1,088	— 12,812	+ 5,866	+ 18,675	+ 17,528

Inspector General's Summary of results.

218. The Inspector General, Doctor Hathaway, thus sums up the results of the year's operations:—

“The general review of the working of the Government Dispensaries must be regarded as presenting a favorable result. * * * More than one new Dispensary

has been opened to the public during the year 1861, and several additions and alterations of a very beneficial nature have been carried out in some of the older Institutions.

“ The majority of the Civil and Medical Officers have taken an increased interest in these charitable establishments, and there is no doubt that in each successive year they are more and more appreciated by the native community. I believe that on the Frontier especially they have indirectly exercised a political benefit, helping on the great cause of civilization, and tending to subdue the ignorance and barbarism of the wild and uneducated tribes who now, in case of sickness occurring amongst them, will depute a messenger to travel on foot scores of miles in order to obtain medicines and advice. In surgical cases requiring an operation they place the most implicit faith in the skill of the English operator, and submit themselves to the knife with perfect confidence as to the result.”

219. As regards vaccination a very large increase in the number of operations has been gained, and by the exertions of Dr. Garden, Superintendent of Vaccination, Hill States, it has been extended to Lahoul. The statistics are given below :—

	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
1860	97,471	22,776	11,734	131,981
1861	107,672	23,346	12,238	143,256
Difference	+ 10,201	+ 570	+ 504	+ 11,275

220. During the past year a supply of vaccine virus in glass tubes was obtained from England and distributed to several Stations. In some instances the matter failed; but on the whole it has proved very successful, and a further supply has been applied for. On this subject Dr. Hathaway remarks :—

“ It is satisfactory to observe, from the Report received from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in Pegu, that the English lymph transmitted from Simla to Rangoon ‘produced as fine pustules as Dr. Graham had ever witnessed anywhere, and that from this matter vaccine operations were carried on in Burmah up to the end of April with complete success.’ It proves satisfactorily that, where ordinary care be taken, *first*, in packing and transmitting the virus; and *secondly*, in performing the operation on properly selected subjects at the commencement, so as to guard against wilful or accidental interference on the part of the Native parents or friends who may be

opposed to the system, distance or time in transit does not impair the character of the matter or modify its action."

221. Dr. Hathaway adds:—"Small-pox scarcely existed as an epidemic in any part of the Punjab during the last year, and the protective results of vaccination are thought by many to have displayed themselves unmistakeably. That the labor of overcoming the deep rooted prejudice and ignorant credulity of the Asiatic is one of difficulty and must be admitted; but still it is one that every year makes lighter, and the results already gained are an earnest of what may be ultimately hoped for by perseverance and energy. With Native subordinates educated at the Medical College to assist our efforts, the question, like that of all others connected with the progress of science, is one of time only."

PART IV.—TEA.

Decrease in yield of Tea.

222. There has been a considerable decrease in the yield of tea in the Government plantations as compared with the previous year:—

1860-61...	...	...	...	26,532 lbs.
1861-62...	...	...	...	13,549 „

But this decrease has been more than counterbalanced, *first*, by improved manipulation, the proportion of fine to coarse tea being as 5 to 1, while in the previous years the proportions were nearly equal; and *secondly*, by an increase in the out-turn of seeds, *viz*:—

1860-61	...	...	...	1,253 maunds.
1861-62	...	...	...	1,490 „

223. The demand for both seed and plants continues to be great. The following gratuitous distribution has taken place during the past year:—

Seeds to 22 Europeans	...	...	600 maunds.
„ to 307 Natives	...	...	417 „
			— 1,017 maunds.
Seedling Plants	...	...	5,100,000

So great is the demand, indeed, for both seeds and seedlings that it may fairly be assumed that in a few years hence, as tea planting spreads over the Kangra Valley and the Kohistan of the Punjab, and the produce becomes known in the English market, tea will become one of the staple articles of export from these Provinces.

224. The number of European settlers engaged in tea cultivation has increased, and the Maharajas of Puttiala and Jummoo, the Rajas of Munde, Nadoun, Teere, Rilloo, and Noorpore, besides other Chiefs and men of note, have also taken up.

225. Measures have been taken to facilitate the transfer of land from the Native

Measures taken to facilitate transfer of land in Kangra. proprietors in the Kangra Valley to the European planters. The Government has agreed, in some instances, to forego its

lien on the forests on condition of the landholders consenting to sell land for tea cultivation. The rule is that two-thirds of the land occupied by forests are preserved, and the Zemindars are allowed to cut wood only in the remaining third. The object of this arrangement is to prevent the wanton destruction of timber. But as the supply of timber is very abundant, the introduction of the tea plant is of much greater importance than its preservation. It is hoped that by the advantage conceded to the landholders by the abandonment of the Government lien on the forest lands they may be induced to sell to parties anxious to cultivate tea. The result of this arrangement is not yet known. The extent of land fit for the growth of tea is not very large.

226. The financial state of the Government plantation
Financial results. for the past year may be thus briefly stated :—

					Rs.	As.	P.
13,589 lbs. of tea, at Rupees 1-8 per lb.	...	...	...	...	20,383	8	0
Expense of working the plantation	...	...	...	...	20,000	0	0
					<hr/>		
	Profit	...	...	...	383	8	0
Add—							
1,490 maunds of seed, at Rupees 20 per maund	...	...	...	...	29,800	0	0
5,100,000 seedlings, at Rupees 3 per 100	...	...	...	...	45,000	0	0
					<hr/>		
	Total in favor of plantation	...	...	...	75,183	8	0
					<hr/>		

The Government plantation is now maintained at the wish of the settlers as the best means of keeping up the supply of seeds.

227. In the present disorganized state of China the cultivation of tea in the Himalayas is peculiarly important. If the annual supply from China to Europe diminish, a market will at once be open. But it may be that there is one nearer at hand. Nothing but the poverty of the people of Kashmir and Ladak limits their consumption. Until recently they have been confined to the brick tea brought by the triennial caravan from Lhasa. But of late sea-borne tea has been imported from Umritsur. Again, the people of Central Asia are almost universally tea-drinkers. "The love of the Bokharees," says Burnes, "for tea is, I believe, without parallel, for they drink it at all times and places, and in half a dozen ways, with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c." The caravan passing through Yarkand to Khokand and Bukhara brings large quantities, and some is probably brought by the caravan coming from Mai-ma-chin. Now, there is a practicable, though somewhat difficult, route to Yarkand by Leh over the

Karakorum mountains, and a valuable product like tea would well bear the expense of the journey. Or there is the longer but easier route by Peshawur to Bukhara, which is open nearly the whole year, and along which there is a large and well established trade. The naturalization, in our territory, of a plant in universal demand all over Central Asia may most materially facilitate our intercourse with that unexplored region.

228. It now only remains to record the names of the Civil Officers under the Commendation of Civil Officers. Punjab Government whose services, during the year under report, entitle them to the favorable notice of the Supreme Government.

The higher Officers in the Punjab Administration have, heretofore, evinced the same conspicuous earnestness in their duties.

Mr. McLeod, C. B., has presided over the Department of Finance with marked success. He is earnest in developing the resources of the Province, and advancing in every way its prosperity. His administration is popular with all classes, and he carries all with him.

Mr. Cust has continued to officiate with ability as Judicial Commissioner. He has systematized the rules for the administration of justice, and introduced many improvements. His services as Special Commissioner in finance matters deserve acknowledgment.

The services of Messrs. Perkins and Smyth, the Personal Assistants of the Financial and Judicial Commissioners, have been very valuable.

The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in himself recording the valuable services of his Secretary, Mr. R. H. Davies. He has been indefatigable and unwearied in carrying on his arduous duties, and by his ability and excellent judgment has rendered the Government most efficient aid.

Mr. W. Kirke, formerly Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government, has since been confirmed in the appointment, which he owes to his own merits and long and faithful services.

Major Lawrence, C. B., has vacated the post of Military Secretary. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the loss of his experience and efficient service in this Department. He has been succeeded by Captain Black, late Staff Officer to the Punjab Irregular Force.

The services of Colonel Maclagan, Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, as well as Chief Engineer, have been most valuable. He has introduced order and system, and the Department has much progressed under his able management.

Captain G. Sim performed his duties as Consulting Engineer and Under Secretary to Government in the Railway Department with tact and discrimination. During his absence on leave his place has been taken by Major Warrand, of the Engineers.

Major Hutchinson, Inspector-General of Police, has been specially noticed in the Police Section. But presiding, as he does, over an important Department, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the excellent services he has rendered to the Government should be here specially noticed.

The following Officers also deserve favorable mention :—

COMMISSIONERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Hamilton.
 Mr. E. L. Brandreth.
 Major H. R. James, C. B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Taylor.
 Mr. P. S. Melvill.
 Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B.
 Mr. W. E. Money, Commissioner of Customs.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. J. Nasmyth, Officiating Commissioner.
 Major O. J. McL. Farrington.
 Mr. W. Ford.
 Mr. P. H. Egerton.
 General H. C. VanCortlandt, C. B.
 Mr. J. H. Oliver.
 Mr. F. H. Cooper, C. B.
 Captain A. L. Busk.
 Mr. R. E. Egerton.
 Captain F. R. Pollock.
 Captain J. E. Cracroft.
 Captain B. T. Reid.
 Captain H. W. W. Coxe.
 Major W. McNeile.
 Mr. A. Brandreth
 Major S. F. Graham.
 Captain J. M. Cripps.
 Major J. W. Bristow.
 Major R. R. Adams.
 Captain R. Young.
 Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
 Captain P. Maxwell.
 Captain E. H. Paske.
 Mr. J. W. Macnabb.
 Captain H. B. Urmston.
 Captain W. G. Davies.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain A. A. Munro,
 Captain J. S. Tighe,
 Captain C. H. Hall, Officiating Deputy Commissioners.
 Lieutenant C. C. Minchin,
 Mr. W. B. Jones,
 Captain T. W. Mercer.
 Captain C. A. McMahon.
 Major H. A. Dwyer.
 Captain R. O. T. Nicolls.
 Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt.
 Captain J. C. Horne.
 Mr. T. H. Thornton.
 Captain R. J. D. Ferris.
 Lieutenant W. M. Lane.
 Mr. H. E. Jacomb.
 Mr. H. Burra.
 Captain H. P. Babbage.
 Mr. G. Knox.
 Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnstone.
 Lieutenant R. H. Hudleston.
 Lieutenant G. G. Young.
 Mr. J. G. Cordery.
 Lieutenant P. W. Powlett.
 Mr. J. B. Lyall.
 Sir A. H. Lawrence, *Bart.*
 Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney.
 Lieutenant C. V. Jenkins.
 Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.
 Mr. C. W. P. Watts.
 Mr. O. Wood.
 Lieutenant F. M. Birch.
 Mr. L. S. Saunders.
 Lieutenant H. C. A. Szezepanski.
 Lieutenant E. P. Gurdoh.
 Lieutenant F. D. Harington.
 Lieutenant R. T. Hare.
 Mr. C. J. Powlett.
 Lieutenant F. C. Bewsher.
 Lieutenant P. L. N. Cavagnari.
 Mr. L. Cowan.
 Mr. F. E. Moore.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
 Madhopershad.
 Mr. J. C. Murphy.
 Mahomed Sultan.
 Mr. L. Berkeley.
 Mr. T. C. Vaughan.
 Mr. W. H. D'Gruyther.
 Shazada Mahomed Zumboor.
 Bunsee Lall.
 Hadee Hoosein.
 Kaim Alee.
 Muhsoom Alee.
 Aga Kullababid.
 Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
 Mr. G. D. Westropp.
 Mr. G. Thomson.
 Pundit Munphool.
 Jyshee Ram.
 Syud Jumal Alee.
 Faiz-ul-Hussun.
 Mr. T. W. Moore.
 Dya Shunkur.
 Mirza Azim Beg.
 Ameen Chund.
 Colonel Dhunraj.
 Mr. F. R. Scarlett.
 General Hursook Rai.
 Wuzcer Alee.
 Mr. H. B. Beckett.
 Gopal Dass.
 Mr. W. P. Woodward.
 Hyat Khan.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. C. Johnstone.
 Mr. G. Housden.
 Mr. E. Foy.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Wright.
 Mr. W. Wright.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,
 (Signed) R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to the Govt. of Punjab.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

D.
Returns of Troops serving in the Punjab, including Delhi and Harriana, on 1st January 1857, and on 1st January 1862.

STATIONS.	ON 1st JANUARY 1857.						REMARKS.	ON 1st JANUARY 1862.						REMARKS.
	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.				EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			
	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regts.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of Guns.	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regts.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of Guns.		No. of Troops, Companies, or Regts.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of Guns.	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regts.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of Guns.	
DELHI.														
Foot Artillery and Battery	...	2	...	...	102	6	2	168	6	...	4	...	* And Head Quarters 15th Brigade.
Irregular Cavalry Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry Regiments ...	...	6	...	...	3,125	...	1	997	...	...	990	...	
UMBALLAH.														
Horse Artillery and Head Quarters	2	231	12	...	54	...	2	296	12	...	40	...		
Cavalry Regiments ...	1	705	...	...	* 486	...	1	677	...	...	485	...	Detachment at Jullundur.
Irregular Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* And remnant Nussavjee Battalion.
Infantry Regiments ...	...	4	...	...	2,280	...	1½	1,311	...	...	241	...	† ‡ From Subaboo.
HARRIANA.														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry Regiments ...	...	2	...	...	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUDOGH.														
Infantry Regiments ...	...	2	...	...	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DUGSEHAL.														
Infantry Regiments ...	1	977	...	...	...	...	Detd.	35	...	...	...	...
KUSSOVLIE.														
Infantry Regiments	1	1,067	...	...	...	...	Detd.	31	...	...	...	...	H. M.'s 42nd en route here.
Consalient Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...
SUBABOO.														
Infantry Regiments ...	1	977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Detachments at Umballah & Jullough
JELLUNDUR.														
Horse Artillery	1	111	6	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foot Artillery and Head Quarters	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Regiments	...	2	...	...	486	...	1	81	6	...	20	...	And Head Quarters 22nd Brigade.
Irregular Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry ...	1	1,071	...	...	2,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Troop with C-in-C's Camp.
							...	1	...	...	...	...	84th Foot to be stationed here.

STATIONS.	ON 1st JANUARY 1887.					REMARKS.	ON 1st JANUARY 1892.				
	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.	
	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of guns.	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual strength of all ranks.		No. of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of guns.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.
PILLOCK.											
Artillery Detail	Det.	..	..	..	..	..
Infantry Regiments	..	2	1,140	1	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOOSHIAPORE.											
Horse Artillery
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	..	2	175	1	175	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantry Regiments	..	2	868	1	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	..
LAHORE.											
Horse Artillery and Head Quarters	..	231	54	..	..	1	84	6	16	..	..
Foot ditto	..	339	140	..	..	5	256	6	228	..	..
Cavalry Regiments	..	2	486	1	486	..	..	..	473	..	..
Irregular ditto	..	1,073	3,420	3	3,420	Wing	367	..	1 + 769	..	..
Infantry ditto
UMRISUR.											
Foot Artillery and Battery	..	2	102	1	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irregular Cavalry Regiments
Infantry Regiments	140	1	140	Wing	338	..	217	..	..
GOVINDPETA.											
Foot Artillery	..	83	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEROZPORE.											
Foot Artillery and Battery	..	175	62	..	..	1	74	6	..	..	..
Head Quarters
Cavalry Regiments	485	1	485	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantry ditto	..	1,071	2,280	2	2,280	1	593	..	446	..	..
GOORDASPUR.											
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	503	1	503	..	..	..	..	..	..
MOOLIAN.											
Horse Artillery	..	2	135	1	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foot ditto	..	83	85	1	85	1	159	6	..	..	..
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	503	1	503	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantry Regiments	..	4	2,280	2	2,280	1	523	..	..	..	..

SEALNOTE.

Horse Artillery	...	1	101	0	...	27	...	1	73	6	...	22	...
Foot Artillery and Battery	...	1	53	6	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Quarters Native Foot Artillery	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Regiments	...	...	2	...	1	104	...	...	610	...	...	...	...
Infantry ditto	...	1	1,071	...	2	2,250	...	...	514	...	...	...	...
* Detachments at Shalipre and Wazirabad.													
NOORPORE AND KANGRA.													
Foot Artillery	...	...	...	...	1	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry Regiments	...	...	2	...	1	1,140	...	...	...	...	Dett.	45	...
DHIRSAHALA.													
Infantry Regiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	665	...
PESHAWAR.													
Horse Artillery 2 Batteries, and	...	2	222	12	...	51	...	1	86	6	...	23	...
Foot Artillery	...	5	426	12	...	180	...	2	231	12	...	13	...
Head Quarters	...	...	...	...	1 Co.	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers and Miners	...	...	6	...	1	104	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Regiments	...	...	2	...	2	1,182	...	1	220	...	...	...	...
Irregular Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry Regiments	...	2	2,134	...	5	5,700	...	2	2,129	...	3	789	...
* Detachment at Nowshera.													
ATTOCK.													
Foot Artillery	...	...	...	...	1	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers and Miners	...	...	6	...	1 Co.	114	...	Dett.	181	...	Dett.	210	...
Infantry Regiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUKSHABAD.													
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	...	...	...	...	1	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAMPBELLPORE.													
Infantry Regiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	206	...
NOWSHERA.													
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry Regiments	...	1	1,069	...	1	1,140	...	Dett.	22	...	Dett.	69	...
{ Detachments at Fort Mackeson, Go Phatee, Aboozai and Shub-kunder.													
RAWUL PINDIE.													
Horse Artillery	...	...	2	...	1	135	6	1	94	6	...	15	...
Foot ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	123	6	...	14	...
Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Cos	156	...
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	...	...	...	...	1	566	...	...	...	...	1	454	...
Infantry Regiments	...	1	1,071	...	2	2,250	...	2	1,456	...	...	...	...
Detachments at Murree and Attock.													
MURREE.													
Convalescent Dep't	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...
Infantry Regiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	242	...

Detachments at Attock & Nowshera

		ON 1ST JANUARY 1857.				ON 1ST JANUARY 1862.					
		EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.		EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.			
STATIONS.	REMARKS.	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual strength of all ranks.	No. of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual strength of all ranks.
JELUK.											
Foot Artillery and Battery		2	102	1	6						
Irregular Cavalry Regiments		...	568	1	...						
Infantry Regiments	2,280	2	...						
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.											
European Infantry							
DOOBA OTTPOH.											
Irregular Cavalry Regiments		2	1,140	1	...						
Infantry Regiments						
Moring in Divisions.											
SHEKHO DIVISION.											
Horse Artillery							
Irregular Cavalry Regiments							
Infantry Regiments						
LARORE DIVISION.											
Foot Artillery							
Irregular Cavalry Regiments							
Infantry Regiments						
PESHAWAR DIVISION.											
Cavalry Regiments							
Infantry ditto							
Total of Regiments' according to full strength		34	14,467	72	59	47,427	80				
Deduct—											
4th for Invalids, wanting to complete, &c.		...	1,808	...	5,928						
Total		34	12,659	72	59	41,499	36				

(Signed) A. BECHER, Major General,
Quartermaster General of the Army.

APPENDIX III.

MEMORANDUM ON CHOLERA AT MEEAN MEER.

THE first case of cholera occurred in a Company of the 51st K. O. L. I. which was occupying a barrack in the Artillery lines. This case occurred on the 6th August, and terminated fatally on the 7th. On the 8th there were two more admissions, both of which terminated fatally on the same day. On the 8th a man of the 1st Troop, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, was admitted into hospital with cholera, and died the same day.

The dates of the first cases in each of the Regiments and Batteries at Meean Meer were as follows:—

European Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, 9th August, most cases on the 22nd; last case 26th August.

Meean Meer Artillery Division, consisting of 1st Troop, Bengal Horse Artillery, and 1st Company, 3rd Battalion:—First case on the 8th August, at its height on the 15th; last case 3rd September.

The 3rd Company, 4th Battalion Bengal Artillery, quartered in the Fort:—Had only two admissions, one on the 28th August, the other on the 31st, this terminated fatally on the 1st September. It must be remembered that this Company lost nearly half its number during the epidemic in 1856.

5th Bengal European Cavalry:—First case on the 13th August, disease at its height on the 19th; last case 4th September.

51st K. O. L. I.:—First case on the 6th August, at its height on the 21st, when there were 48 admissions and 15 deaths; on the 22nd there were 29 admissions and 20 deaths; last case 15th September.

Wing, 94th Regiment:—First case 12th August, at its height 21st August; last case 15th September. *Moving into Camp.*—On the 16th August the 1st Troop 2nd Brigade, Bengal Artillery, marched to Shadera and were accommodated in the verandah round Jehangeer's Tomb. Punkahs were put up, and everything done to make the men comfortable. A decided improvement was observed in the health of the Troop, almost immediately the move had been made.

On the 7th, a Wing 51st K. O. L. I. ,marched to Chubeel, on the Unritsur Road.

On the 22nd, the 1st Company, 3rd Battalion, joined the Bengal Horse Artillery at Shadera.

On the 23rd, the European Troops marched to Choong, the first march on the Mool-tan Road.

On the 25th, the 5th Bengal Cavalry marched to Burhie, the first march on the road to Hurreekhee Ghât.

On the 26th, a Detachment of the Wing 94th, marched to Nujaz Beg on the Mool-tan Road.

A small Camp was formed for the 94th in Cantonments.

A Camp was also formed at Umur Sidhoo on the Ferozepore road. This was also for the 51st.

One hundred men of the Detachment, 51st, quartered in the Fort, moved out to Lehan Singh's Chaonie, but the selection of this spot was not good, and two or three days after the Detachment was moved to a high place of ground near the house of W. Kirke, Esquire, Assistant Secretary, Punjab Government. Mr. Kirke kindly gave up his house to be used as an Hospital. Subsequently the men of this Detachment were removed to Ummur Gidhoo.

On the 22nd August the large Infantry Hospital in the Cantonment was abandoned, and several of the empty barracks turned into Hospitals. One or two of these speedily became so offensive that they too had to be vacated.

On the 22nd September the Troops began to return to quarters, the barracks and Hospitals having been thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, and the wood-work in the Hospitals painted.

In Abstract, which is attached, is shewn the number of admissions and deaths in each corps.

It is to be remarked that Meean Meer has only twice been visited by cholera, viz., in 1856 and 1861. On each occasion the first case occurred on the 6th August.

During the epidemic of 1861 medical assistance was sought from all neighbouring Stations. At one time there were 22 Doctors with the different Detachments.

Return shewing the number of Admissions and Deaths from Cholera amongst the Troops at Meean Meer during August and September 1861.

CORPS.	STRENGTH.			ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
E Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	183	6	3	19	2	1	16	2	1
Artillery Division Meean Meer ...	158	10	27	20	1	1	14	1	1
Head Quarters 3rd Company, 4th } Battalion, Foot Artillery ... }	50	8	7	2	0	0	1	0	0
5th Bengal European Cavalry	221	5	2	42	0	0	31	0	0
H M's. 51st K. O. L. I. ...	1,000	58	73	430	28	26	249	14	18
" 94th Regiment ...	538	22	22	245	5	4	171	4	4
Total	2,150	118	134	758	36	32	482	21	24

(Signed) F. B. NORMAN, *Captain,*
Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. General of the Army

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statistics.]

1. THE total Civil business transacted in the District Courts of the Punjab, as compared with 1861, is shewn in the following Table :—

Total number of Cases.		NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.							Pending at the close of year.	Average duration of Cases.	Total value of Suits.	Average Value.	Average Cost.	Percentage of Costs to Value.
YEAR	Total Cases on the file.	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.	Dismissed.	Dismissed, on default.	Adjusted, by Marce-namah.	Transferred.	Total.						
1861	90,000	80,019	14,548	1,373	5,330	15,139	466	90,451	2,639	19	Rs. 4,816,376	Rs. 50	Rs. 4	Rs. 8
1862	1,02,463	82,214	13,360	1,494	6,630	15,784	481	90,852	2,631	18	Rs. 5,323,208	Rs. 53	Rs. 4	Not quite 8

In addition to this 60,163 miscellaneous cases, including execution of decrees, were disposed of.

2. There has been a steady increase of litigation for the last three years :—

Increase of litigation.

1860	...	...	...	83,231
1861	...	...	...	93,842
1862	...	...	...	96,456

Direction in which most observable.

and during the past year this increase is chiefly observable in the following classes of suits :—

Between bankers or traders and agriculturists by	...	7,922
Parole debts and debts on bonds	...	6,005

whilst there is a decrease of 2,928 suits for debt on account.

3. In the second paragraph of last year's Report it was said that there was an increase of 12 per cent. in the number of original suits instituted, but it was remarked by the Supreme Government that there was apparently a decrease of 5 per cent. in the number of cases on the file

Explanation of apparent discrepancy.

and the number disposed of. The apparent discrepancy is explained by pointing to the difference between "suits instituted during the year" and "total cases on the file" including the balance from former years.

4. The work has been disposed of satisfactorily as regards speed, for it appears from the Statements that 97 per cent. of the suits instituted were decided within the year, that there was only one case of older date than six months on the file, and that the average duration of cases in the Courts, throughout the Province, was only 18 days. This shows a greater rate of rapidity than has been hitherto attained.

5. The average value of property litigated and the average cost remain about the same as in former years. The percentage of costs to value has risen within the last few years. It was in—

Value and Cost of suits.	1858	...	...	...	3 per cent.
	1859	...	...	...	5 "
	1860	...	...	...	6 "
	1861	...	...	...	8 "
	1862	...	...	...	8 "

6. The introduction of the new Stamp Law has not decreased litigation, nor does it appear to press hard on the people. It is a convenient and simple mode of raising a large revenue.

7. Seventy-five thousand five hundred and eighty-three cases, or more than seventy per cent. of the total number disposed of, were decided on their merits; and of these 7,670 were submitted to arbitration, leaving 67,913 in which the Judicial Officers had to conduct the entire investigation, and finally adjudicate on contested claims.

Appeals.

8. The income of appeals has decreased both in District

	Appeals to District Courts.		Appeals to Civil Judges' Courts.		Appeals to Judicial Commissioner's Court.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Pending at the close of last year	...	91	...	195	...	4
Instituted during the year	...	3,323	...	2,670	...	410
Total	3,624	3,313	6,531	2,865	404	414
<i>Disposed of during the year.</i>						
Rejected	122	584	204	840	263	331
Confirmed	2,053	1,405	1,995	1,162	61	39
Reversed	414	331	232	241	11	11
Modified	216	217	137	170	3	3
Returned for re-investigation	729	731	620	311	31	17
Transferred to other Courts	...	...	19	19	1	5
Total	3,533	3,269	3,136	2,759	400	408
Pending at close of year	91	45	195	319	4	9

and in Commissioners' Courts; and it speaks well for the quality of the Judicial Agency of this Province that, whilst the ratio of cases appealed to total decisions is as 3 to 100, no less than sixty-two per cent. of the

decisions of the lower Courts were upheld.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court 400 cases of appeal were decided, and the average duration of each appeal was 22 days.

The number of cases returned for re-investigation on account of imperfect enquiry was 1,059.

9. Thirty-seven per cent. of the Civil work was disposed of by the Tehsildars.

Amount of work performed by Tehsildars.

Their Courts, when well supervised, are very popular. They are cheap, expeditious, and of easy access to the people.

Execution of Decrees.

10. Out of 37,667 applications for execution of decrees

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
No.	Nature of Cases.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.			Pending at the close of the year.	Explanation of cases pending more than six months.
					Decided on their merits.	Struck off on default.	Total.		
I.	Execution of decrees ...	3,385	84,282	87,667	27,516	6,925	34,441	3,223	*4 cases transferred.
II.	Claims preferred against attachment of property in execution of decrees ...	60	1,392	1,502	1,306	118	1,324	69	
III.	Contempt of Court ...	1	211	212	212	...	212	...	
IV.	Appeals in miscellaneous cases ...	7	310	317	300	13	313	4	
V.	Claim for leave to sue as pauper ...	18	910	928	814	91	905	22	
VI.	Claims to foreclose a mortgage or redemption ...	0	22	22	18	2	21	1	
VII.	Bankruptcy cases ...	1	75	76	73	...	72	3	
VIII.	Reference from other Courts	278	9,873	10,151	9,873	44	9,917	234	
IX.	Petitions, Returns, &c. ...	103	4,952	4,955	4,631	103	4,950	105	
X.	Application for execution of Summons ...	8	8,105	8,113	8,090	10	8,100	7	
	Total ...	3,861	99,972	103,833	62,740	7,372	60,101	3,668	

27,516 were decided on their merits, and completely executed; 6,925 cases were struck off on default. It is probable that in the majority of these cases the parties had come to some amicable arrangement without having further recourse to the Courts. No cases of execution of decrees

were pending more than six months.

11. In eight cases, in order to realize the amount of decree, recourse was had to the sale of real property, which, in some cases, consisted of trees and gardens.

Sales in execution of Decree.

12. Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-one documents of all kinds were registered throughout the Province during the past year.

Registration.

This is scarcely equal to the number registered in 1861, but is a great improvement on former years. The chief decrease has been in obligations for payments of money.

13. The Reports of Officers regarding the use of Model Account Books are very contradictory. There appears to be a general inclination on

Model Account Books.

the part of the people to evade the rule, which is only tentative, and will not be enforced as a Law when public opinion is so strongly opposed to it. The reasons which led to the circulation of these Account Books for adoption are recorded in the third paragraph of the Annual Report for 1859, under the head of "Regulation of documentary evidence."

14. Four Small Cause Courts had been established in 1861 at Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore and Peshawur, but had been too short a time in work-

Small Cause Courts.

ing order for any opinion to be formed of this new measure.

During the past year 18,182 suits for sums below Rupees 500 were disposed of by the Small Cause Courts, and public opinion is manifestly in favor of these new Civil tribunals

NATURE OF SUITS.	Lahore.	Unruhur.	Delhi.	Peshawar.	Simsa.*	Total.
Pending at close of last year	12	84	17	68	...	181
<i>Instituted during the year.</i>						
I.—For money due on bond or contract	3,119	1,641	1,345	2,780	1,226	10,061
II.—For Rent	110	81	130	108	47	461
III.—For personal property or its value	114	1,360	1,018	79	14	2,689
IV.—For damages	18	11	7	12	10	60
Total	3,873	3,117	2,500	2,992	1,297	13,289
<i>Disposed of during the year.</i>						
I.—Ex-parte	239	32	19	148	11	449
II.—On confession	740	938	1,327	811	371	4,196
III.—By arbitration	42	109	142	63	103	479
IV.—By decision on merits	1,333	1,273	496	1,300	611	4,924
V.—Dismissed on default	578	266	60	368	93	1,370
VI.—Adjusted or withdrawn	412	371	306	388	102	1,689
VII.—Transferred to other Courts	...	65	23	...	7	95
Total	3,363	3,064	2,441	2,977	1,297	13,132
Pending at close of year	10	63	62	15	..	150
Other work disposed of by Small Cause Judges	6 Criminal and 6 bankruptcy cases.	1 Bankruptcy case.	Income Tax and pensions.	100 Criminal, 9 Revenue and 303 miscellaneous cases.	80 Civil, 36 Criminal and 307 miscellaneous cases.	

15. The Civil work of Cantonment Joint Magistrates has been brought into the Provincial Statements for the first time. The amount of work, 6,175 cases, disposed of by them is large, and in time these Courts will become a valuable addition to our Judicial Agency. The Judicial Commissioner has been instructed to supervise carefully the working of these Courts.

16. Three per cent. of the whole Civil business has been disposed of by Honorary Agency.

17. Although hitherto Native Vakeels have not been allowed to practise in the Punjab Courts, there is no prohibition of European practitioners. Admitting that there could be no question as to the value of an educated and honest Bar, the Lieutenant-Governor has felt that it would be far better to have none than a corrupt and inefficient one. Until we have some guarantee that the men who profess to be Pleaders really know what they profess, it would be unsafe to open the door to Vakeels.

18. Instructions were accordingly sent last year to the Director of Public Instruction to form Law Classes for the students in Government Schools. The Report of the Director on the last examination shewed that four candidates had passed a successful examination at Lahore.

* Simla Court opened on 15th April 1902.

In a short time it is to be hoped that there will be numerous qualified candidates from whom to select Pleaders.

19. The creation of the office of Clerk of the Court has been found to relieve Judges of formal details to an appreciable extent, and thus give them leisure to devote their attention more vigorously to the supervision of the work of the subordinate Courts.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

20. The following Tabular Statement shews the working of the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the past year:—

Total number of Crimes reported.	Total number of cases brought to trial.	Total number of persons.	Total number convicted by Magistrate.	By Sessions Judge.	Acquitted.		Cases pending.
					By Magistrate.	By Sessions Judge.	
45,404	34,249	64,781	43,568	565	19,836	210	227

21. The Criminal business in 1862 was less than in 1861 by 7,000 cases. The total number of persons brought to trial was 14,000 less than in the preceding year. The total number of acquittals was nearly the same as in the preceding year, and the proportion of acquittals to convictions in non-bailable offences was as 7 to 12.

22. Out of 34,249 cases brought to trial during the year, only 227 were left undecided at the end of the year.

23. The average duration of original trials in Magistrates' Courts decreased considerably, being for the Province six days both in Police and in other cases. The number of capital punishments amounted to 40, or five less than in 1861.

24. The Sessions cases were fewer than in former years. The decrease is owing to the extended powers granted by Act XV. of 1862 to Magistrates of Districts, who dispose of all cases in which seven years' imprisonment is a sufficient punishment.

25. Appeals to Magistrates' Courts have decreased considerably, and out of an aggregate of nearly 800 appeals only seven were left pending at the close of the year.

Appeal Statement.

Names of Courts.	Total.	Orders confirmed or Appeals rejected.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Pending.
Magistrates, ...	789	511	207	64	7
Sessions Judges, ...	2,539	1,954	419	89	67
Judicial Commissioner's ...	433	397	7	18	10

26. Appeals to Sessions Courts were 122 less than in 1861. The Statements shew that eight per cent. of the total decisions were thus appealed, of which in 89 per cent. the orders of the Lower Court were upheld.

27. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, although the number of Sessions cases decreased, the number of appeals increased by 64; and 61 cases were reviewed by the Judicial Commissioner under Chapters XXIX. and XXX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The duties of this Court have of late much increased—as a Court of Revision.

28. The great event of the year has been the introduction of the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes. This has made a great change, and has tended considerably to improvement in the administration of Criminal Justice; attention has been drawn by the Judicial Commissioner and Sessions Judges to any serious departures from the Codes, and the necessity of adhering to the prescribed rules has been held out. At the same time no order has been allowed to be reversed in appeal unless there has been a substantial failure of justice.

29. The Judicial Commissioner has prescribed certain rules regarding the extent to which English is to be used, or may be used, in recording evidence. Cases prepared by every European Officer have been examined by the Judicial Commissioner, and specimen sheets have been circulated, in order to secure the record of evidence in a concise and intelligible form.

30. Considerable improvement has been effected in the convenience and dignity of the Courts. Seats have been provided, and proper accommodation given to Assessors and Arbitrators.

31. The powers of Tehsildars have been regulated in accordance with the new Codes,—all are subordinate Magistrates of the second grade, and selected Officers have been vested with the powers of Sub-Magistrate of the first grade.

32. The Judicial Commissioner has given his attention to the state of the Lock-ups for persons under trial, and has issued order to place all in a sanitary state to prevent over-crowding. The Inspector General of Prisons now regularly examines these buildings when on his tour, and submits Monthly Returns to the Judicial Commissioner, who reports that the increased despatch in disposing of trials clears the Lock-ups, and attention to the Law with regard to bail keeps numbers from entering the building. A sensible reduction of the average number under trial in the Province has been effected.

33. The establishment in the City of Lahore of a Board of Honorary Native Magistrates for the trial and disposal of petty criminal charges was noticed in last year's Report. This Board has performed the duties entrusted to its members satisfactorily, and has found favor with the people. It supplied a great want, and is pronounced by the Judicial Commissioner to be a success. This measure having been worked carefully at Lahore, has been extended to Umritsur and Goojranwalla:

34. The Jaghirdars invested with Magisterial powers have disposed of 1,678 cases.

35. The different Commissioners under whose more immediate superintendence these Honorary Officers have worked have generally expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the duties have been discharged. Satisfactory results of the appointment of Honorary Officers. Rajah Tej Singh's administration was not so favorably reported of, as was that of the rest; but his appointment was altogether exceptional, and has now ceased by his death. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed a marked change for the better in the body politic, since the association of its Chiefs with their Rulers in the work of administration. Cases of inaptitude may possibly arise, but the system having once taken root, every year, it may fairly be hoped, will see the number of men, who shall anxiously qualify themselves for the envied distinction, greatly increased.

PART III.—POLICE.

36. The result of the past year's Police Administration is thus shewn:—

The total number of crimes reported in the Province during 1862 was 44,664; of this 29,353 cases were cognizable by the Police, who arrested 33,813 persons. In 8,518 cases the offenders could not be traced.

37. The numbers of the Police Force for 1862 were 16,822, and the expenses under various heads were Rupees 31,00,000. From the various Returns it is deduced that we had in 1862 one Policeman for every 898 of the population, and one of the criminal class for every 338 of the population.

Comparison of state of crime. 38. The following Table gives a comparison of the state of crime between 1862 and former years :—

CIS-INDUS.	{ Non-bailable 21,864			
	{ Bailable 17,977			
	{ Non-bailable 26,999			
	{ Bailable 18,191			
	{ Non-bailable 18,813			
	{ Bailable 18,493			
	<i>Difference per cent. for 1862 as compared with 1860 and 1861.</i>			
	Non-bailable.		Bailable.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
	Difference ...	14 per cent. decrease.	30 per cent. decrease.	2·8 per cent. increase.
				1·6 per cent. increase.

TRANS-INDUS.	{ Non-bailable 2,978			
	{ Bailable 4,377			
	{ Non-bailable 3,773			
	{ Bailable 4,669			
	{ Non-bailable 3,021			
	{ Bailable 4,337			
	<i>Difference per cent. for 1862 as compared with 1860 and 1861.</i>			
	Non-bailable.		Bailable.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
	Difference ...	1 per cent. increase.	20 per cent. decrease.	0·8 per cent. decrease.
				7 per cent. decrease.

39. From this it will be seen that there was a decrease of 12 per cent. in the aggregate of non-bailable crimes as compared with 1861. Analysis thereof. There was an increase in murders chiefly in the frontier Districts; and attributed by Officers to the alteration in the Law regarding adultery.

On the other hand, there has been a marked and very satisfactory decrease in professional crime.

				Decrease.
Theft of cattle	...	...	...	3,026
Hurt by poison	...	...	...	13
Highway robbery	...	...	...	158
House-trespass (burglary)	...	...	...	2,148
Theft	...	...	...	3,418

40. These Returns, which have been carefully prepared by the Inspector General of Police, who has been at great pains to secure the faithful register of all crimes that have been committed, are ample testimony of the satisfactory state of the Province during the past year.

41. The famine and distress of 1860-61 had been followed by abundant seasons in 1862; and as prices fell, and the pressure on all classes was removed, it was reasonable to expect that the crime of theft, whether accompanied by violence, or accomplished by midnight trespass, would diminish. Some credit, too, may be given to the organized efforts of the new Police, who year by year may be expected to increase in efficiency.

42. In order to cope successfully with crime, it is necessary to become acquainted with the names and habits of those Criminals who make it their profession to prey upon their neighbours; and these habitual offenders may be divided into three classes—

First.—Those who have been convicted and have passed some time in our Jails.

Second.—Individuals who, though not yet convicted, are suspected as dangerous members of society.

Third.—Tribes, such as Gypsies, Sansees, &c., whose unsettled life and occupation are a fruitful source of trouble to the public generally.

43. As regards the first class, it is undoubtedly necessary that we should take measures for ascertaining the effect of our Laws and Police on habitual offenders, and for carrying out such a continued system of prison discipline and Police surveillance that the offender shall be, if possible, reclaimed, and if not, that society shall be protected from him.

44. Hitherto this system of continuous surveillance has not been attempted. Habitual offenders are often discharged from Jail without the Police Department being informed of it. To remedy this evil, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that on the release of a prisoner from Jail, the Superintendent shall send a Descriptive Roll to the District Superintendent of Police. The next step regarding these men is thus described by the Inspector General of Police :—

“The Jail Department keeping the Police informed of all habitual offenders discharged, it remains with the Police Department to become acquainted with the ‘habitual

offenders in Jail,' and be prepared after the discharge of the offender to give every possible aid in completing the good work we will suppose to have begun in the Jail, I mean the reformation or partial reformation of the prisoner. The Police should, whilst keeping themselves aware of his actions after release, do all in their power to aid him in getting work and the means of earning an honest livelihood. His Honor will recollect that the attention of District Superintendents was directed to the advantage of making themselves and their Officers acquainted with the 'habitual offenders in our Jails.' At Kurnal a remarkable instance of the advantage occurred in an 'habitual offender' voluntarily giving to the District Superintendent valuable information regarding a robbery of 10,000 Rupees which had been committed four years previously. The information led to the discovery of most of the property. Another great advantage also is in ensuring, so far as is possible, that if again convicted in that District, the prisoner shall be known as an 'old offender,' and also that full description can be sent of him to the District he will probably return to."

45. The second class of persons to be watched by the Police comprise the suspected characters whose loose habits and doubtful mode of Measures to be taken against such as are only suspected of criminal habits. gaining a livelihood render them the object of just suspicion in their village or town. To obtain correct information regarding them, the Police Officer or the Magistrate would have recourse to the Head men and more respectable members of the village communities; and having satisfied himself that there were good grounds for placing the suspected man under surveillance would demand security for the periods and under the conditions prescribed by Act XXV. of 1861.

46. The following Return, prepared by the Inspector General for Cis-Indus Territory, Progress made in acquiring a knowledge of habitual offenders. shews the progress made by his Department in acquiring a knowledge of these habitual criminals:—

" Total population 13,426,649.

Habitual offenders in Jail on 1st January 1863, 2,488, or one to 5,392 persons.

Ditto in the District formerly in Jail and now at large but under surveillance, 22,671, or one to 592 persons.

Ditto who are known to the Police as such, but who have never been convicted, and are under surveillance, 10,330, or one to 1,299 persons.

Number of persons who have been taken up by the Police for the offence of being drunk 296, or one to 45,360 persons.

Number of known habitual thieves or burglars brought to trial in 1862, 3,952, or one to 3,397 persons.

Number of suspicious characters proceeded against and placed on security in 1862, 1,803, or one to 7,446 persons.

Number of suspicious characters still on security from former years, 4,846, or one to 2,770 persons."

47. It remains now to notice the third class, the Gypsy tribes, who under the name of Sansees, Pukeewaras, Gitanos, and other appellations, are to be found in all parts of the world, presenting the same features, and even to some extent possessing the same dialect.

Gypsy tribes.

It has long been a much discussed subject how we are to deal with such people. Sometimes they were driven from district to district only to return and give future trouble. It is probable that there is no member of these notorious tribes who could not be legally placed in Jail on default of security. But a different plan was proposed by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, when Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, who thus writes :—

“ The plan of locating criminal races in waste lands is nothing new. It has been attempted in other parts of India. When District Officer of Sealkote, I discovered nearly half the crime was committed by certain classes of society, Sansees, Pukeewaras, Chooras, and Selarecas.

“ The first two were vagabond people, living in thatched huts, and constantly moving from place to place. The Chooras were chiefly village servants, but of the lowest order. The Selarecas were an agricultural race, who owned some 120 estates, were addicted to lawless habits, and sheltered the vagrants.

“ On enquiring into the cause of crime, I was struck with the complaint meeting me every where that so long as thieving tribes were allowed to roam about, there could be no peace in the land. On the pretence of hunting and begging, they passed through villages, inspected premises, marking the ground by day. They came in gangs at night, very often armed with sticks; their rule was never to leave empty-handed. If it was hot weather, they would creep up to the roofs of houses, and snatch away ear-rings from women when asleep. If it was harvest time, they stole the corn; and if alms were refused, they punished the owners by plundering their granaries at night.

“ Their boldness became a by-word, till at last both the ordinary course of law and the inventions of the Police failed to check their depredations. There were four brothers, who styled themselves as Rajouree, Peshaoree, Kulanoore, and Lahoree, from four cities over which they pretended to hold sway, or what is not improbable, from their being the centres of the districts in which each was the king-thief. Two of these have died. Lahoree has been in Jail at least four times, and was one of the ringleaders; but such has been the influence of the new life, I hear he has taken to agriculture, and confesses himself a changed man.

“ The three chief causes which led to so much open crime of this land were—

- (i).—The want of fixed abodes.
- (ii).—The want of means of livelihood.
- (iii).—The predatory habits of the people.

“ The Police usually had recourse to watching and hunting down these tribes. Finding this unavailing, they were known to summon and keep them locked up during the dark nights within the Police Stations, liberating them in the morning.

“One effect of this was to drive them to break up their encampments. For sake of respectability they lived in detached groups, but within easy reach one of another. Headmen harboured them; village watchmen shared their illegal spoil. When pursued by the Police they were passed on from village to village, till it was discovered that this system of detached residence only led the more to the concealment of thieves; the Police were defeated, and the people harassed on every side.

“As for punishment, no good resulted from it. No sooner out of Jail than they were again arrested, convicted and incarcerated. Their ways were evil. They knew no better. Theft was a sport. Experience taught it was impossible to trust them abroad, and it was hopeless to restrain them merely by punishments.”

Mr. Prinsep, therefore, recommended “that they should be forced to reside on lands belonging to Government, and to bring them under cultivation. They were allowed temporarily to reap the entire fruits of their labors. During the day time they were under no restraint; but if they absconded, as several did, they were subjected to corporal punishment when they were retaken, or when they returned to their families. At night they lived in houses within an enclosure guarded by Sentries, and were thrice mustered and counted.

“The extent of the Settlements, of which there are six, varies from 412 acres, the largest, to 150 acres, the smallest. The number of men, women and children is altogether no less than 2,454.

“There is satisfactory evidence that since these Settlements were established there has been a sensible diminution of crime; the neighbouring populations have given proof of their appreciation of the Reformatories; and the effect on the settlers themselves, notwithstanding their habitual aversion to hard labor, is represented as beneficial.

“The peculiar criminal element of hereditary houseless wandering thieves, banded in families and tribes, but dispersed through an extensive rural district, preying on the poorer portion of the respectable community, and a particular object of alarm to women, has by these measures been laid bare and specially dealt with.

“It is justly stated that the ordinary Penal procedure had totally failed in repressing this element. Individuals were no doubt occasionally arrested and imprisoned; but their families were maintained by their associates; and the confederacy, strongly bound together by ties of blood, habits and traditions, continued to ply their hereditary trade of theft without serious interruption; so that, although it was universally known that they subsisted by robbery and were execrated as a public nuisance, their immunity from legal conviction left them as a body permanently efficient for crime.”

48. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the measures which have been taken by the local Authorities, namely of dealing with these hereditary criminals as tribes and families, and not as individuals, is judicious and warranted by the circumstances. There are probably many points in which experience will show that the system is capable of improvement, but His Honor has no hesitation in giving his approval to the main principles.

Measures taken approved by
the Lieutenant-Governor.

49. In some principles these particulars are identical with those regulating the third or intermediate stage of imprisonment of habitual criminals in Ireland, as will be seen from the following extract from the remarks of Captain Walter Crofton, C. B., Chairman of the Directors of Irish Government Prisons :—

“ The training is special, and the position of the convict made as natural as possible, no more restraint being exercised over him than would be necessary to maintain order, in any well regulated Establishment. At ‘ Lusk Common,’ within fifteen miles of Dublin, there has been for the last five years and a half an intermediate Establishment for employing convicts *in the reclamation of the land*, and for carrying out principles which have proved so beneficial to themselves and the public.”

50. The Lieutenant-Governor is himself disposed, even in the case of ordinary habitual criminals, to recognize the necessity of affording incentives to reform, simultaneously with the continuance of punishment. But in the case of these unfortunate tribes, this necessity is still more evident.

It is shewn that such incentives had not been held out in rain, and that whilst Government have granted a lease of land and supplied agricultural stock and means of irrigation, the criminals have in some degree thrown off their natural habits of idleness and betaken themselves to the plough.

51. These reformatories were visited early this year by the Lieutenant-Governor with Mr. McNabb, who has displayed great interest in them. The inmates appeared happy and contented, not a single complaint was made. The harvest, which was being reaped, was a very fair one. The cattle looked sleek and well fed. The men and women were well clothed and housed.

A School-house had been built in each reformatory where instruction was daily given. The Lieutenant-Governor has never witnessed a more satisfactory sight than the reclamation of these lawless tribes. They are gradually being allowed more liberty, and in the course of a few years will be merged into the general population.

52. The Honorary Police Officers, whose successful exertions were favorably noticed in the last year's Report have continued to do well.

53. In accordance with the desire of the Supreme Government for a reduction of the cost of the Punjab Police, the Lieutenant-Governor reviewed in a searching manner the details of all Police Establishments, and fixed the sum of 26 lakhs as the limit for cost of all Police of every kind throughout the Punjab.

The progressive reduction in the Police Establishments since 1859 has been very marked.

			Rupees.
1859 ...	...	...	... 46,61,013
1860-61	...	...	... 35,69,671
1861-62	...	...	... 31,50,000
1862-63	...	...	... 29,16,757
1863-64	...	...	... 26,26,000

54. Hitherto no attempt had been made to introduce the new system of Police into the Trans-Indus Districts, as the new system of Police had not had sufficient trial in the Punjab Proper to render its extension to the Frontier advisable.

New Police system introduced into Trans-Indus with some modification.

In conformity, however, with the wishes of the Supreme Government, this has now been done ; but some modifications being found absolutely necessary, it was arranged that the Police Officer attached to each District should be an Assistant in the Police Department to the Deputy Commissioner, in whose hands it was considered advisable that the direction of the Police should for the present be vested.

The Police Force of the Trans-Indus Divisions has been ordered to be incorporated in the Punjab Police, the gradations of rank generally assimilated, and all duties now performed by the organized Police Cis-Indus are to be taken by the Trans-Indus Police.

The European Assistant, according to the same arrangement, is subject to the general supervision of the Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General.

55. Henceforth the Frontier Police is entirely separate from the Frontier Force, and bears no other relation to it than that borne by the Police to the Military in other parts of India.

Frontier Police now distinct from Frontier Force.

Major Hutchinson's services.

56. Major G. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, performed his duties ably and to the entire satisfaction of His Honor.

Those of other Officers.

57. The following Officers in the Police Department deserve especial notice for their services during the past year :—

Deputy Inspectors General.

Major J. W. Younghusband,—now officiating as Inspector General.

Major R. N. Tronson.

Major G. MacAndrew.

Major H. N. Miller.

Captain A. H. Bamfield, Assistant to Inspector General.

District Superintendents.

Major E. S. Dennis.	Lieutenant W. Hamilton.
Major E. N. Perkins.	Lieutenant C. H. Ewart.
Lieutenant W. W. Boddam.	Lieutenant A. Goldney.
Captain C. F. Smith.	Captain P. H. F. Harris.
Captain J. C. P. Baillie.	Captain Q. D. Parsons.
Brevet Captain J. W. Orchard.	Lieutenant J. S. Tait.
Major D. Mocatta.	Captain A. H. Millett.
Lieutenant O. Menzies.	Lieutenant R. M. Sewell.
Captain R. H. Wall.	

Assistant District Superintendents.

Lieutenant R. J. Wimberley.	Mr. F. A. Kelly.
Mr. R. W. Kinchaut.	Mr. R. C. Jones.
Lieutenant T. H. Scott.	Mr. J. T. Christie.
Mr. J. H. Herdon.	Mr. W. Ward.
Mr. J. McAndrew.	Mr. W. J. Teasdale.
Mr. P. Rattigan.	Mr. T. A. O'Connor.
Mr. E. L. Charde.	Mr. H. N. Nicholletts.
Mr. M. Morris.	Mr. R. S. Bruere.
Mr. W. W. Green.	

PART IV.—JAILS.

58. In 1861 twelve Jails in this Province were closed, and a considerable saving of expense was effected, whilst the supervision over the remainder was somewhat increased.

Three Jails re-opened.

But during the past year it was found necessary to re-open three Jails, at Goojrat, Goordaspore and Lahore. The experience of two years shewed that the small third Class Jails could not receive, with safety to life, more prisoners than the number to hold which they were originally built.

59. The daily average number of prisoners during 1862 was smaller than in 1861, being 10,705 last year to 11,185 in 1861. Taking the Returns of convicts for the past ten years, it may be assumed that ten thousand is the daily average of convicts in the Punjab.

Average number of convicts.

60. The total expenditure was Rupees 4,67,717. This shews a slight increase on the former year, but is due partly to the re-opening of three Jails; an expenditure of Rupees 50,000 was incurred on the second Circle of the Lahore Central Jail, and on the new Barracks at Umballah, Derah Ismael Khan, and Rohtuck.

Total expenditure.

61. The average price of wheat throughout the year was 23 seers 10 chittacks. This is much higher than it was before the famine, and the cost of a prisoner's food and fuel, which before was only Rupees 9, is now upwards of Rupees 16.

Increased cost of food.

62. Taking into consideration every item of expense for maintaining and guarding prisoners within the Jail, the average cost per head is Rupees 25-3-9, which shows a decrease of Rupees 2-5-2 per head over the former year.

63. There was a satisfactory improvement in the health of the prisoners, the mortality having fallen to six per cent. The mean average of mortality for the past ten years, 5·74 per cent., including every casualty, whether by cholera, or accident, or resulting from old age. A pestilential kind of fever broke out in some of the Jails and was very fatal while it lasted, but it only continued six months, and it is satisfactory to know that there has been no indication of its subsequent return.

64. During the months of August and September cholera visited the Lahore Central Jail, but the prisoners being at once moved into Camp, and strict sanitary measures being adopted by the Superintendent, the disease was speedily checked, and out of 2,110 prisoners there were only 122 cases, of which 44 proved fatal.

65. The result of the operation of the new Penal Code, by which no woman is now punished for adultery, is apparent in the great reduction, equal to 30 per cent. of the number of women punished by imprisonment. A Penitentiary Establishment has been opened at Lahore, to which the women from the surrounding Jails have been removed, and are subjected to a wholesome system of education, discipline and classification.

66. Five thousand five hundred and seventy prisoners, or 55 per cent. of the whole number, were under instruction, and the Inspector General states that one instance has already been officially reported of a prisoner, who, when he first entered the Jail, could not read or write, obtaining a livelihood after his release from Jail by teaching boys in his own village.

67. The profits of Jail manufactures were only Rupees 48,418, and indicate a large falling off when compared with the result obtained in former years for which no adequate explanation has been given. One Jail, that at Mooltan, has been a remarkable exception to the rule, and the Inspector General is of opinion that the fault lies with the Superintendents of the different Prisons. He argues that if the Officer in charge of the Jail was conducting a mercantile business and had so many hundred hands placed at his disposal, he would procure a more favorable out-turn. But against this must be put the fact of actual experience, for in 1861 the labor of the inmates of the Central Jail was leased to a Contractor for an average of Rupees 10,000 per annum, at the suggestion of the Inspector General, for three years; but at the end of the first year the Contractor found the arrangement so profitless that he threw up the lease. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered a strict enquiry to be made and a report to be furnished as to a more profitable mode of working the prisoners.

68. Out of 34,387 prisoners 14 made their escape; and of these nine were re-captured.

69. The Monitor System in the Lahore Central Jail has proved successful during the past year. To work the system properly, it is necessary for the Officer in charge of the Jail to be constantly on the spot, and to give much of his time to careful supervision of the prisoners.

In Rawul Pindiee, where the services of a separate Superintendent could not be given, the experiment of monitors has not answered so well.

70. The Lieutenant-Governor notices favorably the exertions of Dr. Hathaway, Inspector General of Prisons, and of Doctor Dallas, Superintendent, Central Jail, who has been lately appointed to officiate for Doctor Hathaway during the absence of that Officer.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

71. The past year was marked by favorable seasons, and the Returns of Land Revenue are in consequence very satisfactory. The actual collections were upwards of 5½ lakhs in excess of the former year, and the balances, chiefly nominal or recoverable, were less than in 1861-62 by nearly five lakhs. That only two per cent. of the whole demand remained, for any reason whatever, uncollected, speaks well for the prosperity of the country, and the promptness of the landholders in meeting their engagements.

Comparison of demand and collections.

72. *Comparative Table of Land Tax and Miscellaneous Revenue 1861-62 and 1862-63.*

YEAR.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.				PERCENTAGE ON DEMAND.	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of Balances.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		
1861-62 ...	1,04,37,736	1,80,02,320	8,38,410	1,07,879	48,744	3,54,996	2,63,707	96.	4.
1862-63 ...	1,06,27,558	1,91,79,001	3,48,557	33,961	46,761	24,030	2,43,805	98.	2.
Difference	+ 89,822	+ 5,76,681	-4,86,850	-1,33,018	-1,083	-3,30,996	-19,992	+ 2	-2

Detail of the two principal headings of the above income.

YEAR.	DEMAND.		COLLECTIONS.	
	Land Tax including Tribute and Service commutation.	Miscellaneous.	Land Tax, &c.	Miscellaneous.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1861-62 ...	1,90,86,540	3,51,190	1,82,51,130	3,51,190
1862-63 ...	1,89,63,997	5,63,561	1,86,24,038	5,54,963
Difference	- 1,22,549	+ 2,12,371	+ 3,72,908	+ 2,03,773

73. The demand on account of Land Revenue, &c. for 1862-63 is thus shewn to Demand—decrease in Land Revenue. have been less than in the previous year; but the decrease is nominal and is caused from the transfer of the proceeds from Rukhs from the general to the miscellaneous kistbundee. On the contrary the demand of Land Revenue, for the past was virtually greater than in the previous year from the confiscation of the Bullubghur Estate in the Delhi District, which had hitherto been under attachment.

74. The large accession of Miscellaneous Revenue proceeds in a great measure from the above cause. Another reason for this increase is that the Increase in Miscellaneous. Mooltan and some other Rukhs were assessed for more than in the previous year.

The above explanation will account also for the increase in the entire demand of 1862-63 over the previous year.

75. These were considerably greater than in the previous year—first, from the Collections increased. increase as above stated in the demand; second, from the more favorable season and the comparatively small arrears; and lastly, a sum of Rupees 22,750 was brought to credit in the Lahore District from the sale proceeds of wood cut by the Railway Department from Rukhs in this District.

76. The arrears are very much less than they were at the close of 1861-62; but it must be remembered that the balances of the two previous years were unusually large from the suspensions and remissions allowed in consequence of the famine. In the past year the only considerable balances of Land Revenue appear against the following Districts:—

DISTRICTS.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Delhi ..	6,332	29,299	98	6,653	42,382
Goordaspore ..	100	0	873	1,31,525	1,32,498
Derah Ishmael Khan ..	506	161	1,082	68,283	70,032
Total ..	6,938	29,460	2,053	2,06,461	2,44,912

Thus out of a total arrear of Rupees 3,48,557 more than two-thirds appear against these three Districts.

77. The large arrears in Delhi are for the most part real, and are caused by an Cause of large arrears in Delhi. extensive inundation; owing to the heavy rains, and by reductions allowed in the newly acquired estate of Bullubghur.

Cause of large arrears in Goordaspore.

The large nominal balance in Goordaspore is again owing to the exchange of Territory with Rajah Tej Singh.

The balance in Derah Ishmael Khan has resulted from the revision of settlements, the old demand being returned on the Rent Roll till these proceedings are reported and sanctioned; also from the collections in certain estates held under direct management being paid to the Nawab of Tonk; this being an erroneous method of account which has for the current year been corrected.

78. The following Table taken in connexion with the foregoing remarks, which show how large a proportion of the balances is strictly nominal, will shew with what facility the Land Revenue must have been realized in the past year throughout the Punjab. It is satisfactory to note that there were but two cases of imprisonment for arrears of two days' duration only; one case only of farm and one of kham holding. There were, however, 19 Putties transferred in one way or other; and 53 cases of distraint of personal property in but few of which sale had to be resorted to. The number of dustuks issued has differed but little from last year's:—

DIVISIONS.				Percentage of Revenue realized (excluding fractions).
Delhi	..	...	..	98.
Hissar	..	..	..	99.
Umballah	..	..	..	99.
Jullunder	..	..	...	99.
Umritsur	..	..	...	95.
Lahore	..	..	..	99.
Rawul Pindie	..	..	..	99.
Mooltan	..	..	..	99.
Derajat	..	..	..	94.
Peshawur	..	...	..	99.
Total ..				89.

Increase of litigation.

79. Table of Regular Suits and Appeals disposed of.

NATURE OF SUITS AND APPEALS.	DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Regular Revenue Suits	28,516	32,065	1,471	1,144
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioners	3,580	4,133	111	84
Ditto ditto Commissioners	4,312	4,816	423	732
Ditto Commissioner to Financial Commissioner	633	925	246	260

This shews a further increase of litigation, and may be attributed to the same causes as last year, or more especially to the increasing value of land.

80. The increased value of land, and the growing acquaintance of parties with their recorded status and rights are the undoubted cause of this.

Causes of it.

There are few District Officers who do not notice this, and in the Districts first settled the fact is becoming most prominent in many ways.

81. With reference to the remarks of the Supreme Government on this subject in connection with the statement in the 58th paragraph of last year's Report, that the increase in litigation is caused by facilities which have recently been afforded for challenging the settlement record, full explanation is afforded in the Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 65, dated 21st July 1860, a copy of which is annexed to this Report.*

* Appendix I. B.

PART II.—EXCISE AND OPIMUM.

Abkarry Receipts:

82.

ABKARRY.

Y E A R .	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1861-62	4,06,505	3,60,882	45,623
1862-63	3,61,888	3,41,662	20,136
Difference	—44,617	—19,220	—25,487

83. There was a decrease in this revenue as compared with 1861-62, which may be attributed to the experimental introduction into 10 Districts of the Sudder Distillery System. In Districts in which this scheme was not tried there was a small increase of income. To the above deficiency in the Abkarry collections is to be added Rupees 81,051 expended during the year in the establishment and maintenance of Sudder Distilleries,—so that the loss from this experiment may be computed at half a lakh. But of the arrears Rupees 4,199 are shewn to be recoverable ;—experience has clearly shown that the rates of both Still Head duties and Shop License fees were fixed too low in the first instance. Both have now been raised with very marked financial advantage at the very outset, so that it may be anticipated that the same proportional loss will not accrue on the extension of the same system to the remaining Districts of the Punjab, which has now been determined on ; while, even before the increase of these rates, a progressive monthly increase of income was taking place, which showed that the novelty of the experiment alone was the cause of the diminution of income.

Opium and Drugs. Receipts.

84. OPIUM AND DRUGS.

Y E A R .	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1861-62	2,40,987	2,25,991	14,996
1862-63	2,59,560	2,37,350	22,210
Difference	+ 18,573	+ 11,359	+ 7,214

There is nothing remarkable in this revenue, the increase shewn is general, and does not occur in particular in any one district ; Rupees 12,685 of the arrears are also recoverable.

85. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that on the whole the Acreage System has been financially successful this year, though the reverse in the Jullunder Division.

Acreage System of tax considered successful.

PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Customs and Salt Receipts.

86. Comparative Statement of Income for the past two years.

	RECEIPTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1861-62.	1862-63.		
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Delhi Customs Line	42,01,063	37,15,539	..	4,85,524
Indus Preventive Line and Sindh Saugor Salt Revenue Department }	25,54,169	30,31,568	4,77,399	..
Trans-Indus Salt Mines	85,129	89,822	4,693	..
Sutlej Preventive Line	20,619	19,941	..	678
Total ..	68,60,980	68,56,870	4,82,092	4,86,202

Nett decrease 4,110 Rupees.

87. The decrease of revenue on the Delhi line has occurred entirely in Salt, as the following Table will shew that the duty on Sugar exceeded the collections of the previous year :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Salt Revenue	34,87,374	28,32,817	..	6,54,557
Customs (including Sugar and Miscellaneous } Income)	7,13,689	8,82,722	1,69,033	..
Total ..	42,01,063	37,15,539	1,69,033	6,54,557

88. With regard to deficient duty in Salt on the Delhi line, the Commissioner of Customs attributes it in a great measure to the increase of illicit manufacture of Salt in the Oude Provinces. The Commissioner further considers that the loss is partly caused from the great demand for carriage for the exportation of Cotton in the past year; and as this speculation afforded a greater profit than Salt, a portion of the capital heretofore employed in the Salt trade was devoted to the purchase of Cotton.

89. On the other hand, the increased Collections on the Salt range is to be accounted for from the fact that the enhanced duty levied on Salt was in force all 1862-63, while it was only in operation seven months of the previous year. The quantity of Salt for which Rewanahs were issued was actually 5,091 maunds less than in 1861-62. The collections from these Mines, since the year closed, have been unusually large.

90. The accession of revenue from the duty levied on Saccharine produce, on the Delhi line is, no doubt, the result of the increased duty imposed on this article and the increased consumption of Sugar from the cheapness of other products during the past year. The Commissioner mentions that the enhanced duty has had no injurious effects on the trade, for all the Customs Houses shew an increase in this staple.

91. The falling off in the Customs Collections on the Sutlej is remarkable, especially as this Establishment was only in existence some four months of the previous year. The Collector, however, considers that the loss is entirely owing to Sugar being allowed to pass down the Chenaub and Indus free of duty; and states that even goor and sugar are conveyed to Mooltan by land, and despatched from thence by the Chenaub to Foreign States and Sindh. Should this prove correct, it may probably be advisable to extend the line to the left bank of the Indus, leaving that river free for the exportation of Saccharine produce to Sindh.

92. In addition, however, to the direct duty levied on the Sutlej, the collections at Sirsa have been considerably increased by the establishment of the Sutlej Customs Line. From the monthly Statement of Customs Collections received it appears that a duty of Rupees 46,183 was thus paid into the Sirsa Customs Office during the past year for 94,716 maunds of Saccharine produce which passed down the Sutlej and crossed the Sutlej Customs Line.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

93. The receipts and expenditure on account of Canals for 1862-63 were as follows :—

Designation of Canals.	Year.	Receipts for Water Right, Mills, &c.	Enhancement of Land Revenue resulting from Canals.	DISBURSEMENTS.	
				New works, additions and compensation for land.	Establishments, Repairs, &c.
		- Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Western Jumna Canals and Delhi Works ... }	1861-62	4,06,729	3,88,507	95,426	2,34,088
	1862-63	2,57,323	3,88,507	40,674	1,78,011
Baree Doab and Husli Canals of the Ravee ... }	1861-62	3,06,630	78,534	4,45,803	3,84,319
	1862-63	3,38,594	78,534	3,13,677	3,23,665
Sutlej, Chenab and Indus Canals and River Works ... }	1861-62	39,338	5,29,734	91,237	1,53,363
	1862-63	82,927	5,29,734	1,46,776	2,09,769
Total ... }	1861-62	7,52,697	9,96,775	8,32,466	7,71,770
	1862-63	7,78,844	9,96,775	5,01,127	7,11,445
Difference ...	...	+ 26,147	...	— 3,31,339	— 60,325

94. There is a total increase of Rupees 26,147 over the collections of the previous year; but on the Western Jumna Canals there is a large decrease, which was only to be expected. The receipts of 1861-62 were altogether exceptional owing to the famine, every acre that could possibly be reached by the water was irrigated; hence the reduction in the succeeding year as compared with its predecessor.

In the Baree Doab the increase is slight, but in disbursements there is a very considerable decrease.

PART V.—INCOME TAX.

Demands and Collections.

95.

YEAR.	Demand.	COLLECTIONS.				Balances.	REMARKS.
		1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	Total.		
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		
1861-62 ..	10,76,478	1,58,767	3,08,580	4,69,731	9,31,077*	1,52,837*	* These will not make up the demand for 1861-62, as the latter includes a surplus item.
1862-63 ..	8,76,624	1,63,560	1,49,939	4,74,603	7,88,152	88,072	
Difference ..	— 1,99,854	+ 4,793	— 1,58,650	+ 10,032	— 1,42,925		

96. The Returns exhibit a considerable decrease in the aggregate income in 1862-63 as compared with the previous year; but this is chiefly under the two per cent. Schedule, which was abrogated from August 1862; and the above Table contains the collections under this heading for one instalment, covering the period from February to June 1862.

97. The balances are large, but of the entire arrears at least Rupees 66,000 are recoverable. It is stated by the Financial Commissioner that the great bulk of the balances is due from Europeans.

PART VI.—STAMPS.

Receipts.

98. The income derived from this source is as follows :—

Y E A R .	Sale of Law Stamps.	Duty on unstamped papers.	Penalties.	Bill and Receipt Stamps.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1861-62 ...	9,27,641	4,012	1,384	39,991	9,73,028
1862-63 ...	8,77,450	2,390	7,321	61,342	9,48,503
Difference ...	— 50,191	— 1,622	+ 5,937	+ 21,351	— 24,525

99. The decrease of 24,525 Rupees detailed above may be satisfactorily explained, as the alteration in the manner of charging fees for serving Law Processes, which are now paid for in cash instead of by Stamp as heretofore, would, of course, cause a diminution in the sale of Stamps.

100. The provisions of the Stamp Act are beginning to be much better observed every where now than they had been hitherto, and a proportionate increase in the income under the head of penalties is perceptible.

101. The new Stamp Press sent from Calcutta has been at work in the Financial Commissioner's Office since February. Rules for its management were issued by a Notification of the Local Government, and already there is a considerable income, whilst the cost of maintaining the Press is next to nothing.

102. The subjoined Table shews a decrease of 1,82,960 Rupees of revenue, most of which may be ascribed to the abolition of the tax on incomes below 500 Rupees per annum. There is a large increase

General summary—Increase and decrease of Revenue.

under the heads of Land and Canal Revenue, but it is more than counterbalanced by the decrease under the Miscellaneous head, which is always an uncertain source.

Y E A R S.		Land tax including tribute and miscellaneous items.	Spirits, Drugs, and Opium.	Salt and Customs.	Canal Revenue.	Assessed Taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous, exclusive of Post Office and Electric Telegraph.	TOTAL.
1861-62	Rs.	1,86,02,320	5,88,833	68,60,080	7,49,850	9,31,077	9,78,028	8,45,301	2,95,49,409
	£	1,860,232	58,685	686,098	74,985	93,107	97,808	84,530	2,954,940
1862-63	Rs.	1,86,84,798	5,47,001	68,56,870	7,78,844	7,88,152	9,48,603	5,01,321	2,93,60,449
	£	1,868,479	54,799	685,687	77,884	78,815	94,850	50,132	2,936,614
Difference	Rs.	+ 2,82,478	- 39,892	- 4,110	+ 28,994	- 1,42,025	- 24,525	- 2,63,980	- 1,82,960
	£	28,247	3,989	411	2,899	14,292	2,453	28,398	18,299

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

103. The progress of education in the Punjab during the past year may be gathered from the following general Statement :—

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.		No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on the rolls at the close of 1862-63.	No. of Scholars attending daily on an average during 1863-64.	Aggregate Expenditure from all sources.	Chargeable to Imperial Revenues.	Chargeable to One Percent Educational Cess Fund.	Cost of educating each Pupil.	
								Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Zillah Schools	1861-62	23	2,263	1,814	Rs. 63,404	Rs. 60,414	Rs. 2,901	Rs. 43 11 7	Rs. 36 0 0
	1862-63	22	2,741	1,909	87,258	70,760	2,012	44 5 0	35 15 0
Normal Schools	1861-62	8	403	377	36,920	14,057	21,840	47 14 10	39 10 9
	1862-63	8	368	319	32,770	13,378	10,402	102 11 8	41 11 6
Tehseel Schools	1861-62	119	6,705	5,452	59,136	1,274	54,977	6 11 9	0 3 9
	1862-63	56	4,472	3,802	19,211	1,030	17,098	4 14 10	0 4 2
Village Schools	1861-62	1,750	38,849	31,016	1,87,174	3,105	1,81,300	4 7 2	0 1 0
	1862-63	1,807	40,650	38,299	1,60,301	3,062	1,52,494	4 3 0	0 1 0
Female Schools	1861-62	52	1,312	1,168	3,170	0	3,170	2 11 6	0 0 0
	1862-63	103	2,234	1,530	5,875	8	5,896	3 13 0	0 0 1
Grant-in-aid (Superior)	1861-62	10	1,729	1,485	58,763	10,180	0	24 12 0	12 14 11
	1862-63	17	2,530	1,072	1,02,526	91,323	0	32 0 0	18 8 4
Grant-in-aid (Inferior)	1861-62	20	1,137	830	23,650	10,518	0	20 14 1	11 15 3
	1862-63	23	1,607	842	25,216	10,251	0	20 15 1	12 2 9
General Establishments and Charges	1861-62	0	0	0	81,001	60,216	20,849	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1862-63	0	0	0	91,788	70,854	20,933	0 0 0	0 0 0
Buildings	1862-63	0	0	0	1,08,072	0	1,08,072	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total	1861-62	1,982	52,490	42,192	5,11,284	1,75,758	2,84,976	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1862-63	2,036	900	48,892	7,23,077	2,60,596	3,25,867	0 0 0	0 0 0

Nors.—Of this Rupee 73,884 on buildings.

104. The aggregate number of Schools under Government management, or connected with Government, have increased by 54, the number of Scholars on their rolls by 7,510, and their average daily attendance by 6,640. The expenditure, from all sources, has advanced from about 5 to 7 lakhs. Of this difference about 85,000 Rupees were derived from Imperial Revenue, and 41,000 Rupees from the One per cent. Educational Cess Fund. At the close of April 1863 there are altogether 2,036 Schools, containing about 60,000 Scholars. In Zillah, Town and Village Schools the cost of education per head has somewhat decreased, but in Normal and Female Schools it has slightly advanced. Upwards of a lakh of Rupees was devoted to the erection of School buildings during the year out of the One per cent. Educational Cess Fund.

105. English education has made great progress during the last four years in the Punjab. There are now 5,834 youths learning that language.

BOYS LEARNING ENGLISH.	At the close of			
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
At Zillah Schools	720	1,594	2,016	2,516
At Grant-in-Aid Schools (connected with Government Vernacular Schools)	2	0	449	898
At Grant-in-Aid Schools (Superior)...	1,003	1,570	1,974	2,420
Total ...	1,725	3,164	4,439	5,834

106. The levy of fees also at all classes of Government Schools continues to advance steadily, as will be seen from the following Statement :—

FEES LEVIED.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
At Zillah Schools	520 0 9	4,020 1 10	4,363 14 6	4,690 5 3
At Tehseeli or Town Schools	614 0 3	1,308 6 7	1,208 1 3	1,092 13 0
At Village Schools	0 0 0	2,919 14 4	618 9 6	3,636 0 9
Total ...	1,134 1 0	8,247 6 9	8,195 9 3	9,419 3 0

The Lieutenant-Governor views this increase with satisfaction, as it shews a steadily advancing appreciation of the advantages of learning.

107. The Punjab is still divided, for Educational purposes, into three Circles. The first with Head Quarters at Umballah includes 10 Districts (one Thaneyeur having been merged during the year in Umballah and Kurnal) lying south and east of the Sutlej. The second or Lahore Circle comprises 12 Districts lying between that River and the Chenab. The third or Rawul Pindie Circle extends from the latter line to the Frontier, and is of most unmanageable dimensions. Its territorial extent spreads over upwards of 46,000 square miles.

Circles of Inspection.

108. The system of inspection has been well worked, and produces successful results not only in the increased number of pupils, but also in the improved nature of the education.

Benefits of Inspection.

109. The total number of Scholars in Zillah Schools, on the rolls at the close of the year, amounts to 2,741 in place of 2,283 of the previous year. The daily average attendance has likewise been 1,969 instead of 1,814. The number of boys learning English has increased from 2,016 to 2,516. These Schools are becoming more popular with the Mahomedan population, who, generally, are suspicious of English education, as tending to subvert their religious impressions. There are now 619 Scholars of this creed in place of 505 of the previous year. With the growth of these Schools too, and the progress of their classes, the study of Persian, which is prescribed along with Urdu, except in the lowest classes, has greatly extended. There are 1,290 boys reading Persian now to 577 only in the previous year.

Zillah Schools.

General Comparison.

110. The standard of study is improving, and the progress made in the Schools at Delhi, Lahore and Umritsur is encouraging. The attendance at the first named School has risen greatly. The Director General gives some important statistics in comparing the condition of the present Delhi School with that of the old Delhi College shortly before the mutiny. It seems that, although the expenditure is one-third only of what it used to be, the number of students has doubled, and this too in spite of the inducements to study in the shape of monthly Scholarships having fallen off in the ratio of one to fourteen. At Umritsur there has been an advance in attendance from 151 to 201, although the School is still held in the Rambagh at a distance from the City. At Lahore the attendance has altered but little. The young Sirdars, and other youths of the best families in the Punjab, still come to the higher Department, and on the whole work with praiseworthy diligence.

Progress of the Delhi, Lahore and Umritsur Schools.

111. The progress in study has been most conspicuous at the Schools of the First Grade. The best proof of this, perhaps, is the success of their students at the last December Entrance Examination.

Success of Candidates for entrance to Calcutta University.

of the Calcutta University. The following Table shows the number of candidates sent up by each, the number who passed, and the subjects in which failures occurred :—

Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

ZILLAH SCHOOLS.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in		Failed in			
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	English.	Urdu.	History and Geography.	Mathe- matics.
Lahore ..	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
Delhi ..	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Umritsur ..	5	0	1	4	2	1	1
Total ..	12	1	6	5	2	1	1

Besides the above, the Lahore Mission School sent up three pupils, and a Pupil-teacher, the latter educated entirely at that Institution, and one of the number attained a place in the 2nd Division. Eight *bond fide* students of the Punjab have, therefore, matriculated in December 1862 in addition to the four of the previous year.

112. Among the successful students at Lahore were two of the Upper or Sirdar's Department. The great want of an Institution in the Punjab, where matriculated students can pursue their studies in the higher branches of literature, has occupied the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor and has been represented to the Supreme Government.

113. Written examinations were held by the Inspectors of all but the very lowest classes in their Zillah Schools, during June last, June and October. previous to the midsummer vacation. In October again, a general written examination of all Superior Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools was conducted by paid Examiners.

The Director of Public Instruction has recorded his satisfaction with the manner in which these examinations have been generally conducted.

114. In January an examination in the three branches (Civil, Criminal and Revenue) of Law, as administered in the Punjab, was held at Lahore, three candidates were examined in the Indian Penal Code, eleven in the Punjab Civil Code, and one in the Directions to Revenue Officers; 90 and 81 per cent. of full marks were gained by the best men in each subject, while the lowest number in the Penal Code was 69, and in the Civil 46; the Examiners speak in the highest terms of the several candidates, all of whom were from the Lahore and Umritsur Zillah Schools.

115. The occasion of the annual distribution of prizes at Lahore was taken advantage to collect. The Superior Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools from the adjoining Districts of Umritsur, Educational Assembly, held at Lahore. Goordaspore, Goojranwalla, and Ferozepore, and the native Nobility and the Gentry of the neighbourhood were also invited to attend the Educational Assembly which was

held in the Government Durbar Tents on the plain in front of the Fort, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided; 1,500 Scholars, all studying English, were congregated on the occasion, and there was a large gathering of European and Native gentlemen.

By thus giving prominence to the important subject of education, and interesting the Chiefs and Native gentry in the cause, it may be hoped that we shall secure some greater progress than has been hitherto made in imparting a sound education to the rising generation.

116. The amount levied in fees at Zillah Schools has increased on the whole from

Increased income from fees at Rupees 4,368 in 1861-62 to Rupees 4,690 in 1862-63.
Zillah Schools.

The increase is most conspicuous at Buttala, where it has risen from Rupees 161 to Rupees 333; at Hoshiarpore from Rupees 123 to Rupees 217, and at Mooltan from Rupees 120 to 172. Abbottabad in the Hill District of Huzara is the only place where it has not been yet feasible to raise any thing. But the measures proposed and sanctioned by the Local Government, which came into operation at the close of the year under review, will, it is hoped, increase considerably the amount of fees as well as the attendance at the Zillah Schools.

117. The distribution of the Scholarships during 1863 is
Distribution of Scholarships.
shewn in the following Abstract :—

NAME OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Scholarships.	Highest amount of any Scholarship.	Lowest amount of any Scholarship.	Aggregate value of the whole of the Scholarships per mensem.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>Umballah Circle.</i>						
Delhi ...	...	...	25	15 0 0	1 0 0	95 0 0
Kurnal ...	...	...	7	1 8 0	0 8 0	13 8 0
Simla ...	...	...	11	3 0 0	0 8 0	12 8 0
Rohtuck ...	...	...	12	3 0 0	0 8 0	16 0 0
Ferozepore ...	...	...	13	2 0 0	1 0 0	18 0 0
Goorgaon ...	...	...	8	2 8 0	0 8 0	14 0 0
Jhujjur ...	...	...	10	2 0 0	1 0 0	12 0 0
Hissar ...	...	...	7	5 0 0	0 8 0	14 0 0
Thaneysur ...	...	...	10	2 8 0	0 4 0	11 8 0
Total ...			103	...	...	206 8 0
<i>Lahore Circle.</i>						
Lahore ...	...	...	36	20 0 0	1 0 0	134 0 0
Umrithaur ...	...	...	15	15 0 0	1 0 0	76 0 0
Hoshiarpore ...	...	...	21	4 0 0	0 8 0	18 0 0
Mooltan ...	...	...	9	5 0 0	0 8 0	15 0 0
Goojranwalla ...	...	...	9	3 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0
Buttalah ...	...	...	10	3 0 0	0 8 0	15 0 0
Sealkote ...	...	...	9	4 0 0	0 8 0	13 8 0
Jhung ...	...	...	11	2 0 0	0 8 0	11 0 0
Rahoon ...	...	...	10	2 0 0	0 8 0	9 0 0
Total ...			120	...	...	304 8 0
<i>Rawul Pindoo Circle.</i>						
Shahpore ...	...	...	5	2 0 0	1 0 0	7 0 0
Goojerat ...	...	...	14	4 0 0	0 8 0	15 0 0
Derah Ghazee Khan ...	...	...	5	3 0 0	1 0 0	9 0 0
Abbottabad ...	...	...	3	1 0 0	0 6 0	2 0 0
Total ...			27	...	...	33 0 0
Grand Total ...			250	...	...	544 0 0

118. The plan of giving open Scholarships at Zillah Schools to the best boys from the Town and Village Schools has been extended as far as funds would permit. This measure is calculated to give a considerable impetus to the desire for learning, and already the result is favorable.

119. The attendance at the eight Training Institutions has not been quite so high during the past year as in the previous one, and this has caused the slight rise in cost of education per head from 98 to 103 Rupees, and in the cost to Government from 40 to 42 Rupees. Out of 1,927 Teachers employed in Vernacular Schools, of whom four only are on 25 Rupees per mensem, and 72 on 15 Rupees per mensem, while 260 are on salaries ranging from 10 to 12 Rupees per mensem; 200 on 7 to 8 Rupees, and 1,102 on 5 to 6 Rupees per mensem; 301 hold Certificates of the three Higher or Town grade, and 663 of the Lower or Village grade, while 256 who have been to the Normal School failed to obtain any certificate. After deducting 226 more now under instruction, there only remain 481 Teachers who have not yet received some sort of training.

120. The following are the number and grade of Certificates gained at Normal Schools during 1862-63 :—

CIRCLES OF INSPECTION.	TOWN SCHOOL TEACHERS.			VILLAGE SCHOOL TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	
Umballah... ..	4	2	12	19	25	57	119
Lahore	1	15	55	24	36	71	202
Rawul Pindie	1	6	14	24	15	12	72
Total	6	23	81	67	76	140	393

121. At Lahore a commencement has been made by the appointment of Mr. Mackintosh, formerly of the Patna College, who has had considerable experience in Education, and is thoroughly conversant with the Vernacular, as Head Master of the Normal School.

122. The apparently high rate of education in Normal Schools has been the subject of discussion, and the Director offers the following explanation :—

The high cost of Normal School education is solely owing to the high rate of stipend allowed to the men under instruction. The lowest pay of a Village School Teacher in the Punjab is five Rupees, and he naturally will not go to the Normal School unless he receives at least that monthly stipend. Elsewhere two or three Rupees is the lowest rate of pay, and that amount of stipend suffices in those Presidencies and Provinces to secure the attendance of students. If we compare the cost of the

teaching Staff, omitting cost of Students' stipends, we shall find that the Punjab spends the least of all in its Normal Schools. But admitting that, inclusive of all charges, the cost of Normal School education in the Punjab is high, it must be remembered that whereas elsewhere the *whole cost* of this education *falls upon the Imperial Revenues*, here only a very small portion, scarcely 40 per cent., is obtained from that source; the rest comes out of the Local Educational Funds raised by the 1 Per Cent. cess on the Land Tax.

123. Attention has been given during the year to keeping up Model or Practising Schools in connection with the Training Institutions, and in course of time they will become valuable not only as adjuncts to the latter, but independently as first class Town, and, perhaps, Elementary English Schools.

124. The Director reports that the re-distribution of purely Vernacular Schools into Town and Village Schools, as proposed in his last Report and sanctioned by Government, has been carried into effect. Town Schools must reach a certain standard of merit, instead of being, like the old Tehseeli Schools, distinguished merely by being at the Head Quarters of Tehseels.

The Director considers that the new arrangement has done good already. Those Teachers whose Schools are promoted feel encouraged. Those who have fallen to the Village grade feel the loss of credit, and fear the loss of pay which may fall on them ere long; so they do their utmost to retrieve their lost position. The door of promotion is thrown open to the humblest Village Teacher who will strive to push onwards. A clear line of demarcation is now drawn between the higher and lower grades of Vernacular Schools, and the anomaly which compelled largely-attended and well-taught Schools, richly deserving to be ranked in the higher grade, to be thrust down to the lower, simply because they were not located at the Head Quarters of a Tehseel, has been removed.

125. The conditions required of a Town School are declared by the Director to be —*First*, it must have an average daily attendance of at least 50 pupils; *second*, 20 boys at least must have passed beyond the 6th Class; *third*, some must have advanced as high as the 3rd Class. Where an Elementary English Teacher is employed in the School, it will suffice if out of 50 boys learning English 20 at least have passed beyond the subjects prescribed for the 9th Class of Zillah Schools.

126. According to the new distribution, as might have been expected, the number of Town Schools does not at all come up to the number of the old Tehseeli ones, except in the Lahore Circle, which contains the richest and most populous Districts.

127. The following comparison is given of the Statistics of all purely Vernacular Schools, (*i. e.* Tehseeli and Village for 1861-62, and Town and Village for 1862-63). At the close of the former year there were 1,868 Vernacular Schools to 1,863 now existing. In lieu of 45,614 registered

Scholars then, and a daily attendance of 36,468, these numbers are now 51,031 and 42,191 respectively. Fees have also risen from Rupees 3,827 to Rupees 4,729.

128. Half the boys of the 6th, and all the boys of Classes above the 6th, or 40 per cent. of the whole number at School, may be fairly estimated as having gained the elements of an ordinary useful education, *i. e.*, they can all read, write and cypher with tolerable ease and accuracy, while a small proportion have gained a much greater knowledge.

129. The subjoined Table shews the number and cost of Vernacular School Houses existing in each District. There are altogether 991 of them, on which 1,38,753 Rupees have been expended :—

DISTRICTS.				Number of School Houses.	Amount.		
					Rs.	As.	P.
Umballah	...	...	...	39	7,925	0	0
Loodianah	...	...	...	45	5,868	9	1
Simla	...	...	...	1	100	0	0
Delhi	...	...	...	20	1,751	0	0
Goorgaon	...	...	...	28	6,800	0	0
Kurnal	...	...	...	27	3,373	0	0
Hissar	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Rohtuck	...	...	...	47	4,697	0	0
Sirsa	...	...	...	10	1,400	0	0
Ferozepore	...	...	...	46	5,044	4	0
Lahore	...	...	...	40	4,897	0	0
Goojranwalla	...	...	...	37	5,021	11	3
Jullunder	...	...	...	44	8,673	0	0
Hoshiarpore	...	...	...	60	7,953	12	10
Kangra	...	...	...	53	5,305	9	1
Umritsur	...	...	...	50	4,798	0	0
Sealkote	...	...	...	42	6,346	0	0
Goordaspore	...	...	...	62	8,566	10	9
Mooltan	...	...	...	9	3,805	5	3
Jhung	...	...	...	22	4,976	0	0
Googaira	...	...	...	22	3,347	0	0
Moozufferghur	...	...	...	26	4,387	11	1
Rawul Pindee	...	...	...	59	6,676	8	0
Jhelum	...	...	...	48	5,245	0	0
Goojerat	...	...	...	63	8,326	0	0
Shahpoore	...	...	...	18	903	11	6
Bunnoo	...	...	...	19	3,337	11	7
Derah Ishmael Khan	...	...	...	28	4,057	13	9
Derah Ghazec Khan	...	...	...	7	1,069	11	9
Peshawur	...	...	...	18	3,300	0	0
Kohat	...	...	...	1	800	0	0
Total				991	1,38,753	1	11

130. Under the present distribution of purely Vernacular Schools there are 1,807 of the Village Grade, containing 46,559 Scholars, with an average daily attendance of 38,299; 49 per cent. are Hindoos, 41 Mahomedans, and 10 Seikhs and others. Rupees 3,636 were collected in fees.

131. Some of the District Officers, particularly Mr. A. Brandreth, do their best to improve the common Hindoe and Koran Schools of their Districts by talking to the Teachers and persuading them to add other useful branches to their ordinary curriculum of instruction.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that much may be done to advance education throughout the land by thus encouraging and improving Indigenous Schools.

132. At the Educational Durbar already referred to, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Chiefs of Lahore and Umritsur, and called their special attention to the necessity for providing education for their daughters as they had already done for their sons, and promised them assistance in carrying out any plan they might devise for that purpose. Accordingly Committees were appointed at each of the two cities, and it was arranged that the family priests of certain of the best families, viz. thirty at Lahore, and forty at Umritsur, should undertake to teach each of them at least one female from his own or his client's families. While giving this instruction the priests are to be paid at the rate of 10 Rupees per mensem; and as soon as the pupils become sufficiently proficient to impart knowledge, they will be taken into the service of the families with which they are connected as Governesses, and the pay of the priests will cease. The Governesses will teach the females not only of their own or their patrons' families, but also of respectable neighbours. These again will probably be glad to open Schools of their own, or to take service as School Mistresses with Government or private persons. A great movement of vast importance to the moral and intellectual welfare of the inhabitants of the Punjab has thus been begun, and the prejudices of ages are being cast aside. It is true that much is due to the personal influence of the Officers who have exerted themselves in the cause of education; but so many are now interested, that the influence is likely to become almost universal. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the very valuable support afforded by His Excellency the Viceroy in calling the attention of the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs to this important subject at the Durbar held at Umballah in March of this year.

133. There are now 103 Female Schools and 2,224 female scholars in the Punjab. In most places the girls at School are mere beginners, but in some few instances very considerable progress in study is reported. The Director reports that among the nineteen Female Schools in the Town of Jullunder alone, and others in the adjoining villages, some are so far advanced that many of the pupils can read the Guldasta-i-Ikhlāk and the eighth Chapter of the Gulistan fluently and intelligently, can write neatly and accurately, understand ordinary Arithmetical operations, and have a fair acquaintance with the Geography of their own country, and with the Maps of Asia and the World. They also learn needle work, including English knitting, embroidery, and sewing. In one case applications have been received from the parents to teach a girl English, but beyond teaching the English

names, and having sums worked out in them instead of in the Persian figures nothing has yet been attempted in that quarter. All these Schools have been inspected, some of them very frequently, by Shaikh Ahmed, the Chief Mohurrir, an elderly man and an excellent Officer, who has quite gained the respect and confidence of the people. Eleven of these Schools have been visited by an English Lady, who reports favorably on the progress made in them.

184. During 1861-62 there were only thirty aided Schools with a total attendance of 2,918, and a daily average of 2,409. Now there are 64 such Schools, with a total attendance of 8,626 and an average of 2,814.

185. A total sum of Rupees 36,852 has been expended on these aided Schools. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite prepared to give more pecuniary aid as the private institutions become able to conform to the conditions prescribed by the Supreme Government.

186. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to see these Schools increase in number, and is ready to give them every legitimate support. They have proved themselves to be admirable Institutions for imparting education of a very superior order. They are presided over generally by zealous Teachers well fitted to instruct and improve the Native mind.

187. The progress made in the Lahore High School has been very satisfactory. The sons of the Native Chiefs and Gentry attend regularly, and are acquiring considerable proficiency in their studies. Two of the youths educated there have passed the University Matriculation Examination.

188. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results of the past year shews that the cause of education has been well cared for during 1862, and that considerable improvement is observable, for which credit is due to Captain Fuller, Director of Public Instruction, and to Lieutenant Holroyd and Mr. Alexander, Inspectors, and Mr. Clarke, Officiating Inspector.

189. The Medical College at Lahore has made progress, which appears to His Honor to be satisfactory.

The following is the detail of the Students :—

ENGLISH CLASS.

European ...	...	...	...	...	1
Native Christian	...	...	...	...	1
Hindoos ...	...	...	...	...	7
Mussulman	...	...	...	...	1
					— 10

HINDOOSTANEE CLASS.

Hindoos ...	...	...	...	...	29
Mussulmen	...	...	...	...	81
					— 110

Besides these a few who proved themselves competent for admission to the Hindoostanee Class at the half-yearly examination, but were in excess of the number required, remain at their own request as free students studying without salaries, but with a promise of admission as vacancies occur. A provision is thus made for keeping up the number of the Hindoostanee Class to something near its complement.

140. The progress of the students generally is reported by the Principal to be excellent, many besides the prizemen having acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner, though not excelling sufficiently to gain prizes.

General progress satisfactory.

141. Some of the Native Students of the English Class, who on admission were scarcely sufficiently versed in English to have been admitted into the Calcutta College, have greatly improved in their knowledge* of the language. Each succeeding set of candidates who present themselves at the Matriculation Examination are found to be an improvement upon the last in their acquaintance with English, which is now very carefully taught and most zealously studied all over the Punjab.

Marked improvement in knowledge of English.

142. The Medical College has been ably presided over by Mr. J. B. Scriven, Principal, aided by Doctor T. E. B. Brown, Professor of Chemistry; Doctor C. M. Smith and Doctor Farquhar, Professors of Medicine.

Commendation of Officers.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

143. Public Works are classified under the five principal headings:—I., *Military*; II., *Civil Administration*; III., *Public Improvement*; IV., *Works executed from Local Funds*; and V., *Railways*.

PART I.—MILITARY.

Military works are thus sub-divided:—*Fortifications, Cantonments, Accommodation for Troops, Ordnance, Commissariat, and Stud.*

144. The glacis round the Fort of *Delhi* has been partly constructed. Its completion awaits the removal of the Dāk Bungalow and decision of the arrangements connected with the Ellenborough Tank, both of which fall within the line of the glacis. The change of the line of road outside, required by the construction of the glacis, has been made.

Fortifications.

The defences of the Arsenal at Ferozepore are well advanced.

The platforms for the Canning Battery in the Fort of *Attock* have been completed.

A new Out-post has been built at *Jhutta* on the *Dera Ishmael Khan* frontier. The work is approaching completion, but has been delayed by difficulties in procuring roofing timber obtained from the Wuzerees of the neighbouring hills.

The Out-post at *Janes Khyl* on the Bannoo frontier has been nearly completed.

145. The clearances within and without the Fort of *Delhi* have been continued. Those within are now nearly completed under the modified arrangements made at the time of the visit of His Excellency

Cantonments.

the Governor General and the Lieutenant-Governor to Delhi in March, and since ordered by the Government of India. The completion of the outside clearances, up to the boundary assigned, await arrangements now being made, under the orders of the Government of India regarding certain buildings within the limits.

The Cantonment roads within and without the Palace, dependent on the clearances and the construction of the glacis, have been made.

The third well, reported last year as having been sunk in the bed of Tangree River at Umballah for the supply of the Cantonment, was found to afford abundant water, and not to have affected the two previously existing wells. An extension was made accordingly of the masonry water-courses conducting the water through the Cantonment. As the hot season advanced, the supply of water was again found to be deficient. The proposal to bring a permanent supply from one of the Hill streams in the neighbourhood, which was in abeyance during the temporary success of the wells in the bed of the Tangree River, has, therefore, again been taken up.

An extension of the drainage of the Cantonment of *Meean Meer (Lahore)* has been carried out, based upon a careful series of levels taken during last year.

Masonry drains have been constructed in the Infantry lines and Bazar of *Rawul Pindie*, and trees have been planted, of which this Cantonment was in great need.

A belt of trees has been planted on the Cantonment side of the jheel close to the City of Peshawur, as a protection from malaria.

Roads have been metalled and drain bridges built in the Cantonment of *Kohat* and *Derah Ishmael Khan*.

146. At Delhi several of the old Palace buildings occupied by the Troops have been re-roofed. The Magazine buildings between the Palace and the Cashmere Gate have for the present season been occupied as an Hospital for the European Troops. The old College building and several houses are still occupied, till completion of the permanent accommodation.

Accommodation for Troops.

At Umballah the erection of workshops for the European soldiers has been commenced, Lavatories and Latrines for Female Hospitals, Cavalry and Infantry, are in progress. Also renewal of the roofs of the Cavalry Stables.

In this Division (*Lower Sirhind*) there has been a large expenditure on petty works during the year under the orders of the Military Authorities.

New wash-houses for married Barracks at *Subathoo* are in progress.

Ground has been levelled and design prepared for two new double-storied barracks at the same Station. Improvements have been made in the ventilation of the existing barracks.

At *Kussowlee* the two burnt barracks have been restored, re-divided into three, one of which is completed and occupied; the second occupied also though not quite finished; the third approaching completion.

In the Upper Sirhind Division also, comprising the three Military Stations *Dugahai*, *Subathoo*, and *Kussowlee*, there has been large expenditure on minor and petty works on the requisition of the Military Authorities.

The Military buildings at *Jutog* near *Simla* have ceased to be occupied as such, and have been made over to the Bishop's School established at that place during the past year.

The *Jullunder* and *West Sirkind* (Ferozepore) Divisions of Public Works have been united during the past year, the united charge bearing the name of the former of the two previous divisions.

The temporary restoration of part of the old barracks at *Jullunder*, and the addition of new verandahs have been carried on during the past year. Five of the best of the old barracks were selected. The work on three of these is completed, on the fourth nearly, and on the fifth is in progress. Designs for new barracks in a new form are in preparation.

Within the Arsenal enclosure, *Ferozepore*, one company barrack, with masonry arched roof, is approaching completion. Officers' quarters, of similar construction, have been completed.

The left wing of the old European Infantry Hospital in the Cantonment of *Ferozepore* has been temporarily strengthened, to serve till the erection of the new Hospital, for which provision has been made in the Budget of this year.

The Barrack Guard-room in the Fort of *Kangra* has been completed.

Two barracks at *Bhagsoo* (*Dhurmsala*), for fifty men each, are in progress.

At *Umritsur* a double-storied Hospital in the Fort of *Govindghur*, with accommodation in the lower story for Medical subordinates, is approaching completion.

The wash-houses, cook-rooms, &c., in the Fort have been completed with a large saving on the estimated cost by the adoption and alteration of some old arcades.

In the Cantonment several petty works have been executed, as well as Forge for the Artillery, a Skittle Alley and Bells of Arms.

During the past year the *Sealkote* Division has been incorporated with the *Lahore* Division, of which *Sealkote* is now an out-station.

At *Meean Meer* alterations have been made of the interior arrangements of the wash-houses, introducing greater simplicity and convenience.

Two Ball-courts and other small works are in progress.

In the Citadel of *Lahore*, the Diwan-i-am Barrack has been improved by large arched openings pierced through the massive masonry on the north side of the building.

Extensive renewal of the roof of the European Infantry Hospital at *Sealkote* is in progress.

At *Mooltan* a small expenditure was incurred during the year in completion of the admission-room, store and guard-rooms of the right wing of the European Infantry Hospital. The left wing is now in progress.

A double ball-court has been built for the European Infantry, Skittle Alleys, and some other minor works.

At *Rawul Pindie* a new European Infantry Hospital is well advanced. It had been proposed to convert the unfinished Military prison into an Hospital. It was

arranged, instead, to use its materials for erection of a building on the foundations already laid some years ago for an Hospital. This was more advantageous for several reasons. The arrangement of the building has been slightly modified, giving a convalescent ward.

A range of quarters for married men of the European Artillery is in progress.

A plunge bath and well for the left European Infantry lines have been completed. Another for the Artillery is in progress. Also a ball-court for the right European Infantry lines.

Regimental dry store-rooms have been built at *Rawul Pindes* and *Murree*; Medical Subordinates' quarters at *Murree* have been commenced; a Ball-court has been built at the same place for the Soldiers of the Convalescent Depot.

In the *Huzara* Division solitary cells have been built for the Native Troops at *Abbottabad*. The roofs of the Native Infantry barracks at the same place are being renewed. The work is well advanced. Renewal of the roofs of the mule sheds has been completed, and a new mule shed is in progress.

New lines have been built for a Regiment of Native Infantry at *Kohat*.

At *Peshawur* two European Infantry barracks, which were left unfinished some years ago, are being roofed. Wash-houses have been supplied to some of the barracks which hitherto had temporary washing places.

Workshops have been provided for the Artillery, also Gun-sheds, Harness-rooms, and Store-rooms. And petty works to a large amount have been executed.

A plunge bath for the European Infantry at *Nowshera* has been completed, and a Regimental store-room is being built.

A ball-court for the troops at *Attock* has been finished.

Medical Subordinates' quarters at *Campbellpore* are in progress.

147. The works under these heads during the past year have been petty works and repairs only.

Ordnance Commissariat Stud.

PART II.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue.

148. Materials have been collected for new buildings required in connection with the strengthening of the Establishments on the preventive lines of the Salt Range.

Customs.

149. The works at the Salt mines of *Kheura*, *Pind Dadun Khan*, have been chiefly unimportant petty works. Extensive improvements have been made of roads for facilitating the Salt traffic, and of pathways for patrolling purposes. Surveys have been made of other roads and pathways to be improved, and estimates have been prepared. Contracts have been taken for the execution of certain of these works to the extent of Rupees 14,870.

Salt.

150. Additions have been made to the accommodation of the Post Office at *Abbottabad*. Nothing else under this head but petty works and ordinary repairs.

Post Office.

Ecclesiastical.

151. Few additions and repairs have been made to Saint Paul's Church, *Umballah*, and trees have been planted in the Church enclosure.

The tower of the Church at *Kussowlee* is in progress.

The erection of a Church in the Fort of *Kangra* is well advanced.

The masonry of the Church at *Madhopore* is approaching completion.

The small Church in the Civil Station of *Mooltan* is nearly completed.

Furniture has been supplied to the Church at *Derah Ismael Khan*.

A Church is in progress at *Abbottabad*.

A Church at *Attock*, on a favorable site near the Fort, has been commenced.

Arrangements have been made for erection of a temporary Church at *Nowshera*.

Lightning Conductors have been added to the Tower of the Church at *Peshawur*.

A new Roman Catholic Chapel is in progress at *Umritsur*.

Educational.

152. A Zillah School-house at *Abbottabad* has been commenced.

A site has been taken up and paid for for the Medical College at *Lahore*.

Several Village School-houses have been erected.

The building of the *Delhi Institute*, including accommodation for the Delhi Government School, is well advanced.

Judicial.

153. The expenditure on Police buildings during the past year was limited by the Government of India to a small fixed sum, which was allotted to completion of works in hand, chiefly Rest-houses for the Police Officers on tour, pending orders in the Home Department regarding the new Police arrangements. The expenditure on Police Rest-houses has been incurred in the Districts of *Umballah*, *Googaira*, *Jhung*, *Goejrat*, *Jhelum*, and *Rawul Pindie*.

Police lines have been built at *Dhurmaala*, and the Hospital is approaching completion.

The Police Post at *Lara*, *Huzara District*, has been completed.

154. The erection of a Small Cause Court at *Delhi* has been commenced.

The Assistant Commissioner's Kutcherry at *Kolachee*, *Derah Ismael Khan District*, has been completed.

A new Circuit House has been completed at *Rohtuck*.

A Thannah is being built at *Sultanpore* in *Koolloo*.

155. Additional Jail accommodation at *Umballah* has been completed.

The second Circle of the *Lahore Central Jail* is completed with exception of part of roofing of the work-sheds. The whole consists of six radiating wards for native prisoners,

with six work-sheds, two wards for Europeans, twenty-seven solitary cells, and a central watch tower.

PART III.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

156. The Reports of the past two years have contained notices of the operations for resisting the encroachments of the river at *Derah Ismael Khan*. The nature of the works was described in last

Indus River works.

year's Report. They have been attended with a very satisfactory amount of success. The main body of the stream was so far checked in its attacks on the threatened bank and diverted from it, that large shoals have been deposited in front of the bank which it was desired to protect, and the main stream now passes at a distance. The confidence of the natives in the safety of the threatened bank has been shown by the commencement of building operations on ground which had for some time been considered in danger of being swept away at no distant date. On the shoals already formed it is hoped that the river will again, during the present season, make further depositions of silt, and so enlarge and strengthen the defensive curtain in front of the City and Cantonment. A few minor spurs and protective works are being continued this year to guard the bank from any attacks of the smaller stream which now flows by it and among the new shoals.

157. Arrangements had been made for erecting buildings at *Mittun Kote* for the

Navigation.

Inland Navigation Flotilla. Before any thing had been done the place was carried away by the Indus, and it was determined to have all the buildings and works for the Flotilla at *Sukkur* instead of on the Upper Indus. Certain buildings were accordingly purchased at Sukkur, and the necessary additions are now being built. A factory shed, two store godowns, and some other minor buildings have been completed. A house has been ordered for an Assistant at *Derah Ismael Khan*, and will be built immediately. Plan and Estimate have been prepared. A goods shed is also about to be built at *Mukkuḍ*, the upper terminus of Steam Navigation on the Indus with the present Steamers, and a Commissariat Store-room will be built at the same place for the reception of Malt liquor and other goods brought up by the Steamers for the Commissariat Department. The communication between *Mukkuḍ* and the Military Stations to the north is very imperfect, and the country difficult. During some months native boats cannot track up stream from *Mukkuḍ*. Improvements have been made of the towing path to facilitate tracking during those months in which it is practicable. A Camel road has been opened from *Mukkuḍ* to *Attock*. But heavy Commissariat stores cannot be transported on Camels. The road will be opened out to be practicable for wheeled traffic. But the work is difficult and tedious through an inhospitable tract of country intersected by ragged ridges and ravines, and with labor very scarce. Could the Steamers stem the current above *Mukkuḍ* and make *Kooshyalghur* the upper terminus, they would there meet open communication to *Rawul Pindee* and to *Kohat*, and, when the proposed improvement of the road through the *Khuttuk* hills has been made, to *Nowshera* and *Peshawur*.

158. Additions have been made to the workshop buildings at *Mulhapore* at the

Industrial.

head of the *Baree Doab* Canal.

159. *Baree Doab Canal*.—The principal work on this Canal during the past year has been the extension of the rajbuhās or main distributing channels.

In the first Division of the Canal 64 miles of rajbuha have been opened out during the year on eight lines. Their aggregate total length is 74½ miles, of which 8½ had been completed before commencement of last year, and about two miles of excavation with a few masonry works remain to complete.

Of eleven lines of rajbuha in the second Division six have been completed, having an aggregate length of 96, about half of the excavation of which has been executed during the past year. On the other five lines, having an aggregate length of 90 miles, 64 miles of excavation have been completed during the past year.

The third Division of the Canal is a branch not yet executed.

In the fourth Division 147 miles of rajbuha have now been completed, 82 more are in progress, of which 34 miles will soon be opened.

There has been a small expenditure also on a few masonry works.

160. The only works in addition to the ordinary annual clearances have been a new head excavated for the *Sohag* Canal, and the extension of the *Kutora* Canal.

161. The *Dhoondée* Canal has been opened to its entire length, with a reduced width for the present. The extension of the *Manka* Canal has been continued. It is now completed with exception of about 13 miles not yet excavated to the full width. Another Canal west of the Indus, in the Lower Derajat, is being dug at the expense of Mussoo Khan, a wealthy Zemindar. The Canal will be 27 miles in length, of which 17 miles have been completed. About 12 miles of an old Canal in the same District have been re-opened at the expense of another Zemindar.

Some expenditure has been incurred during the past year on the improvement and strengthening of the inundation embankment at Derah Ghazee Khan for protection of a large tract of country from the flood waters of the Indus.

162. The Report and Estimate of this projected Canal, based on the surveys conducted in the cold season of 1861-62, at the expense of the Maha Rajah of Puttiala, have been submitted, and supplementary surveys have been carried on during the past cold season for further details and for examination of changes that may have taken place since the first surveys were made in any of the hill torrents which cross the proposed line of the Canal.

163. The excavation of the new line between Indree and Boodha Khara has been proceeded with. The two other smaller sections of improved alignment of channel at Bcoryn and Dhamla have been completed.

164. As the operations on the Chenab and Ravee forests have extended, the difficulty of procuring labor and supplies has increased. These, which used to be obtained from the Chumba Territory, have now to be largely imported.

165. The following Statement shows the comparative results of the operations
Chenab Forests, Pangee Tim- during the past two years :—
ber Agency.

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Trees felled	11,197	12,706
Logs trimmed and marked	52,899	65,131
„ rolled into river	45,456	66,101

The river last season did not rise to the usual height, and the number of logs actually brought down to the Timber Depôts was only 29,282 (containing 5,32,865 cubic feet). The number in the previous year was 34,147 (containing 7,60,550 cubic feet). Thus the receipts in any year cannot be brought into comparison with the extent and cost of the operations of the same year. But in the present case, the cost of establishments having been reduced during the past year, the comparison of the financial results of the past two years is still in favor of 1862-63, the actual sales also during the past year having exceeded that of the previous year, though the timber received during the year at the Depôts was less.

	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Sales of Timber	1,31,823	1,45,384
Whole expenditure, establishments, labor, &c....	1,08,790	1,07,126
Surplus	23,033	38,258

Besides Deodar timber, which is the principal object of the forest operations, other woods have been cut. The following are included in the total number of logs above mentioned as having been cut during the past year :—

207	logs	Walnut.
253	„	Ash.
150	„	Pencil Cedar.
28	„	Maple.
23	„	Wild Cherry.
3	„	Birch.

166. The arrangements for conducting operations on these forests have not yet been fully systematised. The forests have hitherto been open to various traders and contractors, and the malpractices of the subordinate Agents employed, erasing from logs on the river the marks of proprietorship, and substituting others, have been occasion of much trouble. The Rajah of Chumba, to whom the forest belongs, is desirous of leasing them for a term of years to the British Government, by which arrangement these difficulties would be avoided, and all persons desirous of obtaining timber could obtain it by purchase at the Government Depôts at fixed rates. The preliminary steps have been taken, and the terms of the arrangement have been agreed on.

The number of trees felled during the past year was 6,083. The number of logs rolled into the river 18,248, and 9,352 left in the forest. The low condition of the river allowed of only 3,876 logs being received at the Depôt. These contained 41,360 cubic feet, of which 21,601 cubic feet have been issued. The whole expenditure during the year has been Rupees 53,359. The income, Rupees 24,970, excess of expenditure over income Rupees 28,389.

167. The forests of Kaghan, District of Huzara, are under the management of the Deputy Commissioner. They are capable of yielding from 1,500 to 2,000 Deodar trees per annum. The number of trees felled during the past year was 4,101, of which 1,763 were Deodar, the majority of the remainder being inferior Pines, and the rest Ash, Yew, Chesnut, and Walnut. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,285; the income Rupees 5,883; surplus 4,598.

Canal Plantations.

168. Trees have been planted out from the nurseries along the Canal banks, and the nurseries tended as usual.

C o m m u n i c a t i o n s .

169. On the Trunk Road between Delhi and Lahore, the only new work of importance in progress during the past year has been the road from Ferozepore to Lahore, with the embanked roadway across part of the bed of the Sutlej at Ferozepore. The distance is 50 miles between Ferozepore and Lahore, and the length of road from the right bank of the Sutlej to Lahore 41 miles. The metalling of 38 miles was completed during the past year, and the other three miles have since been finished. The branch to the Cantonment of Meean Meer is now being metalled.

Metalled Roads.

The crossing of the bed of the Sutlej is about five miles in length. To reduce this an embanked roadway has been thrown out from the left bank, in the line of the Trunk Road, about two miles in length, with spurs at intervals on the up-stream side to check the current in the flood season and encourage the deposition of silt. The damages of the past season have been repaired, and the work promises to be successful. It will be of great advantage in reducing the extent of the great impediment and delay occasioned by the width of this river crossing on this important line of road.

170. This road has received its first coat of stone metalling, and the second Umballah and Kalka Road. is in progress.

171. The metalled roadways across the beds of sandy rivers on the line of the Trunk Road, mentioned in last year's Report, have been repeated.

172. The metalling of this road has been carried on vigorously during the past year. From the Ravee to the Jhelum there remained, at the close of the year, about two miles to complete the first coat. 66 miles of metalling have been done during the past year. Between the Jhelum and Rawul Pindee, a distance of 68 miles, 58 miles of metalling have been completed. Between Rawul Pindee and Peshawur 32 miles Cis-Indus and 35 miles Trans-Indus have been metalled.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

The bridge over the Deena Nullah, 112th mile, ten spans of 40 feet have its foundations about three-fourths constructed. The bridge is expected to be finished about May 1864.

The Bishendour Bridge, 130th mile, three spans of 60 feet have been completed.

The bridge over the Sohan River, 163rd mile, near Rawul Pindee, 15 masonry arches of 63 feet span are in progress. The foundations of one abutment and three piers are up to flooring level. The curtain walls on both sides are well advanced.

The bridge over the Hurro, 204th mile, 10 spans of 40 feet have been opened for traffic.

Also the Bara Bridge, 258th mile.

The bridge over the Vah Nullah, 192nd mile, 10 spans of 30 feet are expected to be completed about February 1864. And the Gondul Nullah Bridge, 216th mile, 5 spans of 40 feet in July next.

Railings have been put up on the high embankments in the most dangerous places.

The work on the experimental tunnel under the Indus at Attock was stopped by order of the Government of India in November last, leaving 285 feet to complete.

173. The work on this road, from Simla towards the Chinese frontier, has been actively carried on during the past year. The work is limited to the improvement and widening, with slight alterations, of the existing road up the Valley of the Sutlej, to adapt it for the more convenient use of the present means of traffic, not an adaptation of the gradients for future wheeled traffic. As far as Nagkundha the line of the "Hindoostan and Thibet Road" opened out some years ago, is followed. From that point the line now being improved descends to the Valley of the Sutlej, passing through Rampore, the capital of Busahir. Sixty-one miles in continuous line from Nagkundha have been opened out to the standard at present prescribed, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles further in advance. Three small huts with store-rooms have been built and six timber bridges have been completed. Preparations are being made for a bridge across the Sutlej at Wangloo.

Unmetalled Roads.
Sutlej Valley Road.

Similar improvements of the road from Sultanpore in Koolloo through Lahoul to the Ladák frontier are in progress. The work was stopped by snow on the 22nd of October, and could not be resumed till April. Five miles of road were opened out. One timber bridge, 50 feet span, has been built, and one road hut. Materials have been collected and commencement made of the bridge across the Chandra River at Koksar.

174. The widening and improvement of the road for wheeled traffic, which had been completed as far as Trét, 13 miles from Murree, the previous year, has been continued to within about seven miles of Murree, open, with exception of a few places, to this point. Strong railings have been put up along all the parts requiring them of the road thus opened out for carts.

175. Improvements have been made of the road from Murree to Kohala, the Ferry on the Jhelum, the boundary of Cashmere. This road, about 21 miles in length to Kohala, is the high road from Murree to Sreenuggur in Cashmere.

Murree and Kohala Road.

176. Improvements have been made of the Central Road of the Huzara Valley, from Abbottabad to Gurhee, which has been widened, with the addition of a few revetment walls and bridges.

Huzara Roads.

Improvements have been made of the road from Abbottabad to Umb on the Indus. This is a line of much importance as a Military road.

To the Abbottabad and Murree Road railings have been added at the most dangerous parts.

177. Of unmetalled roads in the plains, one of the most important is that from Mukkud to Attock, mentioned above in connection with the Steam Navigation of the Indus.

Mukkud and Attock Road.

178. The principal work during the past year has been on the improvement of the landing places and ascents to the high banks of the Indus ferry at Kooshyalghur. These approaches to the ferry have been completed, and improvements made of the road towards Kohat. The bridging is still incomplete.

Kohat and Kooshyalghur Road.

179. The principal bridges on the lines of road in course of construction have been mentioned above in connection with the roads to which they belong. The principal other bridges under construction during the past year are those on the Trunk Road near Umballah.

Bridges.

Of the Markunda Bridge, the abutment on the south side has been raised to the spring of the arches; also the seven piers next to this abutment. The foundations of the north abutment and five piers next to it have been brought up to flooring level.

The work on the Guggur Bridge has been chiefly confined to the sinking of the well foundations for the piers and for the curtain walls.

Commencement has been made of collection of materials for the Tangree Bridge.

During the floods of last season much injury was done to the road from Lahore to the Ravee, and to the old lattice bridge cross a nullah, which receives the flood waters of the river. A commencement has been made of a masonry bridge of three arches across this nullah, and of two minor bridges on the road between the nullah and Lahore.

180. Two bungalows for travellers, chiefly for the use of the Officers of the Frontier Force visiting their out-posts, have been built at Deabund and Lutummur in the Derajat.

Accommodation for Travellers.

A small bungalow has been commenced at Kohala, at the Jhelum Ferry, on the road from Murree to Cashmere.

PART IV.—WORKS EXECUTED FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Abstract of Expenditure.

181. The following Statement is an Abstract of the Expenditure from the Local Funds on original works :—

Civil Administration.

				Rupees.
Revenue	...	...	...	957
General	...	...	...	22,184
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	2,763
Educational	...	...	...	21,357
Judicial	...	...	...	10,683

Public Improvement.

Municipal	...	...	...	1,82,845
Industrial	...	...	...	300
Agricultural	...	...	...	37,315
Communications	...	...	...	2,65,311
Total				5,43,715

This is exclusive of the outlay in repairs, establishments and miscellaneous charges.

It also does not include any expenditure from the amalgamated surplus Road Fund and the Educational Building Fund.

The aggregate expenditure has probably been about thirteen lakhs.

Detail of principal works.

182. The principal works on which expenditure has been incurred from the Local Funds are the following :—

Civil Administration.

183. The collection of materials for a block of public buildings at Umritsur, to comprise a Station House and Head Quarters for the City Police, a Museum, and a Town Hall and Hall of Commerce.

Sundry improvements to an ornamental garden for the convenience of the residents of Anarkullee.

A Lepper Asylum at Rawul Pindie, and ten new Dispensaries in various Districts.

184. A District School House at Umritsur nearly completed, and another at Derah Ghazee Khan, and a third at Mooltan. Two Tehseelee School Houses and ten Village Schools have also been constructed. Some improvements have been made to Village Schools in the Ferozepore District.

185. A large tank near the Jail at Jullunder has been cleared; and a mound in front of the Jail at Peshawur, which was considered to affect the health of the prisoners and to be otherwise objectionable, has been cut away. The Circuit House for Sessions Judge at Goojranwalla, purchased at the close of the preceding year, has been paid for. Sheds for the convenience of suitors

have been constructed at two District Kutcheries; and some additions have been made to the accommodation in the Jail at Rohtuck.

Public Improvement.

186. A tower for the town clock at Umritsur has been commenced, and is in progress; and three new markets, in Mooltan, in Mughiana, in Jung District, and in Moozufferghur.

Municipal.

Considerable progress has been made in metalling Station Roads at and about Delhi; in paving bazaars and streets of towns in the Sirsa, Loodianah, Jullunder and Shahpore Districts; on Station roads and paving city streets at Umritsur; in improving and extending Station roads at Dalhousie; in metalling roads in and about Anarkullee; in metalling Station roads at Goojerat; and on a raised road round the City of Mooltan, and paving the principal streets of this city.

A large sum has been spent in improving the water supply at Hurreepoor and Abbottabad in the Huzara District, and in Rawul Pindie and other places; and Rupees 3,206 have been expended on a Canal at Dhurmsala in the Kangra District, which is about half finished.

Various improvements have been made in the arrangements for sewage in Bhewanee, in the Hissar District, and in Ferozepore. The streets of Rohtuck have been widened, levelled, metalled and drained. Extensive measures are in progress for improving the external and internal sewage of Umritsur. A masonry sewer has been constructed in Bunnoo. Towns in the Derah Ghazee Khan District have received pukka frontage to their shops and other improvements. The koop, a large hollow, in Mooltan, is being filled up, and the sewage of this city is being improved.

187. The amount set down under the head Agricultural is chiefly for extending Arboriculture in seventeen Districts, whereof in the Lahore District alone nearly Rupees 8,000 have been spent in constructing wells for watering trees, and in drainage.

Agricultural.

188. Two miles have been completed of a metalled road from Bhewanee towards Hansee in Hissar District. A portion of the main Delhi and Sirsa road has been metalled in Rohtuck District, and the main road that runs through Jugadree in Umballah District. A metalled road is nearly complete from Dookoolah to Khujjoorla at Jullunder. A sum of Rupees 21,197 has been expended in widening, improving and partially metalling 15½ miles of the high road from Hoshiarpore to the border of Kangra, and this work is in progress.

Communications.

The high road from Umballah to Roopur has been partially raised; an unmetalled road has been made (partly from the Local Funds) from Kutta to Jaba, in the Salt Range in Shahpore District; and a camel road to the Sheikh Booddeen Sanitarium in the Derajat has been completed.

189. A bridge has been constructed over the Sursootie in Umballah District; some most necessary bridges have been built over streams crossing the frontier roads; and numerous bridges and culverts have been made on various District roads.

Bridges.

190. For the accommodation of Travellers eleven Dāk Bungalows, twenty-seven Serais, and twenty-six Wells have been constructed at various places, of which the most necessary and also the most economical are the small Dāk Bungalows erected in the Derajat, and the Serais and Wells in the Shahpore District.

Accommodation for Travel-
lers.

191. The services of the following Officers during the year under review merit favorable notice :—
Notice of Officers.

Colonel H. Righy, Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

Captain C. W. Hutchinson, ditto ditto, 2nd Circle.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Taylor, C. B., ditto ditto, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces.

Captain J. H. Dyas, Director of Canals, Punjab.

Major H. W. Gulliver, Deputy Director of Canals, Punjab.

Captain J. Crofton, Superintendent, Puttiala Canal Survey.

Major T. C. Merrick, Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals.

Captain C. Pollard, Executive Engineer, Rawul Pindee Division.

Major H. Rose, Executive Engineer, Lahore.

Mr. J. D. Smithe, Superintendent, Madhopore Workshops and Chenab and Ravee Forests.

Mr. W. Purdon, Executive Engineer, Bridges and Branch Roads, Umballah.

Captain A. M. Lang, Executive Engineer, Umballah, and Officiating Hill Roads Division.

Lieutenant G. Newmarch, Assistant to Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 8th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

Major E. N. Sandilands, ditto ditto, 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Mr. H. Garbett, on Special Duty, Indus River Works.

Lieutenant J. G. Forbes, Executive Engineer, Puttiala Canal Survey.

Mr. D. Kirwan, Executive Engineer, Indus Inundation Canals.

Lalla Kunhya Lal, Special Assistant Engineer, Lahore Division.

Captain G. H. Houchen, Assistant Engineer, Sutlej Valley Road.

Mr. W. B. Harington, Officiating Executive Engineer, Sealkote, Peshawur and Mooltan.

Lieutenant H. F. Blair, Officiating Executive Engineer, Huzara.

Lieutenant H. Macsween, ditto ditto, Delhi.

Lieutenant J. Browne, ditto ditto, Kohat and Peshawur.

Mr. A. C. Crogeen, Assistant Engineer, Markunda Bridge.

PART V.—RAILWAY.

192. In last year's Report the Government had the satisfaction of announcing the opening on the 10th April 1862, for public traffic, of the first completed section of the Punjab Railway, which connects the commercial with the political capital of the Province.

Lahore to Umritsur.

193. From the 1st May 1862, and during the year, the Train Service between

Description of Train Service. Lahore and Umritsur has been performed by two ordinary Trains on week days, and one Train on Sundays, each way, carrying the Mails, Passengers, and Goods; there being such a limited traffic in the latter, that the extra expense of Goods Trains was found unnecessary. Special Trains also conveyed several thousands on the occasions of Native Festivals and Holidays.

194. The rate of speed for the Trains has been fixed at 20 miles an hour, inclu-

Mode and safety of working. sive of stoppages; and the Trains from the Terminal Stations, starting at the same time morning and evening, meet and pass each other at Attaree, the half-way Station. The service is performed safely and carefully, not a single accident on the line involving injury to passengers, rolling stock, or property conveyed, having happened during the period under review.

Train Mileage. 195. The number of miles run by the Trains has been 45,000.

196. The number of passengers carried, and the total receipts from the same, are subjoined; the Returns from a similar period, but ending 31st December 1862, of the Sindh Railway, 105 miles in length, being placed in juxta-position, simply to show the large passenger traffic constantly on the move by Railway between Lahore and Umritsur, a distance of but 32 miles.

<i>Punjab Railway.</i>				<i>Sindh Railway.</i>			
(32 miles opened.)				(105 miles opened.)			
			No.				No.
1st Class	...	...	2,016	Ditto	...	...	466
2nd „	...	...	4,801	Ditto	...	...	5,975
3rd „	(reserved but abo- lished in March 1863.)		3,462				
„	(ordinary)	...	358,036	Ditto	...	...	98,622
Total			368,315	Total			105,063

Giving—

Receipts, Rupees 116,762

Giving—

Receipts, Rupees 123,424

197. A sum of Rupees 9,539 was received for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., making the grand total of receipts in the Coaching Department Rupees 1,26,301.

198. In the Goods Department the receipts have been very small, and only commenced in August last. This arises from the Traders and Merchants being averse, and naturally so, to breaking bulk for so short a distance, and there is but little prospect of an increase until the line is opened partly or wholly from Lahore to Mooltan, or that from Umritsur downwards towards Delhi shall have been similarly completed. The quantity carried amounted to

Goods Traffic.

12,948 maunds, yielding only Rupees 1,949. It was, however, carried in the ordinary Passenger Trains as before stated, and therefore without extra expense.

199. The passenger fares from 1st May 1862 to March 1863 were as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.
1st Class	...	3	0	0	2nd Class	...	2	0	0
3rd „	(reserved) ...	0	12	0	(Now abolished.)				
„	(ordinary) ...	0	4	0	(but from May until August 1862 only, when it was raised to 0-6-0.)				

200. The fares at present fixed for the thirty-two miles are as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.	Pie.	Farthings.
1st Class	...	2	0	0	= 12	per mile = 6 per mile.
2nd „	...	1	4	0	= 7½	„ = 3½ „
3rd „	...	0	6	0	= 2½	„ = 1½ „

201. The line is in good working order. The temporary mud fence has been replaced by a permanent iron wire fencing obtained from England. The Telegraph along the line is in good order and regularly worked.

202. Since last Report the full quantity of ballast has been put on the line, which is now completed in every respect with the two intermediate Stations of Meean Meer and Attaree.

203. At the close of the half year ending 30th June 1862 (the line having been open only 11½ weeks) the profit of receipts over working expenses was Rupees 12,165, equivalent to 2 per cent. per annum, taking the cost of the Umritsur section at the Chief Engineer's estimate of £8,720 per mile, working expenses amounting to 60·12 per cent. on the gross revenue. Again for the half-year ending 31st December 1862 the profit was Rupees 17,095 only, working expenses having increased to 71·5 per cent., nine per cent. of this increase being assignable to the cost of wood fuel, there being, as it is now found, full 50 per cent. of loss in the weight of the wood (chiefly "Jhund") by drying. Moreover, for so short a line, the cost of Traffic, Telegraph and other establishments will remain disproportionate until other sections are opened, and it must be recollected there is scarcely any goods traffic.

204. During the past year the following works have been executed on the whole line, 250 miles in length from Umritsur to Mooltan, by the Engineer Department. At Lahore Station, water tank, well, water-crane, and watering arrangements completed; a 40-feet turn-table fixed; the goods shed (used as the Passenger Station for the present) finished; the carriage-building shed, both spacious and convenient for the manufacture of rolling stock, completed in January; a fuel store-shed finished, and workmen's barracks. At Umritsur, the goods shed (used at present as the Passenger Station) completed; also the watering tank, and watering arrangements, and a 40-feet turn-table

fixed. On *Lahore and Umritsur Line*, out buildings to Meean Meer and Attaree Stations, plate-layers' bungalows, gate-keepers' huts, and level crossing-gates all given. On *Mooltan Line*, eight intermediate bungalows, to be used hereafter as line stations, and three water tanks; tank at Mooltan with well; a temporary Passenger Station erected at Mooltan, and another at Shere Shah, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Mooltan, to accommodate the traffic on the Mooltan and Shere Shah Branch.

Works in progress at end of year. 205. Other large and important works are in progress on the Umritsur and Mooltan Lines, and at the different stations.

206. During the past year the earth-work of the embankment was in places much injured by the floods, and several miles being found too low had to be raised on that account. Ballast of brick has been steadily delivered by the various contractors, and collected or made by the Railway Officers. A tramway from the main line to Cheechawutnee, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, has been laid down, and an engine now brings up Trains of permanent way, sleepers, stores, &c., from the Ravee for delivery along the line. Another tramway is being laid down from the line to Hurrappa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from whence Trains will take up the brick ballast now being collected from several ancient mounds at that place. The tramway laid down from Mooltan Station to the upper Ghat or Bund on the Chenab has been taken up, being no longer required.

Plate-laying executed. 207. The permanent way on main line completed amounts to the following :—

					Miles.	Chains.
No. 2	District	...	...	...	26	20
No. 4	,,	...	...	...	16	33
No. 5	,,	...	...	...	15	40
Total					58	13

But besides the "completed" portions, there are other portions "linked" in and firmly laid, sufficient to allow of light Trains travelling over them with materials, and these could be used as the Lahore and Umritsur Line was, for traffic, before completion.

Length of permanent way laid by end of year. 208. By the close of the year there will probably be the following lengths completed on the main line :—

				Miles.
From Lahore towards Mooltan	...	...	...	45
In intermediate Districts (supplied from Cheechawutnee)	...	...	...	30
From Mooltan towards Lahore	...	...	...	30
Total				105

or a little more than half of the whole line—205 miles in length.

209. The section or extension of main line from Mooltan to the Shere Shah Ghat on the River Chenab, 11½ miles in length, was opened to the public on the 5th May of the present year, after being officially inspected by the Consulting Engineer to this Government. Its traffic has been very small up to the present date; but as soon as the Steamers are directed to ply to and from the Shere Shah, in lieu of the upper Ghat or Bunder, it is expected that the traffic will be remunerative. It is useful, however, just now for the conveyance of Railway materials to Mooltan and the line.

210. Mr. Coates, the Contractor, delivered up to the end of the year on the main line rails sufficient for about 85 miles, and much other material to the value of upwards of three lakhs. The contract accounts of the Contractors Sooltan and Jumna Doss, now no longer employed, are finally settled.

211. In last Report it was mentioned that, owing to the delay in getting sufficient supplies of sleepers and ballast quickly, the Government had sanctioned the laying of 40 miles of the main line with Greaves's iron pot sleepers, and they had been sent for from England. At the close of 1862 an additional length of 85 miles had been sanctioned, making in all 125. These pots are now arriving, 28,294 having been delivered at Shere Shah Ghat, and 193,847 arrived at Kurrachee up to present date, and will probably be delivered on the line by the end of the year. There are 3,706 required per mile, and thus there would be enough for 60 miles. About 1½ miles on the Shere Shah Branch has been laid with these pot sleepers packed with sand, and the road stands remarkably well in spite of heavy rain.

212. During the year sufficient timber for about 76 miles has been delivered by Contractors and from the Company's Timber Depôts. The cost of the Depôt sleeper is a trifle under the contract rate of Rupees 3 per sleeper.

213. From the old Contractors not having paid their laborers regularly, there was at first, and for some time last year, difficulty in procuring labor, when the works were commenced by the agency of the Company's own Officers.

214. As there is some apprehension that the supply of Deodar timber from the Beas Forests will not suffice for the Delhi Line, the Chief Engineer entertains the idea of using the Cheel (*Pinus Longifolia*) which, when properly prepared with creosote, has been found to answer its required purpose very well.

Cost of works, &c., Engineer
Department.

215. The cost of works for the year in the Engineer
Department is as follows :-

						Rs.	As.	P.
Engineering expenses	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,043	13	1
Works expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	6,53,698	6	8
Sleepers	...	...	...	...	...	4,23,596	2	0
Ballast	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,138	8	1
Total						15,24,476	13	10

216. In last Report it was stated that there were two Engines and 22 carriages
Locomotive and Carriage- and waggons available for the traffic on the opened line.
building Department. Since then 185 vehicles have been added.

This stock is ample for working the Umritsur Section, and 62 in all have been sent
Stock sufficient for present traffic with probable out turn by down to Mooltan and Cheechawutnee. The Locomotive
next year. Superintendent is pushing on the manufacture of stock for
the Mooltan Line, and hopes by the end of this official year
to turn out 320 carriages and waggons. Teak, Sal and Deodar are the woods used; and
with the exception of the Locomotives and Tenders, and the first class carriage and a few
of the second class sent from England as patterns, the whole of the carriages, less iron-
work and fittings, are made by Native workmen in the Lahore Workshops. Credit is due
to the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Bocquet, and to the Carriage Superintendent,
Mr. May, with their European Foremen for the results obtained.

217. The Company have experienced some difficulty in obtaining the constant ser-
vices of European Drivers and Firemen, as so many have fallen
Drivers and Firemen. sick. Native firemen are too indolent and inattentive to be
trusted.

218. During the first six months of the year under review the progress was not
Progress during the year. so satisfactory as could have been wished, making all due allow-
ance for the difficulty of procuring labor in the desert parts,
and carriage for the permanent way materials. But the progress of the last six
months has been better, and the present state of the line generally is satisfactory. Efforts
are now being made to complete the line as soon as possible.

219. Orders were received last year that the Government of India had decided
that the line between Umritsur and Delhi should not be
Delhi Railway. taken direct from Umballah *via* Kurnal to Delhi, but by the
richer, more populous, and more important Districts of Seharunpore and Meerut, and to
join the East Indian Railway at Ghazeeoodeennuggur. This will cause a detour of
about 34 miles, but offers a route in every point of view more desirable. The direct
line had been surveyed in 1859-60, but a new and more detailed survey was necessary,
and has been completed during the past season. Plans and Estimates have been sub-
mitted to the Government, whose orders are awaited for commencing work.

220. Expenditure on account of the Delhi Railway
Delhi Line expenditure. during the year has been Rupees 35,471.

Total expenditure of capital on both Punjab and Delhi Lines up to 30th April 1863.

221. Annexed is a Tabular Statement of the expenditure on the Punjab Railway during the past year, and the total expenditure since the commencement.

222. Major Warrant, Royal Engineers, officiated as the Consulting Engineer to this Government during the past year, and in the temporary absence of Captain Sim, Royal Engineers, on leave to England, but the latter resumed his duties on the 28th March 1863.

Expenditure on the Punjab and Delhi Railways up to 30th April 1863.

D E T A I L .			Total up to 30th April 1862	During the year 1862-63.	Total up to 30th April 1863.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Survey and preliminary expenses	...	...	98,454	.....	98,454
<i>Salaries, &c.</i>					
Agent's Department	...	...	10,81,508	40,702	15,51,477
Engineer's ditto	...	...		2,57,372	
Locomotive ditto	...	...		68,359	
Plate-layers' ditto	...	...		32,355	
Transport Agent's ditto	...	...		20,533	
Passage expenses	...	...		10,305	
Stores Department.	...	...		18,967	
Traffic ditto	...	...		3,279	
Telegraph ditto	...	...		9,010	
<i>Works.</i>					
Earth-work, ballast, fencing, level crossings, permanent way, ' temporary works, &c....	...	...	5,87,836	2,05,006	8,83,742
Bridges and culverts	...	...	58,392	62,318	1,20,710
Wells and Bungalows (for Line Stations hereafter)	...	...	55,247	27,680	82,927
Plate-layers' Bungalows	...	...	.....	14,767	14,767
Workmen's Barracks, Houses, &c.	...	...	.....	16,866	16,866
Bungalows purchased	...	...	20,246	27,639	56,885
<i>Stations and Station Buildings, &c.</i>					
Lahore	...	...	2,64,420	1,78,648	4,43,068
Umritsur	...	...	7,173	21,789	28,962
Mooltan	...	...	.....	42,864	42,864
Half-way or Reversing Station	...	...	.....	4,780	4,780
Meean Meer (2) and Attaree	...	...	26,259	3,302	29,561
Timber Depot, Wuzerahad	...	...	.....	71,180	71,180
Contractor's Guarantee Funds...	...	...	.....	40,531	40,531
Transport, Insurance, Landing, &c., (Kurrachee Agency)	...	...	8,60,640	5,47,980	14,17,620
Advances	...	...	3,04,123	10,000	4,04,123
Purchase of Stores	...	...	4,03,495	85,477	5,99,022
Sleepers	...	...		1,10,060	
Building, Landing Barges (Kurrachee)	...	...	2,581	551	8,132
Telegraph Posts and erecting Line	...	...	17,273	5,540	22,813
Carriage-building and Locomotive Erection Shops	...	...	11,879	32,408	44,282
Customs, Import duty, &c., (Kurrachee)	...	...	1,23,295	41,970	1,65,265
Due from Delhi Railway	...	...	.....	3,838	3,838
Total, Punjab Railway	...	...	40,60,821	21,25,048	61,85,869
<i>Delhi Railway.</i>					
Surveys of Line from Delhi to Lahore 1859-60, &c.	...	...	39,726	.....	75,197
Survey of Line from Umritsur to Delhi via Meerut 1862-63	...	...	.....	35,471	
Salaries, &c. of Delhi Line and Works, Establishments, &c.	...	...	
Total, Delhi Railway	...	...	39,726	35,471	75,197
Grand Total of Expenditure on Punjab Railways	...	...	41,00,547	21,60,519	62,61,066

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

223. The following figures shew the extent to which the correspondence of the Punjab has been conveyed by the District Posts during the past three years :—

YEAR.	Covers delivered.	Returned undelivered.	Total.
1860-61	5,72,057	45,526	6,17,583
1861-62	5,55,139	55,790	6,10,929
1862-63	7,07,552	69,322	7,76,874

The proportion of undelivered letters amounts to nearly 10 per cent.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

224. The main lines of Telegraph in the Punjab have all been inspected during the past year by Mr. Bailey the Superintendent. Extensive repairs and renewals were found necessary, most of which have been executed. The working of the lines is, however, still far from satisfactory, especially during the rains. Mr. Bailey has exerted himself much, and had he not been deputed, it is believed that the whole of the lines would have ceased to work.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

225. In the last Annual Report it was stated in a foot-note that three Steamers of the Punjab Flotilla began to run between Mithunkote and Mukhud in June 1862. The vessels of the Flotilla were despatched regularly twice a month after the opening of the line; but very little cargo was shipped on them owing to the continual fluctuation of the rates on goods at Mooltan, and the difficulty experienced in transferring the goods brought down in the Flotilla vessels to those of the private Companies at Mithunkote. But in November 1862, arrangements having been made agreeably to the desire of the Merchants at the Upper Stations to send the goods down to Sukkur by the Punjab vessels, they were well laden with cargo, consisting chiefly of cotton, wool, indigo, and saltpetre. The vessels come down so laden from Derah Ishmael Khan that no space is left for the cargo which lie ready for shipment at Derah Ghazee Khan. It has been, therefore, recently arranged, by way of experiment, to leave a flat at Derah Ghazee Khan while the Steamer prosecutes her voyage to Mukhud, so that the Merchants at Derah Ghazee Khan may have an opportunity of sending their goods down the river.

226. The trans-shipment of goods even at Sukkur is distasteful to the Shippers. And the Superintendent of Inland Navigation expects hand-
Proposal to run the Steamers from Mukhud to Kotree. some returns in freight if the Flotilla vessels were allowed to run the entire distance between Mukhud and Kotree. This arrangement, if carried out,

would not bring the Government into competition with the private Companies, as all the Indus cargo, both down and upward, is usually conveyed by land or native craft between Mooltan and Kotree, and never falls into the hands of the vessels between those places.

227. A shed or godown is under construction at Mukhud for the reception of Malt liquor, and as soon as this is completed, such liquor will be conveyed by the vessels from Sukkur where the Agent and Superintendent, Indus Flotilla, is willing to land as many hogsheads as the vessels of the Flotilla are capable of conveying.

228. In consequence of the destruction of the Town of Mithunkote by the River Indus, the Head Quarters of the Flotilla were removed to Sukkur in December 1862. During the removal of the Head Quarters advantage was taken of the partial suspension of communication to effect certain necessary repairs to the vessels.

229. The vessels of the Flotilla have worked very indifferently in consequence of the want of proper machinery for effecting repairs. But notwithstanding this disadvantage, and the fact that proper artificers cannot be obtained, although very high wages are offered, the vessels have been kept running in spite of the bad condition they were received in. Engines have been repaired, even the heavy cylinders of the *Napier* have been raised, and the bearing of the paddle shafts adjusted, paddle wheels renewed, changes to the hull effected, iron fixings removed, and proper rudders with steering wheels fitted to all the vessels excepting the *Mooltan* Flat. The Flat *Kotree* has been placed on a convenient sand bank for the purpose of examining its bottom and fitting a suitable rudder post, which could not be effected without having the Flat high and dry, and which in a river like the Indus, that is constantly rising and falling, can always be effected with safety provided a suitable and safe spot is selected.

230. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in obtaining Marine Stores. No Great difficulty in obtaining Marine Stores. speculator could be induced to take up the contract.—Such articles as are absolutely needed have been sent for from various places. On one occasion, a country boat, in which a large supply had been despatched from Ferozepore, struck on a snag and sunk; out of this supply only a small portion reached Sukkur. Even from Kurrachee unserviceable articles are received at exorbitant prices, which, too, the senders most unreasonably refused to take back; much unnecessary expense is incurred in consequence. These difficulties may, in future, be avoided by arranging with some respectable Firm, either at Calcutta or Bombay, for annual supplies of Marine Stores.

231. Conservancy operations on the Upper Indus were suspended in consequence of the removal of the Head Quarters of the Flotilla to Sukkur. Suspension of Conservancy operations from various causes. But under any circumstances the blasting of trees for the improvement of the river could not have been undertaken during the past season, owing to the absence of the Galvanic Battery, which was received only during April last and much injured in its transit from Calcutta. It is intended this year to carry out all works for the improvement of the River under efficient supervision.

232. The following Table will shew the receipts and expenditure of the Flotilla during the year under review:—

<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	As.	P.
Received from Derah Ghazee Khan Treasury ...	1,59,404	8	9
Realized from passage and freight	9,219	11	1
Realized from proceed of sale of unserviceable stores	921	13	7
Total ...	1,69,546	1	5

<i>Expenditure.</i>	Rs.	As.	P.
Pay of Establishment	1,14,941	4	10
Purchase of stores	17,636	0	8
Fuel	19,689	15	9
Labor of iron and wood work	7,137	3	6
Amount realized by freight, &c., paid into Derah Ghazee Khan Treasury	9,219	11	1
Amount realized by sale of unserviceable stores paid into Derah Ghazee Khan Treasury	921	13	7
Total ...	1,69,546	1	5

233. It will be seen that the earnings of the Flotilla during the year bear no comparison with the expenditure. But this may be reasonably expected during the first year of the undertaking. Such was the case with Steam traffic on the Berhampootra when it was first navigated: it did not yield more than a few Rupees on each voyage. That river has, however, now a thriving trade. The prospects of the Upper Indus are analogous. There would be no difficulty even at this moment to load one vessel weekly from Derah Ishmael Khan and Derah Ghazee Khan. But with the present limited means a monthly communication cannot be safely calculated on. The upward freights are at present small; but as soon as the Government stores are sent by this route there will be quite a sufficiency.

234. Provision was made in the Budget on account of the Flotilla to the extent of Rupees 3,80,000. The actual expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rupees 1,59,404-8-9, minus the cost of repairs to the Steamers *Jhelum* and *Chenab* now pending adjustment, which cannot properly be charged to the Flotilla, as with effective vessels the expense would have been avoided.

235. The Superintendent of Inland Navigation acknowledges the assistance of the Civil Officers of Districts, and commends the services of his own subordinates, especially of Messrs. McIvor and Boyce.

Commendation of Officers.

236. Captain Hampton deserves great credit for the management of the Inland Navigation Department. He is a most zealous and indefatigable Officer.

237. The following figures show the state of Native State of Native Boat traffic. Boat traffic:—

YEAR.			Number of Boats.	Tons.
1857-58	...	...	3,548	42,125
1858-59	...	...	3,965	49,871
1859-60	...	...	3,806	53,043
1860-61	...	...	2,945	39,708
1861-62	...	...	2,442	33,208
1862-63	...	...	3,185	44,188
Difference increase between 1861-62 and 1862-63			743	10,980

238. The Return of Native Boat traffic shews an increased export from the Punjab in the following articles:—

Gram	...	from maunds	42,063	to maunds	1,17,311
Dhall	...	"	15,958	"	22,469
Cotton	...	"	48,898	"	2,90,829
Molasses	...	"	1,18,819	"	1,21,740
Mustard Seed	...	"	1,11,202	"	1,45,274
Linseed	...	"	498	"	10,176
Salt	...	"	0	"	3,860
	...	"	752	"	1,977
Spices	...	"	25,449	"	42,778

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

239. The usual Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the years 1861-2 and 1862-3, furnished by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, is given in Appendix I. As explained in last year's Report, this Government has no means of ascertaining the exact Military expenditure in the Province, excepting such as

Appendix I.—Receipts and Disbursements.

pertains to the Public Works Department. The latter, therefore, is the only Military charge exhibited in this Return. The financial result is as follows :—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Civil Disbursements including Military Buildings.	Surplus of Receipts over Civil Disbursements and Military Buildings.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1861-62	3,04,67,086	1,64,67,647	1,39,99,439
1862-63	3,08,53,359	1,62,33,780	1,46,19,579
Difference	+ 3,86,273	— 2,33,867	+ 6,20,140

In the Receipts and Disbursements of 1862-3 there is a nominal entry on both sides of Rupees 1,30,152, being savings on Police Establishments. Eliminating this item, the comparison stands thus :—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1861-62	3,04,67,086	1,64,67,647	1,39,99,439
1862-63	3,07,23,207	1,61,03,628	1,46,19,579
Difference	+ 2,56,121	— 3,64,019	+ 6,20,140

Financial result. The ultimate net surplus being, as before, a little above six lakhs more in 1862-3 than in 1861-2.

240. The cost of Military Public Works in 1862-3 was Rupees 7,54,465, and the cost of troops, &c., calculating on the same data as last year, amounts approximately to Rupees 2,26,44,704. Taking then the Military expenditure into account, the ultimate financial result for the past year is as follows :—

Receipts	...	...	...	...	3,07,23,207
Disbursements	...	{ Civil	...	1,53,49,163	
		{ Military	...	2,33,99,169	
					3,87,48,332
				Deficit	80,25,125

This compared with last year shews an improvement of nearly 18 lakhs.

241. If, however, the Army on the North-Western Frontier and the troops located in the Hill Stations of Kussowlee, Dugshai and Subathoo, costing about Rupees 1,24,69,564 per annum, be viewed as being for the defence of the Empire rather than for the protection of the Punjab, and its cost be thrown out of the calculation as an Imperial and not a Provincial charge, there will remain an excess of income over expenditure of about Rupees 44,44,439 available for Imperial purposes.

242. On the following items the revenue has increased during the year :—

				Rupees.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	4,26,001
Sayer	...	...	...	4,29,995
Customs	...	...	...	1,73,142
Marine	...	...	...	10,515
Tribute	...	...	...	2,766

In 1861-2 there were large remissions of land revenue owing to the famine. The head of *Sayer* (since abolished by order of the Supreme Government) includes, in 1862-3, the receipts from the Pangee Timber Agency formerly taken under *Public Works*. The increase in *Customs*, as has been already explained, is due to the enhanced duty on saccharine produce, which was in force during a portion only of the previous year.

243. In the following instances there has been a decrease of income :—

				Rupees.
Abkaree	...	...	...	13,568
Income Tax	...	...	...	1,41,106
Salt	...	...	...	1,87,096
Stamps	...	...	...	3,288
Law and Justice	...	...	...	62,060
Public Works	...	...	...	1,46,745
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,32,435

The small loss on *Abkaree* is due to the establishment of Sudder Distilleries; but it is hoped that in future years this deficiency will be more than made up, and that these distilleries will prove not only advantageous in an administrative point of view, but financially profitable. The decrease of *Income Tax* is owing to the abolition of the 2 per cent. cess on incomes below 500 Rupees per annum. In the item of *Salt* there was a large increase from the Salt Mine revenue caused by the enhanced excise levied on this article of consumption. On the other hand, there has been a very considerable falling off in the Salt receipts of the Delhi and Hissar Customs Lines, as has been explained in Section II. The decrease under *Law and Justice* is nominal; Tullubana having been taken to *Stamps* in one year, and to *Law and Justice* in the other. The reduction in *Public Works* income is also for the most part nominal, the Pangee Timber Agency having, as stated above, been shown previously under this head instead of under *Sayer*.

There has, however, been a falling off of about Rupees 40,000 in the income derived from Imperial Ferries. Under *Miscellaneous* the decrease of income is due in some measure to savings of Revenue Establishments, and cash recoveries being shown under other heads for the first time; but this head of income is necessarily liable to great fluctuations.

Items of expenditure increased. 244. The increase in disbursements is distributed thus :—

				Rupees.
Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree	...	...	...	1,57,476
Salt	...	...	...	39,935
Public Departments	...	...	...	9,742
Education	...	...	...	78,927
Political charges	...	...	...	48,413
Pensions and Charities	...	...	...	90,400
Marine	...	...	...	1,98,415

The increase in the first of these items is due, first, to the extension of settlement operations; secondly, to the establishment of Sudder Distilleries; and, thirdly, to the expenditure of the Pangee Timber Agency, being for the first time debited to this head instead of to *Public Works*. The increase in *Political* charges is nominal, such charges having been taken in 1861-62 under *Miscellaneous*. The increase of *Marine* charges is owing to the Punjab Navigation Department having been established but a short time before the close of the previous year.

Items of expenditure decreased. 245. The items shewing decreased outlay are—

				Rupees.
Refunds	...	...	...	1,41,084
Income Tax	...	...	...	5,367
Customs	...	...	...	49,218
Stamps	...	...	...	39,022
Allowances under Treaty, &c	...	...	...	36,945
Miscellaneous Revenue charges	...	...	...	18,301
Public Works	...	...	...	2,80,392
Law and Justice	...	...	...	18,303
Police	...	...	...	1,52,170
Miscellaneous Civil charges	...	...	...	32,029
Civil Contingencies	...	...	...	80,344

It has before been explained that in former years the expenses of the Pangee Timber Agency were shown as *Public Works* charges. The real reduction in *Police* charges is Rupees 2,82,322, savings of Establishment having been erroneously entered on both sides of the Account, (see first paragraph of this Section). The large decrease in *Civil Contingencies* is attributable to the cessation of famine charges.

246. The reforms in the system of Account, and in the internal arrangement of Finance Department working satisfactorily. Treasury Offices, noticed in last Report, have been carried on and completed during the past year. Treasury Officers have

now begun thoroughly to comprehend the Budget system ; and the Department of Finance, on the whole, works satisfactorily.

247. The services of Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and of Baboo Kethor Mohun Chatterjee, Officiating Civil Pay Master, deserve acknowledgment.
Notice of Officers.

SECTION IX. — ECCLESIASTICAL.

248. The progress made in the erection of small Churches will be found recorded at paragraph 151 under the Public Works head. Besides Nothing noteworthy on this subject. this there is nothing noteworthy on this subject.

SECTION X. — POLITICAL.

249. In order to understand the progress of events at Herat during the year under report, it will be advisable to state briefly the origin of the quarrel between the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and his son-in-law Sooltan Ahmud Khan, Ruler of Herat.
Kabul and Herat.

250. The Taimuni Chief, originally a feudatory of the Afghan Government, but more immediately subject to the Ruler of Herat, caused a kinsman of his own, resident in the Furrah District, to be murdered. The Governor of Furrah, Mahomed Shureef Khan, one of the younger sons of the Ameer, prepared to resent this outrage, but for a time appeared to be appeased by the earnest entreaties of his half-sister, wife of Sooltan Ahmud Khan, who travelled from Herat to Furrah to prevent the threatened family feud.
Cause of quarrel.

251. But no sooner had Mahomed Shureef Khan lulled the suspicions of his adversary then he made a successful night attack and occupied the territory of the Taimuni Chief, who fled to Herat and sought the protection and aid of Sooltan Ahmud Khan.
The Ameer's son siezes Taimuni.

252. The Chief of Herat marched with a Force of about 8,000 Regulars and three guns against Furrah, the garrison of which was obliged, through the treachery of the Khans, who held the gates, to surrender.
The Herat Chief takes Furrah.

253. This event took place on the 30th March 1862, and the unwelcome news reached Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan at Jellalabad. He immediately collected his Forces to punish his son-in-law, the Ruler of Herat, and marching for Furrah reached Ghirishk on the 9th June.
The Ameer marches to the rescue of Furrah.

Here the narrative of events during the past year now commences.

254. On the 16th June the Ameer crossed his Forces over the River Holmund, and meeting with no opposition marched direct upon Furrah, the Fort of which he closely invested. After a very short siege, and before Sooltan Ahmud Khan had made more than one march for the relief of the place, Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, who commanded the garrison, surrendered Furrah to the Ameer on the 29th June 1862.
Re-takes Furrah.

255. Having accomplished the primary object of his expedition, the Ameer declared his intention of not returning until he had taken Herat also ; and commenced operations for an onward march by secretly tampering with the Chiefs and influential men inside the City. Encouraged by the favorable replies of these Chiefs to his overtures, the Ameer advanced towards Herat on the 10th July, Sooltan Ahmud Khan's Force retiring before him.

256. Sundry skirmishes took place between the hostile Forces, but without any important result ; and on the 28th July the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan marched to the walls of Herat, and commenced to lay regular siege to the City.

It would be unprofitable to detail the progress of this protracted siege. There has been the usual amount of intrigue and treachery, of defection from the ranks of the Ameer, and desertion from the garrison of Herat. Abundant protestations of obedience to the Ameer were from time to time made by his besieged son-in-law, followed up by vigorous sorties and cannonades. But to all attempts at negotiation and offers of qualified submission, the Ameer only turned a deaf ear, and adhered to his demand, from which his fiery spirit would permit no abatement, for unconditional surrender of the Fort of Herat.

257. His daughter, wife of Sooltan Ahmud Khan, who urged in vain before her father the cause of her husband, died at an early stage of the siege ; and on 6th April 1863, Sooltan Ahmud Khan also died. Still the Ameer held to his determination of taking the place, which was for some time gallantly defended by Shah Newaz Khan, son of the deceased Ruler ; but finally on the 27th May Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan made a vigorous attack, and, not altogether unaided by the treachery of the garrison, made himself master of Herat.

258. The news of the fall of Herat was too speedily followed by the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Ameer, which took place in Herat on the 9th of June. Ameer Sher Ali Khan, appointed Heir Apparent in the life-time of his father, now rules in his stead.

259. The Supreme Government have recently sanctioned a proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to form a settlement of the hill men of the Shumbanee and Mussooree Sections of the Boogtee tribe of Beloches on the plains of the Derah Ghazee Khan District. The Boogtees are the subjects of the Khan of Kelat, and their political relations lie chiefly with the Sindh Authorities ; but the Shumbanee and Mussooree Sections inhabit the hills immediately on the Derah Ghazee Khan border. They have occasionally given trouble to us ; but on the whole their behaviour has not been worse than that of other tribes on the same frontier, and members of the tribe have frequently been employed in the Frontier Force. These men did good service in giving intimation of intending raids, and following up marauding parties. On the re-organization of the Frontier Levies, a body of Shumbanees and Mussoorees was entertained specially for the defence of the frontier in front of Asucc. Arrangements were also made

for locating there a small portion of the tribe, but the want of water made this attempt abortive. The misbehaviour of the Mussooree Section further retarded this object. The Kulpur Section of the Boogtee tribe, being dissatisfied with a decision of the Khan of Kelat, regarding some land, left their lands and took to the hills, and induced the Mussooree Section to join them. They then committed a series of raids on the Sindh and Kelat Borders. Through the intervention of the Political Superintendent the Kulpur Section at once accepted the terms offered them, and returned to their former holdings. But the Mussoorees having lost a number of men in the different raids, and being estranged from their Chief, held out for some months longer. At the request of the Political Superintendent, Upper Sindh Frontier, they were prevented from entering the Derah Ghazee Khan District. In February, however, they returned to their allegiance, made their submission to the Sindh Authorities, and were condoned.

260. The Political Superintendent, Upper Sindh Frontier, intimated that there would be no political objection to the settlement of a portion of the Boogtee tribe in the Derah Ghazee Khan District. And the opening out of new canals by some of the enterprising border Chiefs in the lower portion of the District presented an opportunity for carrying out the project. The Muzaree and Boogtee lands lie conterminous. The Muzarees (who reside at Rojhan, in British Territory) graze their cattle in the Boogtee Hills, when forage is not to be procured in the plains; the Boogtees also come down in the spring to the Muzaree lands. As long as the tribes are on good terms, cattle-thefts are checked through the influence of the Chiefs, and petty raids are put a stop to. The Police charge of the Muzaree country having been vested in the Muzaree Chief, it has been his great object to arrange his political connections with the Boogtees so as to prevent raids and thefts; or should they occur, to recover stolen property and arrest the offenders through the Chief of the tribe. The Muzaree Chief and his friend the Chief of the Lugharees have agreed to make over in free-gift to the Boogtees portions of their share of the Dhoondie and Goomul Canals (which they have opened out) to enable them to cultivate the lands of two villages as long as they shall remain in the villages. In the event of their leaving the villages, the grant will revert to the donors. If the Boogtees are on good terms with us, the Muzarees and other robbers cannot possibly enter the plains without their connivance. And the location of a large body of the tribe in British Territory is a material guarantee for the good conduct of the tribe at large.

261. The proceedings of the Syuds and Hindoostanees on the Trans-Indus Frontier of Huzara have occupied the attention of the Government during the past year. In the Punjab Report for 1860 mention was made of the dispersion of the Sittana Colony by a Force under the command of Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B., in 1858.

The Syuds and Hindoostanees then retired to Mulka, a village on the slopes of Mahabun, which was granted them by the Amazai tribe.

Engagements were then taken from the Utmanzais and Judoons to unite in expelling and keeping out the Syuds and their followers.

In 1861 these engagements were broken, but a blockade against the tribes induced them to compel the Hindoostanees to retire. Fresh engagements were then taken, but have been repeatedly broken during the past year.

Broken Engagements of the Judoons and Utmanzais in regard to the fanatics.

The Utmanzais represented that they were powerless to oppose the advance of the fanatics, who were supported by the Judoon tribe in violation of their engagements. Whether there be collusion or inability to offer successful opposition, the result is that at present the Syuds and their fanatical followers re-occupy the forbidden lands of Sittana, in consequence of which a blockade has been established against the Judoons.

Who have recently re-occupied Sittana.

262. The past year was marked by the death of two Native Chiefs whose adherence to the British Government in times of difficulty, and whose uniform loyal conduct, set a good example to their countrymen.

Death of two Native Chiefs.

263. Maharaja Narendur-Singh, Knight of the Star of India, Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, died on the 13th November 1862. His eminent services to the British Government during the troublous times of 1857 are well known, and have been duly recognized. The enlightened nature of his internal administration brought prosperity and contentment to all his subjects, and rendered his Government worthy of imitation by surrounding States. In his death the Government have lost a wise, great and trusty feudatory.

The Maharaja of Pattiala.

As the Maharaja's heir is a minor, it was necessary at once to appoint a regency; and in accordance with the rules framed for the administration of the Cis-Sutlej Chieftainships during the minority of their Rulers, a Council of three Ministers has been selected in consultation with the neighbouring Rajas of Jheend and Nabha.

264. On the 4th of December Raja Tej Singh died at Lahore. By birth a Brahmin, native of the Gangetic Doab, he had passed his life in the Punjab, and adopted the religion and habits of the Seikhs, with whose fortunes and history in the latter days of their supremacy he was closely identified. Member of the Council of Regency at the time of the annexation of the Province to the British Crown, he was guaranteed the enjoyment of all the privileges and rights which he possessed under the Seikh Government. In accordance with this promise he was invested with the full powers of a Magistrate in his Jagheer; and in all respects was treated with the consideration due to his rank and former high position. He has been succeeded in his rank and title by his adopted son Hurbuns Singh.

And Raja Tej Singh.

265. Earlier in the year died Nawab Saadut Khan, ex-Ruler of Bhawalpore. This Chief succeeded his father Bhawal Khan, but was dethroned and imprisoned by his elder brother Hajee Khan, and was only released through the mediation of the British Government. He then took refuge in British Territory, where he was allowed to reside unmolested on condition that he would not attempt to return to his country, or hold communication with its people.

Death of the Ex-Nawab of Bhawalpore.

In 1853 Saadut Khan, wholly forgetful of his promises, and of the condition from which he had been rescued by us, attempted to recover his power, and even had the effrontery to ask the aid of our Government. He was consequently placed under arrest in the Fort of Lahore, where he remained a prisoner till he died on the 20th August 1862.

266. With the approval of the Supreme Government, the Juma Musjid at Delhi, which had been closed as a place of worship since the capture of the City in 1857, was restored on the 28th November 1862 to the Mahomedans on certain conditions calculated to provide against the outbreak of disputes and injury to the interests of the Government.

267. At Mooltan there is a celebrated Eedgah, which had been confiscated by the Seikhs when they took the town by assault, and were exasperated by the resistance of the Puthans.

In 1848 this Eedgah was the scene of the murder by the Seikhs of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson. It was not then in the possession of the Mahomedans who fought conspicuously on the British side in the war that followed the death of our Officers.

It is quite certain that this place of worship had never been confiscated through any misconduct towards the British Government on the part of the Mahomedans of Mooltan, and therefore it was restored to them in February 1863.

268. The administration of the territory of Chumba has been for several years past in a very unsatisfactory state. The young Raja is weak and unable to control his Ministers. Domestic dissensions and evil advisers had well nigh brought the Ruler of this ancient Principality to ruin. At last the Raja earnestly sought the aid of the British Government, and begged that an Officer might be sent to put the affairs of his country in order.

269. Major Blair Reid, formerly Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, was selected for this purpose, and at once addressing himself vigorously to the work of reform, has re-organized an efficient administration, and has effected wholesome financial changes, which when fully carried out will recover the Raja from his impending ruin. The plan, so far as can be judged, has answered admirably. The young Chief is much pleased with the arrangement; and Major Reid has shown great tact and decision. A full Report will hereafter be submitted.

270. The affairs of the Mundee State have been successfully managed by the Council of Regency, supervised by the Commissioner and Superintendent Colonel E. Lake. Three and a half lakhs of Rupees (£35,000) have been saved and invested in Government Securities, and it is anticipated that another lakh will be added, making a total of £45,000 to be made over to the Raja on attaining his majority.

271. The conduct of the young Raja, which two years ago was very unsatisfactory, has not much improved. There is always great difficulty in training a young man in the Raja's position. If the Ministers or other Advisers attempt to thwart him, they know what to expect when he comes of age, and can promote or dismiss whomsoever he pleases.

The only effectual remedy is to provide the young Chief with an English Tutor, who has nothing to fear from a strict and impartial discharge of his duty.

272. The next three years are the most critical period of the Raja's life ; and impressed with the importance of turning this time to the best account, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed an English Tutor to superintend carefully the completion of the Raja's education. Mr. Clarke is well adapted for the charge, and the Lieutenant-Governor learns that a great improvement has taken place in the young Chief.

273. The petty State of Joobul, in the Simla Hills, has been in continued trouble since the transfer of the Government from the British Officers who administered it to the young Rana on attaining his majority in 1853. The Rana is possessed of ability, and has all the pretensions of his ancestors, with courage to enforce them. His subjects, having been for twenty-one years under direct British rule, disliked the return to feudal service. Hence arose the struggle between Clan and Chief.

At one time it was supposed that the Rana had been guilty of great acts of oppression, and had failed to conciliate his subjects. So great was the disorder in the State that the Rana was obliged to take refuge in Simla.

Last year the Superintendent, Hill States, was ordered to proceed to Joobul, and at once restore order, and put the administration of the country on a proper basis.

Colonel Lawrence, C. B., found these Pergunnahs in open rebellion, and the inhabitants of one Pergunnah ready for resistance. After a most careful investigation and free converse with the people, he came to the deliberate conclusion that the Rana must be acquitted of mismanagement. The disturbances were due to a few influential men who, to subvert the Rana's authority and supplant it with their own, played on the superstitious fears of simple people.

Having thoroughly satisfied himself of their guilt, Colonel Lawrence proceeded to punish the ringleaders with expulsion and imprisonment. The Rana's powers were increased, and other arrangements were completed for the restoration of quiet and order. This took place in June 1862, since which time the peace of this petty Principality has not been disturbed.

274. At a Durbar held at Simla in June of this year, His Excellency the Viceroy made over to the Rana the sum of Rupees 90,000, the savings which had accrued from the British Administration of the Chiefship during the minority of the present Rana.

275. On the death of Beeja Singh, the last Chief of Bughat, the Estate lapsed to the British Government. It was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to restore the Estate in perpetuity to Sirdar Oomeid Singh, cousin of Beeja Singh, and his descendants on certain conditions. Omeid Singh died before this intention could be fulfilled; but Her Majesty's Government sanctioned the grant of the Estate of Bughat to his son Dhuleep Singh, to remain to his house a perpetual Possession. Some time elapsed before the necessary arrangement, consequent on the intended transfer of territory, could be effected; but during the past year this has been done.

276. After considerable correspondence regarding the adjudication of International criminal cases between the States of Puttiala and Jeypore, an International Code was agreed to by the Chiefs of both States, the provisions of which are generally that all petty cases involving tracks of cattle, petty burglaries brought by the Puttiala Subjects against Jeypore, and those of Jeypore against Puttiala, are to be settled by the Political Agent of Jeypore in communication with the Nazim of Narnoul, who will comply with the Political Agent's requisitions and carry out his decisions.

In case of any difficulty decision is to be delayed till either of the Agents can visit the border.

All cases involving claims above Rupees 500 and below 2,000, in which Puttiala Subjects are defendants, are to be tried at Jeypore; but the file is to be sent to, and a concurrent decision sought from, the Agent at Umballah; and all cases above Rupees 2,000 are to be tried at Umballah, and the Maharaja of Puttiala may require any case concerning his Subjects as defendants to be tried at Umballah without reference to the amount of the claim.

Rules for awarding compensation to sufferers from plunder, when the criminals or property cannot be found, have also been laid down.

The Code was much needed and gives great satisfaction to the different Chieftains.

277. The experiment of appointing a Board of Native Honorary Magistrates in the City of Lahore has been noticed in another part of this Report. But the effect of such a measure on the mind of the Native Public may be reverted to here. It has, undoubtedly, given life and hope to the numerous members of the decayed Sikh Aristocracy and gentry who had long mourned, in enforced seclusion, their fallen fortunes. Once accustomed to rule provinces, they found themselves, on the advent of the British Rule, reduced to nonentity, and in the cities where, perhaps, they had been accustomed to receive the homage of the inhabitants as they passed through the streets, they now found themselves passed by in silence,—if not unfrequently treated by the Government Officials with contempt. It was not because they were unfitted for the exercise of any powers, but because they could not bring themselves to adopt English habits, and undertake the laborious ascent from the lowest steps of the official ladder.

A valuable Agency, capable of exercising a strong influence for good on the side of Government, was thus left to waste away in useless retirement.

The experiment of employing these Native gentry in petty Magisterial duties, strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Imperial Penal Code, has been most successful; justice is dispensed impartially and correctly, the people are pleased at having Magistrates of their own kin, and easily accessible Courts in the heart of their City. The Magistrates are grateful for being rescued from the insignificance and despondency into which they had sunk, and promoted to a position of honor in the eyes of their fellow citizens.

278. By an easy transition, the next step on the road to self-government was taken in the appointment of Municipal Committees in the large cities which were composed of members elected by the suffrage of their fellow citizens. Rules were framed for the guidance of the Committees, the members of which have been found to work together harmoniously, and to transact business not only quite as efficiently as it has been done hitherto by official agency, but also with a zeal and spirit, and at the same time carrying the people with them, in a manner before quite unknown. Hitherto the experiment of thus enfranchising a people full of energy and good feeling has been attended with nought but the happiest result; and properly supervised and fostered, there is no reason to fear danger to the body politic from this plan of leaving the people to manage their own affairs for themselves.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

279. In the last Annual Report it was stated that a record of the Military Forces quartered in the Punjab, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, would be entered in the Annual Reports of this Government. A Statement of the distribution of this Force is appended, and marked A. Exclusive of the Punjab Irregular Force, it appears that we have now in the Punjab—

Army in Punjab under His
Excellency the Commander-in-
Chief.

Appendix II.—A.

Europeans	...	...	...	15,869
Natives	...	...	...	12,770
Total	...	...	...	28,639

The details of this Force are as follows:—

DESCRIPTION.				Number of men.	Approximate Cost.
					Rupees.
16	Field	...	} with 96 Guns	1,881	22,19,580
6	Garrison Batteries	...		1,706	27,00,000
3	Regiments of British Cavalry	...	...	12,285	1,12,00,000
14	Ditto of ditto Infantry	...	...	3,577	16,09,650
8	Ditto of Native Cavalry	...	...	8,748	17,49,600
15½	Ditto of ditto Infantry	...	...	445	2,00,250
Artillery Details—Native				...	...
Total				28,639	1,96,79,080

In the above are included the 23rd and 32nd Regiments Native Infantry. These two Regiments have been withdrawn from general duty, and are chiefly employed on Public Works; the former being employed on the new Simla and Thibet Road, and the latter on works on the Indus and in the Peshawur Valley.

The only change to record during the past year is an increase of one Native Cavalry Regiment and one Native Infantry Regiment to the Peshawur Brigade. The over-worked state of the Native portion of the Force, during the sickly season last year, appears to have called for this increase.

280. The Regiments of the Force have gradually been brought down to the scale prescribed in General Orders Nos. 400 and 404 of Punjab Irregular Force under Government of India. 1861, though still some Supernumeraries exist in the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned grades.

A Statement marked B. exhibits the strength and distribution of the Force. The 3rd Sikh Infantry is still employed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; so, excluding this Regiment, the Force actually employed on Frontier defence is as follows :—

A R M .				Number of Men.	Cost.
					Rupces.
Artillery	...	...	...	549	2,58,485
Cavalry	...	...	...	2,774	11,54,918
Infantry	...	...	...	7,756	15,52,221
Total				11,079	29,65,624

281. The whole Army in the Punjab, including the Force under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Force under the Government of India, may thus be shewn—

DISTRIBUTION.			ARTILLERY.		CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		MEN.	
			British.	Native.	British.	Native.	British.	Native.	British.	Native.
			Batteries.	Regiments.	Regiments.	Regiments.	Regiments.	Regiments.	Regiments.	Regiments.
Under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Delhi Brigade	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1,117	613
	Sirhind Division	...	3	...	1	1	5	2½	4,581	1,072
	Lahore Division	...	11	...	1	3	4	5	5,456	4,427
	Peshawur Division	...	7	...	1	4	4	7	4,715	5,758
Total		...	22	...	3	8	14	15½	15,869	12,770
Under Government of India.	Punjab Irregular Force	...	...	5	...	5½	...	11	...	11,079
	Grand Total	...	22	5	3	13½	14	26½	15,869	23,849

282. The cost of the Punjab Irregular Force is exhibited in detail in Statement marked C. Excluding the cost of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, which is employed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the cost of the Force amounts to Rupees 29,97,504. The whole of this sum is not, however, debitable to Frontier defence, as one-third of an Infantry Regiment has constantly been employed on detached duty at Murree, and during the past year large disbursements (included in the above cost) have been made, especially to the 4th Punjab Infantry and 4th Sikh Infantry, on account of Delhi Prize Money.

283. As most of the Batteries and Regiments had served more than the prescribed period at the Stations they respectively occupied last year, a general relief of Corps was effected during the last cold season, as will be seen by reference to the Return appended and marked B.

Relief of Regiments, Punjab Irregular Force. Appendix II.—B.

284. Hitherto two Mountain Train Guns have been kept up with each of the three Light Field Batteries, but in consequence of the location of the Peshawur Mountain Train at Kohat, and on the recommendation of the Brigadier General Commanding, their withdrawal was proposed to, and sanctioned by, the Government of India. This measure will probably cause a saving of 2,124 Rupees in each of the Batteries per annum.

* Withdrawal of Mountain Train Guns attached to Light Field Batteries.

285. By a Report recently received from the Brigadier General Commanding, it appears that the low cost of maintenance of the Camel Establishment of Punjab Infantry Regiments had attracted the attention of the Commissariat Department, and information was sought in regard to the system obtaining in the Force.

Cattle Establishments attached to Punjab Infantry.

The system may be briefly noted here. The Camel Establishment attached to Punjab Infantry Regiments, the Regiment at Abbottabad and the Guide Corps excepted, consist of 55 camels, with 11 Sowars at 5 Rupees, and a Jemadar on 8 Rupees per mensem, and 40 mules; one Muleteer is allowed for every three mules on 5 Rupees per mensem, and one Jemadar of Muleteers for each Corps on 8 Rupees per mensem.

The camels are sent out to graze, care being taken to select the best grazing ground, and to change the locality from time to time. When camels are worked as on a march, they are still restricted to what they can procure when out grazing. It is only when, from any cause, forage is scarce, or when worked unusually hard and have no time to graze, that two seers of gram per camel, or, in lieu, ten seers bhoosa is allowed; but it rarely happens that either gram or bhoosa has to be provided. The Jemadar of Sowars and the Non-Commissioned Officers in charge of the camels, are held strictly responsible for their condition, and that no undue expense is incurred.

Mules are allowed two seers of gram and six seers of bhoosa daily.

The two Infantry Regiments located in Huzara do not keep up camels, they have 100 mules, with 33 Muleteers and one Jemadar each.

The Guide Corps has only 56 mules, with 28 Muleteers and one Jemadar.

The three Punjab Light Field Batteries do not keep up any baggage animals ; but the two Mountain Train Batteries have 24 baggage mules each.

With these animals in good condition, their gear, &c., in good order, the whole of the Regiments of the Force are able to take the Field at once on any emergency arising. Numerous instances might be quoted, and none more creditable to the Force than the immediate march of the Guides in May 1857, on the first outburst of the mutiny.

These Establishments are, indeed, an important part of the equipment of the Force, and all Commanding Officers recognize this fact, and have heretofore invariably taken great interest in the condition and efficiency of the animals.

The system was commenced with the Guides, and was introduced into the Regiments of the Punjab Force on their taking up their positions along the Frontier.

286. Annexed is a Statement marked D. exhibiting the outposts held by the Frontier Force, and the strength at each post ; it shews a total thus employed of 911 Sabres and 661 Bayonets.

Outposts held.
Appendix II.—D.

287. The Government of India having prescribed that all Armed Bodies must either be soldiers under the Military Authorities and included in the Army Estimates, or else Police under the Police Authorities, and that this system should be applied to the Derajat, as well as to all other Divisions of the Punjab, a revision of the Establishments on that Frontier became necessary. The Military Police, Horse and Foot, and the Military Levies maintained in the Derajat, since the annexation of the Country, were accordingly abolished. To provide for the duties hitherto devolving on the Military Police and Levies in connection with the defence of the Frontier, it became necessary to assign a Force consisting of 403 horsemen and 217 footmen at an annual cost of 145,596 Rupees. This Force was transferred to the control of the Brigadier General Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force in May 1862, designated the "Frontier Militia," and their cost chargeable as a Military item. It consists chiefly of men, inhabitants of the country in the vicinity of the border, commanded by their own heads of Clans or Kinsmen. They will occupy outposts on the Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Bunnoo Borders, act generally as Guides to Military Detachments of the Punjab Irregular Force, seek and afford information of all that transpires beyond and within our border, and be subject to the orders of the Military Officers in command of these Districts, to whom they will look for support, in the event of their being menaced or actually attacked by the border tribes. The Frontier Militia is distributed as follows :—

DISTRICT.				Horse.	Foot.	Total.
Bunnoo	...	...	...	103	100	203
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	142	72	214
Dera Ghazee Khan	...	...	...	158	45	203
Total				403	217	620

288. Rules have been prescribed by the Local Government for the guidance of Provisioning Out-posts and Officers concerned in regard to provisioning Forts and Out-posts on the Frontier. The Forts of Kohat, Duleepghur and Akalghur are to have supplies stored sufficient for the garrison for two months, and at the larger posts supplies for one month, and at the smaller posts supplies for 10 days, are to be stored. These stores are periodically renewed, and the loss by the sale of the old stores is generally very trifling. This measure is a necessary precaution against any sudden irruption of the border tribes, and it serves as a supply during any emergency; for on more than one occasion the Troops have been able to take the field at once, when, had the supplies in the Fort not been available, delay of many days must have occurred before food in sufficient quantities could have been collected.

289. The thefts and raids of the border tribes pertain properly to the Police Section; cattle-lifting appears to be the prevailing offence of our border tribes. The Derah Ghazee Khan border has enjoyed immunity from their forays during the past year; but on the Derah Ishmael Khan and Mithunkote border the thefts and robberies have been numerous; and notwithstanding the vigilance of our Troops, and the energy with which pursuit is conducted, the hill robbers contrived to carry off a large number of cattle. On the Derah Ishmael Khan border there occurred 31 cases of cattle-lifting, four petty thefts, four highway robberies by hill tribes; 133 camels, 90 head of cattle, and 232 sheep and goats were stolen, besides some cash and clothing; but 82 camels, 13 head of cattle, and 42 sheep and goats were re-captured by the pursuing parties, and restored to their owners; eleven robbers were captured and one cut down. On the Mithunkote border 10 cases of cattle-lifting and two highway robberies by hill marauders were reported, 322 camels and 65 head of cattle were stolen; but of this number 317 camels and two head of cattle were recovered by the pursuers, 13 of the hill robbers were killed in hand-to-hand encounters, and two were wounded; on our side there were two men killed, and 21 wounded in these encounters.

290. During the year 1862 it appears that only one man was tried by Court Martial, and that 160 men were punished on summary trials by Commanding Officers. The details are as follows:—

Imprisoned with hard labor	...	...	31
Flogged and dismissed	...	...	8
Dismissed	...	...	34
Simple imprisonment	...	...	10
Flogged	...	...	43
Reduced, &c.	...	...	34
Total			160

291. At the close of the official year 1861-62 the reports from District Officers established beyond doubt that most of the Government stallions were very inferior, many were very old, and others

Horse breeding.

unsuited by want of blood for the object contemplated in providing them. Attention was, therefore, directed to the best means of procuring good serviceable stallions. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining Arab stallions; five have, however, recently been received from Bombay, and two good Arabs have been purchased in the market, and some of the least useful of the old stallions have been sold. Arrangements are in progress for purchasing some more stallions. Although the experiment has undoubtedly tended to improve the breed, the experience of the past goes to show that with limited means too much has been attempted, and in distributing the new horses, a less extended field will be chosen, a few of the best Districts will be selected, and a larger number of stallions will be assigned to each of these Districts; and when the breed has attained a fair standard, and funds admit, the experiment will be extended to the other Districts. So that the improvement may be gradually carried out in all the breeding Districts. The Zemindars in many of the Districts take much interest in the matter, and if good stallions are provided, and the prizes sanctioned for the best stock exhibited at the horse fairs held at Lahore and Rawul Pindee judiciously distributed, there is reason to hope that the results will each year become more encouraging, and that a marked improvement in the breed will ere long be attained.

292. Two Volunteer Corps still exist. The 1st Punjab Volunteers formed a camp of exercise at Lahore last winter, and was inspected by Volunteer Rifle Corps. 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles. Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, who expressed himself well satisfied with the progress which had been attained in Drill and Musketry practice. The Corps was subsequently brigaded with the Troops at Meean Meer, at a Brigade field day held by Major General A. Cunningham, C. B., and acquitted itself to the Major General's satisfaction. The members of the Corps at Head Quarters and the affiliated Company at Madhopore and Umritsur went through a regular course of ball practice during the past winter, and the following is the result as compared with the previous year's practice:—

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Average in first period of individual firing	14.25	15.55
Ditto file firing	10.20	10.63
Ditto volley firing	7.15	7.71
Ditto skirmishing	4.22	4.57
<hr/>		
Total or "Figure of Merit" ...	35.82	38.26

293. The Volunteer Corps at Simla does not comprise many effective members; it has many difficulties to contend against; the chief of these is the migratory character of the European community at that Sanatorium, and this will probably operate to prevent the attainment of a high degree of efficiency; but it is believed that some progress has been made in Drill and the use of the Enfield Rifle. The Corps has, moreover, labored under the disadvantage of having no Commandant since the departure of Lord William Hay.

294. During the past year the conduct of the Punjab Irregular Force has been exemplary. The Brigadier General Commanding writes as follows:—"The year has passed by almost unmarked, except by the relief; and conduct of both Officers and men has been generally such as to merit my entire commendation."

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has great pleasure in recording this fact for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

295. The following is the general result shewing the fall of rain for the last two years:—

1861-62	...	...	...	...	31.8
1862-63	...	...	...	...	35.5

The averages exhibit considerable difference in different Districts, the highest being in Kangra 153½ inches, and the lowest in Moozufferghur 5½ inches.

Generally speaking, the fall was most beneficially distributed, and the harvests were excellent. Along some of the large rivers injury resulted to Cotton, Indigo and other crops by excessive flooding, and in some parts the early breaking up of the rain operated prejudicially. In some parts of the Rawul Pindee Division the spring crop is described, in consequence, to have been an average one; but in most parts it was a bumper harvest.

A very interesting Rain Map has been prepared from the averages of the Registers for some years past by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, which shews that there are regular and well defined zones of equal average rain-fall running parallel to the Himalayas.

Captain Dyas's new Rain Guage has not yet been brought to work satisfactorily, and has, therefore, not been used.

296. The following Comparative Table shews the prices current of some of the principal articles of consumption at the chief Stations of the Punjab, on the 1st of January, for the last three years; and it is curious to observe how differently the Districts most remote from the Famine region,

Prices of Grain.

or off the main lines of communication, were affected from those which were nearer to or within it:—

ARTICLES.	DELHI.			UMBALLAH.			LAHORE.			SEALKOTE.			MOOLTAN.			PESHAWUR.		
	1861	1862	1863	1861	1862	1863	1861	1862	1863	1861	1862	1863	1861	1862	1863	1861	1862	1863
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Wheat, 1st sort ...	8	14½	30½	10½	13½	30	14	13½	28½	16	14½	35	10½	10½	21	26½	12	25½
Flour, 1st ditto ...	7½	13½	24½	10	12½	24	13	12½	21½	15	18½	31	14	14½	17½	25½	11½	24
Barley ...	9½	31	45	12	18	45	13	21	50	24	17½	65	21	21	36	33½	13½	56
Gram, 1st sort ...	9½	17	34½	0	16	30½	0	35	40	0	33	44	0	16½	27	0	10½	29
Musoor Dal ...	10	16	20	12	16	28	19	21	36	24	18	42	19	21	26	33½	18	82½
Indian Corn ...	10	20	39	13	27	41	17	20	24	0	19	45	18	0	0	47½	10½	44
Rice, 1st sort ...	6	7	7	7	8	10	9	8	10	10	14	10	9	8	9	6½	7½	9

297. From the Returns of waste land sold it does not appear that much advantage has been taken of the original or revised Rules. It is stated in the Mooltan Division that the very favorable rates on which leases of waste lands are granted causes these to be generally preferred to sale. The majority of the rukhs in the Lahore Division cannot be properly brought into the category of waste lands, as a greater income is derived from their lease as grazing ground.

LAND SOLD.		Revenue redeemed per annum.
Area in acres.	Price realized.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.
9,190	54,667	1,080

298. The following Table appears very clearly to show that the value of land is steadily rising, the area of land transferred, whether compulsorily or by private sale, being smaller than during the year preceding; while the average price obtained has been higher in each description of transfer. A more complete refutation could hardly be desired than that which it affords of the impression entertained in some quarters that the demand of Government is so ruinously high as to render land comparatively valueless, seeing that, taking into consideration the ordinary rate of interest, varying amongst the Native communitiy

from 12 to 20 per cent. per annum or upwards, it tends to show that the nett profit, in excess of revenue, is nearly equal to the Government demand.

YEAR.	Sales in execution of Decree of Court.			Sales by private Agreement.			Mortgages.		
	Assessment in Rupees.	Price obtained in Rupees.	Number of years' purchase of Government demand.	Assessment in Rupees.	Price obtained in Rupees.	Number of years' purchase of Government demand.	Assessment in Rupees.	Price obtained in Rupees.	Number of years' purchase of Government demand.
1801-02 ...	7,767	10,164	2.5	37,063	2,63,323	6.9	62,316	3,57,681	5.7
1802-03 ...	3,203	10,307	5.0	27,009	2,28,937	8.2	58,351	3,73,980	7.0

299. The movement referred to in last year's Report, as having shown itself amongst the Chiefs and population of Derah Ghazee Khan

Irrigation projects in Derah Ghazee Khan prosecuted with vigour.

for excavating Inundation Canals has continued with undiminished vigour during the past year, and the energy and success with which the spirit of enterprise has been fostered, and the works carried on, reflect the greatest credit on the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Minchin, and the Executive Engineer, Mr. Kirwan. The Fuzzul Wahab, north of Derah Ghazee Khan, so named after its spirited projector and excavator, has been partly in operation during the year, while Mussoo Khan, in spite of very great difficulties, has carried his canal in the same quarter to completion, and during the current year will be the means of largely bringing land into cultivation. The Dhoondée, lower down, has been carried nearly to completion; one of the main branches only remaining to be executed, while it is now intended to carry the principal branch further on next season. In the extension of this and the Manka Canal, the Lugharee Chief in particular has been most energetic and liberal, while towards the south of the District, the Muzarees and Dreshuks have opened out the Gomul branch of the Kadisa Canal, a distance of 10 miles, through a most arid tract south of Asni, and now in the Mithunkote sub-division several applications for opening out old branches have been submitted.

300. This impulse, too, appears now to be spreading to the adjoining District of

And being extended to Derah Ismael Khan; the Trans-Indus portion of which has Derah Ismael Khan.

heretofore been destitute of Inundation Canals, with the exception of a very small channel at the extreme north under the Kissore Gunge. A project for extending this Channel, which probably might be taken down as far as Derah Ismael Khan itself, is now under consideration. The Chief, Hafiz Sumundar Khan, with Tahul Ram are carrying out a canal from a hill stream past the village of Shôr, entirely at their own expense, in which, however, the proprietors of Shôr are expected to join, and other Jaghirdar Chiefs are beginning to exhibit an anxiety to open out canals from various parts of the Indus, where this may prove practicable.

301. The political importance of the civilizing effect of these canals can hardly

Political importance of these Canals.

be over-estimated, and already they have begun to be manifested by the increasing desire of the wild frontier tribes to obtain land. It is sufficiently obvious how much more habitable, attractive, and available

for traffic and transit a cultivated and watered country must be than the howling wastes which at present cover a large portion of that nearly rainless country; and therefore, in the present case, the additional strong argument adducible in favor of these canals, that for the occupation of most of the lands that may be newly rendered culturable, there is already a population available whose circumstances will be vastly improved and rendered more stable than at present by their acquisition; for the inhabitants of the hills and country skirting them are now entirely dependent on the floods brought down by the rains for Khureef crops reared by means of massive embankments into which these waters are diverted. This description of cultivation, which is there called the "pachad" or western, is available only for the Khureef crops and is very uncertain, so that it is a great object with the more enterprising amongst them to obtain in addition a portion of purād or eastern canal land, which will afford them a more certain provision, and employ them during periods of the year when the pachad supplies them with no occupation.

302. The amount already expended by the Chiefs, or immediately required from

Money already spent on them, and the want of a decision in regard to the terms on which the people shall be allowed to construct such works.

them, cannot fall short of a lakh of Rupees, and the desire to contribute appears, as has been said, to be on the increase.

So that there seems every prospect of the scheme, heretofore urged, of raising funds on the spot for carrying on irrigation works by the issue of indentures or otherwise, being carried out on a limited scale amongst the Native population of these parts. A decision, however, is still required as to the terms which are to be allowed, and the extent and form of control to be exercised, in regard to both which points the Financial Commissioner has hitherto delayed expressing a decided opinion, owing to the inadequacy of the existing Establishments for the exercise of an effective supervision; and the great importance of adopting just principles at the outset in laying down a scheme of irrigation which will be wholly new in many essential particulars.

303. Of the vast importance to which these Inundation Canals may attain, as

Systematic efforts required for promoting and regulating the progress of these Canals.

population increases, there can be no doubt. From Ferozepore to the mouth of the Sutlej along its right bank, and from Lahore to the mouth of the Ravee along both its banks as well as along a great portion of both banks of the Chenab, Jhelum, and Indus below Kalabagh, continuous sheets of canal-watered cultivation will, doubtless, be formed for a width of two or three to 20 or 30 miles, according to circumstances as population and wealth increase; but for promoting and regulating the progress of these canals it has become quite evident that much more completely organized establishments and more systematic efforts are required than have been heretofore allowed or contemplated.

304. The published Returns of estimated cotton crops have shown that the out-

Cotton cultivation, no increase of.

turn has been actually less than during the preceding year; and whether this be the fact or not, it is certain at all events that there has been no material increase. This is partly owing to the fact that the season has not, on the whole, been favorable for the cotton crops, which has in parts

been swamped by excessive rain or flooding; but it is more especially attributable to the length of time required to convince the agricultural classes of the reality and importance of such changes as may from time to time take place. There can be no doubt that in the spring of 1862, when the cotton crop of last season was sown, the bulk of the people were ignorant or incredulous in respect to the enhanced price of, and increased demand for, cotton. But now all classes have become fully alive to it, and it may be expected that the result of the present season, should the crop escape serious damage from locusts, will show this very clearly. In February, the selling price of cotton rose to 26 and 28 Rupees per maund in the Derajat, and every available seer would appear to have been bought up and exported. But it is feared that much discredit has been thrown on the cotton of the Punjab from the very defective mode in which it was prepared and sent to the sea-board. Cotton Screw Presses of simple construction have, through the willing aid lent by the Bombay Government, been procured; but it is evidently at least as important that improved machines for cleaning cotton be also procured,—and specimens of these likewise are now on their way through the kindness of the same Government.

305. The imported seed experimentally sown under the superintendence of Mr. Cope at Umritsur has been a failure, owing to its having been received much too late for sowing with any good prospect of success; but some seed sown by him at an earlier period has thriven with great vigour and yielded, it is believed, excellent results. A very general desire for imported seed is now shewn by the Zemindars. Mr. Wightman, the Agent of the Flax Company, has undertaken to superintend an experimental nursery of imported cotton at Sealkote, and a translation of Bennett's hand-book has been circulated there.

306. The out-turn of flax at Sealkote this year has been excellent, with reference to the limited quantity of imported and acclimated seed that was available. The out-turn cannot yet be stated; but besides a large quantity of very superior fibre, there is no doubt that many hundred maunds of seed have been raised and stored for distribution next year, a matter of the most vital importance for the progress of this undertaking. Distribution of seed will now be made at the proper time to the Zemindars of adjoining Districts, who evince a keen desire to undertake the culture.

307. The Silk experiment established at Umritsur, under the charge of Mr. Cope, has also unfortunately failed,—nearly the whole of the worms having died in a single day, owing, apparently, to the attendants having fed them, in spite of repeated warnings, with hot leaves. In the Goordaspore District, however, Jafir and his son-in-law have been more than usually successful, both as regards quantity and quality, and have realized large profits, while in Peshawur the experiment has been quite successful so far as yet reported. And in Goojranwalla plantations have been formed, and preparations made, for rearing silk this year through the energetic exertions of Lieutenant Powlett. There can be little or no doubt that Mr. Cope's anticipations in regard to the spread of silk culture in the Punjab will now be realized, but no authentic intelligence has yet been received of the progress made in this matter by the Tea planters of the Kangra Valley.

308. In regard to Indigo there is nothing new to remark, save that a European Association for its manufacture in the Mooltan and adjoining Districts has been now fairly established and commenced operations. So that a great change in the quality of the article produced, and the consequent demand for it may shortly be looked for.

309. Imphee is still patronized by a few District Officers, as well as the China Sugar-cane, if these be different plants, which some doubt, but most condemn both plants.

310. The first invasion of these insects occurred in September and October 1862 in the Mooltan, Moozufferghur, and Derah Ghazee Khan Districts. They were then full grown and apparently of mature age; but beyond destroying the crops of mustard and other oil crops in some parts, they do not appear to have done any serious damage. They then passed towards the northward, and vast numbers were destroyed at an early period in Bunnoo, Huzara, and Rawul Pindee, in which last District the first efforts were commenced by Major Cracroft, which led to the issue of instructions for general observance. At a later period vast numbers were destroyed in the Jhelum, Goojrat and Goojranwalla Districts; in the last of which the matter was taken up with great energy by Mr. Brandreth and his Assistant Lieutenant Powlett. Vigorous measures were pursued also in the Hoshiarpore, Shahpore, and other Districts. And in no District of the Punjab, happily, was any considerable damage suffered by the Rubbee or spring crops, while not only winged locusts but their eggs were destroyed in vast numbers, and in all parts where they could be discovered.

311. In April the eggs which had not been destroyed began to be hatched, and it was then found that they had been largely deposited in the sandy tracts of Bunnoo, in the gorges of the Kohat and Peshawur Hills, and Salt, Pubbi, and other ranges, as well as in the Bar of the Shahpore and some other Districts, and in the Northern portions of Goordaspore; where they were hatched in overwhelming numbers. By this time the people of the country had become fully alive, not only to the serious character of the crisis, but to the possibility of its being in a great measure averted, if the entire population should every where join heartily in the work. Our establishments, too, had become cognizant of the organizations best adapted to this end. And thus all were well prepared for coping with this visitation in its new form. Vast numbers of the young swarms were every where destroyed, insomuch that not one escaped of those hatched in some Districts, such as Goojrat and Goojranwalla; but where the eggs had been laid in large tracts of Hill or sandy plain, their numbers were too vast to be completely annihilated; and still less was this possible in respect to the vast numbers reared in the Jummo and other independent States adjoining; where no effort whatever for their destruction was made or permitted. The young unwinged locusts cause a great deal of trouble and inconvenience from their vast numbers at Attock, in the plains of Toollagunge. At Madhopore, and Goordaspore, and in some other places, crawling or hopping into houses, wells, cooking pots, &c. They did much damage to

the trees, and in some places, to the springing cotton and Sugar-cane crops, but happily the aggregate injury experienced was but trifling, as there were but few crops at that time in the ground.

312. In the latter part of May the young locusts, which had escaped destruction, began to take wing; and swarms began to make their appearance from Native States likewise. They have continually passed and re-passed over many parts of the Punjab, the Himalayas even not being exempt; but no serious damage appears to have been as yet committed by them, so far as is yet known, save, perhaps, in Derah Ghazee Khan, Hissar and Rohtuck, where the young cotton crops, in particular, are said to have been seriously injured; large numbers would appear to have passed down into the North-Western Provinces.

313. It now appears, however, that these young broods have again begun laying eggs in Sirsa as well as other parts of the Hissar Division, as well as in Pattiala, Bikaner, and other States of Rajpootana; as well as, in all probability, in Bhawalpore, thus corroborating to some extent the impression at first entertained, that the flights which appeared in and beyond Mooltan in September and October had been raised in those localities.

314. An expenditure of about 20,000 Rupees or upwards has been incurred in the destruction of locusts; and there can be no doubt whatever that but for the exertions made, and the vast numbers destroyed in all forms, very serious losses would have already occurred; and the existing flights would have been very greatly more numerous and extensive than they now are. A great deal of very interesting and instructive information regarding these insects has also been collected and placed on record,—some of which has been published. But there can be no doubt that operations for their destruction, especially that of their eggs, must be still continued with the greatest energy wherever these can be discovered, or it may be regarded as morally beyond doubt that on the return of autumn swarms will cover and desolate the land.

Arboriculture.

315. Besides the plantations heretofore formed on the banks and islands of the Jhelum and Chenab by the Deputy Commissioners of ^{Steps taken for the extension of Arboriculture.} Jhelum and Goojrat, the matter of planting newly formed alluvial lands where suitable with Sissoo and other Timber trees has now been taken up in earnest by Captain Elphinstone in Jallunder as well as in the Derajat. The experience afforded by the magnificent Sissoo Forest Kachchi on the left bank of the Indus, below Mari, shows how vastly important these may become, and how admirably adapted these alluvial lands are for the growth of such forests. Now that attention has been turned to this matter, it may be expected that the day is not far distant when the Punjab will thus be rendered almost independent of supplies from other sources, as regards both timber and fuel, and when the lands of the bar tracts may be entirely surrendered for cultivation by means of the canals, which it is to be hoped will be carried through all of them.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

316. The area surveyed by the Delhi and Hissar Revenue Survey during the field season of 1862-63 amounted to 2,287.29 square miles, of which 1,817.18 square miles, in the Jaghirs of Puttiala, Jeend, Naba, and Loharoo, situated on the Frontiers of the Jeypore Territory, were purely topographical, that is to say no village boundaries were shown. 470.11 square miles were surveyed in the Ferozepore and Sirsa Districts, comprising the Mumdote and Bihuk llaquas, and in these the village boundaries were shewn. All survey work in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions and in the Ferozepore District has been completed during the past year.

317. The total cost in the financial year ending 30th April 1863, including Surveyor's Military pay and every contingent expense, amounted to Rupees 49,902-11-6, giving a rate per square mile of Rupees 21-13-1, which may be considered favorable.

Major H. C. Johnstone, in charge of this Survey, has displayed great tact and ability in conducting the duties of his Department.

318. Lieutenant W. Barrow and Mr. G. Housden, Assistant Surveyors in charge of detached Survey Parties or Camps, and Mr. E. Foy, Assistant Surveyor, deserve notice for their zeal and assiduity.

319. The Cashmere Series under Captain T. G. Montgomerie, R. E., was employed during the field season of 1862 on the triangulation and topographical Surveys of Astor, Boonjee, Nubra, Changchenmo, Pangkong, Haule Rukshu and Zaskar, with other minor Districts in Little Tibet and Ladak. Considerable progress was made in all directions, the out-turn being 10,500 square miles of triangulation, and upwards of 10,000 square miles of topographical work, though the naturally great difficulties of the mountainous country under survey were at first much enhanced by bad weather and heavy falls of snow, which came on almost at the same time as the rains in the outer ranges of the Himalayas.

320. A number of places and peaks were fixed in Astor. Several high peaks were determined to the north of and beyond Gilgit, and a topographical Sketch was made of the mountains and lower portion of that Valley to within 20 miles of its chief place. Circumstances did not at that time allow of any further advance; but Captain Montgomerie hopes that during 1863 a reconnoissance at any rate may be made of the whole of that interesting Valley which, having maintained its independence till within the last two or three years, has hitherto been closed to Europeans. A more accurate knowledge of Gilgit and its upper Valley, Yasseen, will tend to throw some light on that large unknown tract of mountains north of Peshawur and west of the Indus, which is mostly drained by the Cabul River. Information as to this tract is desirable not only with respect to our frontier arrangements with its various tribes from time to time, but also as being not unlikely hereafter to prove a really good route to Yarkund and other places in Eastern Turkistan, if the various tribes north of Peshawur can be induced to see that it is their interest not to over-tax any attempt at trade in that direction. The mountains

between Peshawur and Eastern Turkistan are known to be lower than in any other direction from the Punjab, and some of the passes are supposed to be good.

321. Further to the east of Little Tibet the topographical Sketch of the Nubra Valley was completed, as also a portion of the Upper Shayok Valley, thus completing a large portion of the survey of the summer route from Ladak to Yarkund as far as it lies in the territories of the Jummo Maharajah. Captain Montgomerie hopes that the survey of the summer route will be completed during 1863, and also that of the winter route up to the Chinese Frontier, and as much of the route in beyond as can be explored without danger from the robber tribes. Every endeavour will be made to get as much information as possible with reference to its capabilities for commercial purposes.

322. Still further to the east the Cashmere Series operations were extended across very high and difficult mountains by stations upwards of 20,000 feet above the sea,—from the River Indus near Leh in an easterly direction to the

Note.—In longitude $79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

• Murree being in $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Changchenmo Valley. From points near the head of that valley* a great many peaks in Chinese Turkistan were fixed, and a good view was obtained of the desert tract known according to Mahomed Amin as the Aksae Chia or the Chinese great white desert or plain. This appears to be a remarkable depression in the mountains, a continuation as it were of the lake district of Pangkong, a succession of comparatively low rounded hills and hollows bounded on the north-east by snow-clad peaks whose heights have been measured.

Captain Montgomerie's opinion as to the best commercial line to the Punjab from Eastern Turkistan.

323. From the Changchenmo the drainage on the one side (south) flows down to the lakes near Rudok, and on the other (north-east) the country falls down towards Ak-Chin.

Captain Montgomerie is of opinion that for any new commercial line between the Punjab and Eastern Turkistan this is likely to be the best, and indeed the pass at the head of the Changchenmo is so much easier than that over the Karakoram, that it is possible that it may prove in every respect a fitter road than that by the Karakoram or any other pass.

324. From the Changchenmo there is known to be a good route to Rudok on the

Possibility of there being a good route to Ilchi or Yarkund by the Changchenmo.

south. To the north-east the country is evidently easy, and from all accounts the term desert applies more to the absence of men than of any continuous want of water, grass and wood, which are said to be available in several places. The plain, moreover, being said to abound with wild horses, yak, musk-deer, black foxes and wild ducks, the latter on the numerous lakes. There is consequently some chance that the information as to there being a good route by the Changchenmo to Ilchi or Yarkund, and thence to Eastern Turkistan, generally will prove to be correct, as it is already well known that there is a route for laden ponies between Rudok and the Punjab Frontier on the Sutlej.

325. In the Upper Valley of the Indus the survey was in several cases carried up

Contact with the Chinese Tartars.

to the frontier near Haule. The Chinese Tartars on the frontier there and elsewhere, though always on the look out,

and anxious to show what they considered to be the boundary, did not actually interfere with the Surveyors, though they threatened to do so.

In Ruksbu and Zaskar the topographical Sketch was finished, including all that portion of the road between Kulu and Leh (Ladak), which had not been surveyed in previous years.

326. The survey of the route from the Punjab to Ladak *via* Kulu has now been completed throughout, and northwards from Leh nearly up to the Karakoram mountains. Captain Montgomerie trusts that during the ensuing field season of 1863 further information will be gained; but under present circumstances British Officers are not likely to have the opportunity of exploring to any great distance beyond the frontier. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has consequently thought it advisable to try and obtain more reliable information as to the country north of the Karakoram through native Agency. A Moonshee has been appointed to accompany Mahomed Amin* into Central Asia, and as far as time and his capabilities admitted, this Moonshee has been trained by Captain Montgomerie to determine approximately the geographical positions of places, and to make a rough route survey from point to point.

A Moonshee sent with Mahomed Amin into Central Asia to obtain geographical information.

* This is the man who acted as guide to the brothers Schlagentweit.

From this Moonshee's report and observations it is hoped that a better general knowledge of the fitness of these routes for commercial purposes will be gained, and that possibly some additions and corrections may be made as to the (at present adopted) geographical positions of the various cities and towns of Turkistan.

Should this experiment succeed, the system can hereafter be applied to other places and routes.

327. The general services rendered by Captain Montgomerie may be more appropriately noticed in his own Department; but His Honor would here express his acknowledgment of the valuable aid given by him to the Punjab Government in the collection of important scientific and statistical information, and of the tact with which he has conducted, now nearly to completion, an interesting but intricate survey throughout the mountainous territory of the Maharajah of Jummoo, not only without exciting his Highness's opposition, but also enlisting the interest of the Maharajah in the accomplishment of his object.

Acknowledgment of Captain Montgomerie's services to the Punjab Government.

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

328. The re-appearance of Cholera last year in the Punjab, and in the same Stations which suffered so much in previous years from this scourge, leads to the belief that it will become as regular and habitual a disease in the North as it is elsewhere in India; but the Inspector General takes a hopeful view of a reduction in the mortality, from the fact that the feeling of panic which aggravates the disease, and which is more or less general on the first appearance of a fatal epidemic, will subside as the disease becomes endemic.

Cholera re-appeared.

329. In other respects the 'past year' was not an unhealthy one generally, and, except in the Mooltan Division, there was not the usual epidemic fever, which at the end of the rains prostrates a large portion of the population.

330. Comparing the sickness of the former season with this favorable season, it is satisfactory to find that there has been a very great increase in the number of applications for Medical relief, as the following Table shews :—

YEAR.	Remaining at end of former year.	IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.			Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1861	2,026	10,649	1,650	12,505	144,137	30,865	181,002	198,533
1862	1,800	9,617	1,850	11,473	107,240	47,319	214,550	227,023
Difference	— 136	—1,032	...	— 1,032	+23,103	+7,434	+30,557	+29,380

331. The cost of the Establishments is shewn in the following Table :—

YEAR.	INCOME.						Total.	Total Expen- diture.	Balance.										
	In hand,	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.																	
		From Govern- ment.		From private Subscriptions.															
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.							
1861	...	9,255	8	6	70,025	12	7	5,040	6	2	84,321	11	3	74,574	12	0	9,746	15	3
1862	...	9,919	5	9	77,287	9	3	5,572	12	7	92,779	11	7	83,474	0	3	9,305	11	4
Difference	...	+663	13	3	+7,261	12	8	+532	6	5	+8,458	0	4	+8,899	4	3	-441	3	11

332. Additional wards have been constructed (which conduce to the comfort of the patients), many improvements have been made in different Dispensaries, and the whole have been kept in efficient repair.

333. The Inspector General gives prominent notice to a proposed plan of enlisting the interest of the Native Hakeems, in an organized scheme, for visiting the sick in their own houses on the English principle.

334. That Native Hakeems may be extensively employed, with manifest advantage in distributing English medicines, has been proved by positive experience at Lahore, Peshawur and elsewhere, during the late Cholera epidemics, when this native agency was largely employed to supplement the labors of our European Doctors; and in order to give encouragement to the

proposed scheme, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has suggested that Municipal Bodies and Local Committees might grant small monthly allowances to the Native Hakeems, on the condition that they attend for a certain portion of each day at the Dispensary to learn our practice.

335. Considerable attention has for some time past been paid to the conservancy of our large towns and bazars, and during the past year there has been much progress in improving drainage and cleaning streets.

336. Small-pox has not appeared any where in an epidemic form, and the Inspector General has observed the opposition of the Natives to the system of vaccination gradually to decrease.

337. The supply of fluid lymph in hermetically sealed tubes, sent out to the Punjab through the Secretary of State for India, arrived in an excellent state, and has been used with great success.

338. The Superintendent of Vaccine, Hill States, thus reports the result of his operations.—“ I believe that vaccination has now been introduced into every District under the Superintendent, Hill States, Cis-Sutlej. In many of them the people prefer vaccination to inoculation for small-pox. In others they believe in its efficacy ; but considering it as a protective for a short time only, (five years being the limit they usually assign), they say they prefer inoculation. Time will overcome this objection.

“ Of the Trans-Sutlej Hill States, the large Districts of Kooloo and Mundee, and a small part of Sukeit have been well vaccinated.

“ The success obtained this year has been very great, (and this chiefly through the ready assistance given by the members of the Mundee Regency).

“ Vaccination has been introduced into five Districts, Mundee and Sukeit, Trans-Sutlej ; Kanuti, Shangrie, and Syree, Cis-Sutlej. In all the people express their belief in its protecting nature, and some prefer it to inoculation. This is most satisfactory.”

339. A decided increase in the attendance, both of in-door and out patients, has been observable at the Lahore Medical College Hospital, and affords good evidence of the gradually increasing confidence of the people of the Punjab in our system of Medicine and Surgery.

The following Return will shew the numbers of patients treated for the different classes of disease in the Hospital:—

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
CLASS I.—Zymotic diseases	42	3,993	4,035	3,906	37	33
„ II.—Constitutional ditto	7	481	488	404	17	7
„ III.—Local ditto	37	4,159	4,196	4,103	32	63
„ IV.—Developmental ditto	0	34	34	34	0	0
„ V.—Violent disease or deaths	4	198	197	187	4	6

PART IV.—TEA.

340. The Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, and Tea Plantations, Doctor Jameson, has submitted a most favorable Report on the progress of Tea cultivation in the Punjab.

341. In the Government Factory the out-turn of Tea during the last season has been 16,125 lbs., and of this quantity 1,720 lbs. were prepared from leaves purchased from Zemindars.

342. The quantity made shews an increase of 2,536 lbs. over the preceding year, and in quality there has been a steady improvement; greater care was exercised in gathering the leaves, and the proportion of fine to coarse Tea is consequently greater. The native Tea-makers, too, have become more expert and careful.

343. The demand for Tea is greatly on the increase, and fair average prices were realized at auction as well as by private sales.

Auction Sales.

Quantity sold.	Price realized.	Highest bid per lb.	Lowest.	Average.
lbs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,112	1,126 7 0	2 1 0	0 8 0	1 4 0

Private Sales.

lbs.	Rs. As. P.	Rupees.	Annas.
1,531	2,555 8 0	2	10

343½. The annual consumption of Tea in the Town of Umritsur is said to approach 100,000 lbs., and samples of the different kinds of Tea made at the Holta Factory have been sent to a leading House, in order, if possible, to command the trade in that City.

344. A hundred small packages of fine and coarse Teas have been taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, as presents to parties on the British Frontier towards Thibet, in order to encourage merchants to take our Teas into Yarkund and Bostan.

345. The distribution of seeds and seedlings to private planters continues on a liberal scale; 775 maunds or 28½ tons of seeds and 2,000,000 seedlings were thus disposed of.

Financial result.

356. The financial result of working the Government Plantations is thus given by Doctor Jameson :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
16,125 lbs. of Tea at Rupees 1-8 ...	24,187	8	0
1,155 mds. of Tea seed at Rupees 20 per maund ...	23,100	0	0
	47,287	8	0
Deduct expenses incurred on working ...	20,000	0	0
Balance ...	27,287	8	0
But to this must be added the value of 2,000,000 seedlings distributed or about to be distributed to planters.			
Thus 2,000,000 seedlings at Rupees 3 per hundred ...	60,000	0	0
Grand Total ...	87,287	8	0

347. In order to obtain accurate information regarding the spread of Tea cultivation through Companies or by private individuals in the Punjab, Doctor Jameson visited each plantation, and has submitted a valuable and interesting Report, an extract from which is here given.

Extract from Dr. Jameson's valuable Report.

"To one and all of these Plantations and Factories skilled workmen have been furnished from the Government Establishment. In this manner alone the Government Institutions have been highly useful, and without them private planters could not have progressed in the highly satisfactory manner that they have done.

"To all applicants aid in the form of chowdries for Tea plantations, and skilled Native Tea manipulators for factories, large supplies of Tea seeds, and thousands of seedling plants have been granted, and the move, which a few years ago was confined to a few experimental acres of land, has assumed a gigantic form,—a form which may now be styled National."

348. A grand total of nine thousand five hundred and eighteen acres has been taken up for the growth of Tea by private speculators. Amount of land taken up by speculators. This area, if brought entirely under cultivation and well looked after, would yield 2,453,400 lbs., and thus afford in itself a considerable export trade.

349. Tea, therefore, in the Kohistan of the Punjab is no longer an experiment. It has passed from speculation to fact. It has been established by incontrovertible data that in the Kohistan and Dhoons of the Punjab Tea can be grown and prepared and admirably fitted for the markets of India and Europe, and that the cultivation and preparation present a safe and profitable investment for capital.

350. The field is now occupied on an extensive scale, as shown above, by private Planters, and a large amount of private capital is invested in the undertaking. Most of the private Planters, too, have large numbers of seedlings at their disposal for extension, and in the Government Plantations at Holta there are 3,000,000 of seedlings for which there is not much demand, and are therefore at the disposal of any one desirous of entering on the cultivation. The demands, therefore, of those who have, up to date, settled in the Kohistan, have been nearly met to depletion so far as seedling plants are concerned.

351. Doctor Jameson has now suggested that the time has arrived for selling the Government Plantation at Holta, and the proposition is now under consideration, and will be reported on hereafter.

352. By an arrangement made between the Government and the Zemindars to facilitate the transfer of land from the Native proprietors in the Kangra Valley to European planters, 2,294 acres were made available, and being put up to auction realized the sum of Rupees 12,282-14-0 ; as much as Rupees 20 per acre being bid in some instances.

353. In accordance with the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, Doctor Jameson took 70,000 seedlings and a large supply of seeds, and selected gardeners, to form Tea Nurseries in the Kohistan of the Upper Doab of the Punjab, where there is every prospect of the plant taking root and thriving.

Conclusion .

354. From the foregoing review of the different departments under his rule, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the administration of the Punjab Territories may be considered to have progressed favorably during the past year.

Undisturbed peace reigned throughout the Province. Agriculture and trade have greatly increased. From all Districts the same reports are received of the thriving state of the people. Providence has vouchsafed abundant harvests.

Crime of great atrocity has not prevailed to any extent, and heinous offences have sensibly decreased.

The new Penal and Procedure Codes have been introduced carefully, and have been worked zealously by the Magistracy yet with consideration for the people, the mass of whom are as yet ignorant of the change in the Law.

In the Civil Department, whilst litigation has increased, the Judges of all classes have exerted themselves in a praise-worthy manner to dispense justice with rapidity without relaxing their strict attention to the dictates of the law. Selected Judges have been appointed to the Small Cause Courts—which having been found to work well, are being extended over the Province.

The re-organized Police have worked fairly and in harmony with the Magistracy. The new system has been, with slight modification, extended to the Frontier, and the total cost has been reduced to the lowest limits compatible with efficiency.

The discipline, health, and economy of the Prisons have not deteriorated during the past year.

The Land Revenue shews a satisfactory increase, and has almost reached two millions sterling. The ease and punctuality with which it is paid is the best evidence of the prosperous condition of the peasantry.

The Salt Mines send forth yearly increasing stores, and yield an important revenue to the State.

An alteration in the mode of Excise, by which the consumption of ardent spirits is controlled without eventually causing a loss to the revenue, is likely to be attended with happy results in the moral improvement of the people.

Education is beginning to make material progress, and a general desire for a knowledge of English is now for the first time perceptible.

The importance of female instruction has been acknowledged by the more leading members of Native society, and efforts to educate a class of Native Governesses are being vigorously made.

The fertilizing waters of the Punjab Rivers are being spread over the heart of the Punjab, and produce large crops of Cotton, which have been exported to a large extent to meet the pressing demand in England. The Tea plant has taken firm root on the Himalayan slopes, and the planters can henceforth look with confidence to their teas competing on equal terms with the China produce in the European market.

The successful working of the Lahore and Umritsur Railway, and the progressive works on the Mooltan Line; the well nigh completed communication between Lahore and Peshawur, and the satisfactory experiments in opening up the main rivers of the Punjab, are distinct pledges that increased production will be met and assisted by increased facilities of transport, and afford an earnest of the desire of the Local Government for the material development of the resources of the Province.

At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge that if there be any credit due for successful results, it is due on the one hand to the support which His Honour has ever received from His Excellency the Viceroy, and on the other hand to the public spirit and zeal of the able staff of Officers placed under his orders.

355. The higher Officers of the Administration have
Commendation of Civil Officers. evinced the same zeal and devotion in their duties as heretofore.

Mr. McLeod as Financial Commissioner has devoted himself to the duties of his Department and the advancement of the Province.

Mr. Cust has done much to improve the Judicial Department in all branches, and his services merit special acknowledgment.

The services of the Personal Assistants of the Financial and Judicial Commissioners, viz., Messrs. Moore and Smyth, have been valuable.

Mr. B. H. Davies as Secretary to the Government rendered most efficient aid. His Report on the trade and resources of the countries on the North-Western boundary of British India is a very valuable work. In his absence on leave his duties are very efficiently performed by Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. Kirke, Assistant Secretary to the Government, has, as usual, been indefatigable in the performance of his duties.

Captain Black, late Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force, has discharged the duties of Military Secretary very efficiently.

Colonel R. Maclagan, Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, as well as Chief Engineer, is a most valuable public Officer, and presides efficiently over a very extensive and difficult charge.

Major Warrand performed the duties of Consulting Engineer and Under Secretary to Government during Captain Sim's absence with efficiency.

The following Officers deserve favorable mention :—

Commissioners.

Colonel G. W. Hamilton.	Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lake.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth.	Mr. P. S. Melvill.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Taylor.	Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B.
Colonel Sir H. B. Edwardes, K. C. B.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Becher.
Mr. W. E. Money, Commissioner of Customs.	
Mr. E. A. Prinsep, Special Commissioner of Settlement.	

Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. W. Ford.	} Officiating Commissioners.
Mr. J. Nacsmith.	
Major O. J. McL. Farrington.	
Mr. R. E. Egerton.	
Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C. B.	Major S. F. Graham.
Mr. P. Egerton.	Major R. R. Adams.
Captain F. R. Pollock.	Major W. R. Elliot.
General C. VanCortlandt, C. B.	Major J. W. Bristow.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Voyle.	Captain R. Young.
Mr. F. H. Cooper, C. B.	Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
Major A. L. Busk.	Captain P. Maxwell.
Captain J. E. Cracroft.	Captain H. J. H. Hawes.
Mr. J. H. Oliver.	Captain E. H. Paske.
Mr. A. Brandreth.	Mr. J. W. McNabb.
Major W. McNeile.	Captain H. B. Urmstone.
Captain H. W. H. Cox.	Captain W. G. Davies.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain A. A. Munro.	} Officiating Deputy Commissioners.
Captain J. S. Tighe.	
Captain C. H. Hall.	
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin.	
Major T. W. Mercer.	
Major H. A. Dwyer.	
Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt.	
Mr. H. E. Jacomb.	

Assistant Commissioners.—(Concluded.)

Captain W. M. Lane.
 Mr. W. B. Jones.
 Mr. H. E. Perkins.
 Captain J. B. Smyley.
 Mr. R. W. Thomas.
 Captain J. C. Horne.
 Captain J. D. Ferris.
 Captain C. F. J. Lewin.
 Captain H. P. Babbage.
 Mr. G. Knox.
 Lieutenant R. H. Huddleston.
 Lieutenant J. W. A. Johnstone.
 Lieutenant G. G. Young.
 Mr. J. G. Cordery, Officiating Judge,
 Small Cause Court.
 Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
 Lieutenant P. W. Powlett.
 Mr. J. B. Lyall.
 Sir A. H. Lawrence, Baronet.
 Lieutenant J. Havelock.

Captain F. J. Millar.
 Lieutenant R. G. Sandeman.
 Mr. R. T. Burney.
 Lieutenant C. V. Jenkins.
 Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.
 Mr. C. W. P. Watts.
 Mr. O. Wood.
 Lieutenant F. M. Birch.
 Mr. L. S. Saunders.
 Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczepanski.
 Lieutenant E. P. Gurdon.
 Lieutenant F. G. Harington.
 Lieutenant R. D. Hare.
 Mr. C. J. Powlett.
 Lieutenant F. C. Bewsher.
 Lieutenant P. L. N. Cavagnari.
 Mr. L. Cowan.
 Mr. J. D. Tremlett.
 Lieutenant C. A. Dekantzow.
 Lieutenant E. C. Corbyn.

Judges of Small Cause Courts.

Mr. T. H. Thornton.
 Captain C. A. McMahon.
 Mr. J. C. Murphy.

Mr. L. Berkeley.
 Mr. T. R. Scarlett.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
 Madhopurshad.
 Mahomed Sooltan.
 Mr. T. C. Vaughan.
 Mr. W. H. Degruyther.
 Mahomed Zumboor.
 Bunsee Lall.
 Hadee Hooscin.
 Kaim Alli.
 Mahsoom Alli.
 Agha Kuehb Abid.
 Mr. C. W. Lennox.
 Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
 Mr. G. D. Westropp.
 Mr. G. Thomson.
 Pundit Munphool.
 Jaishee Ram.
 Jumal Alli.
 Faizul Hussun.

Mr. T. W. Moore.
 Ditto Dya Shunker.
 Mr. C. Stephens.
 Azim Beg.
 Ameen Chund.
 Colonel Dhunraj.
 Mr. R. Spencer.
 Meer Wuzeer Alli.
 Mr. J. R. Gouldsbury.
 Mr. H. B. Beckett.
 Gopal Dass.
 Mr. W. P. Woodward.
 Hookumchund.
 Hyat Khan.
 Mr. T. Bailey.
 Mr. J. G. Delmerick.
 Mohun Beer.
 Pundit Baijnath.

Survey Department.

Major H. C. Johnstone.

Lieutenant W. Barrow.

Messrs. G. Housden and E. Foy.

Salt Department.

Mr. H. Wright.

Mr. W. Wright.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Signed) T. D. FORSYTH,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

Comparative Abstract of

RECEIPTS.		1881-82.	increase.	Decrease.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Cash Balance	...	1,06,39,966	...	1,41,084
I.—Land Revenue, &c.	{ 1. Land Revenue ... 2. Sayer ... 3. Abkaree ...	1,82,20,655 3,61,141 6,23,743	...	...
II.—Assessed Taxes—Income Tax	...	9,84,772	1,67,476	...
III.—Customs	...	7,25,921	...	5,367
IV.—Salt ...	{ Excise and other receipts ... Sales ...	61,32,636	39,935	49,218
V.—Opium	...	...	...	...
VI.—Stamps	...	9,56,273	...	39,022
VII.—Mint	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Post Office	... } Vide XIX.	...	...	...
IX.—Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	...
X.—Law and Justice	...	5,22,787	...	...
XI.—Police	...	...	97,411	93,607
XII.—Marine	...	996	...	...
XIII.—Public Works	...	18,39,878	...	...
XIV.—Tributes and contributions on account of contingents from Native States	...	2,76,766	...	36,945
XV.—Miscellaneous	...	3,21,518	...	18,301
Total of I. to XV.	...	3,04,67,086	...	...
XVI.—Interest (Tuccavee)	...	8	97,411	1,18,873
Total of I. to XVI.	...	3,04,67,094	...	...
XVII.—	Public Debt.	...	...	...
Local Loans	...	1,83,457	...	2,50,392
Local Taxes	...	3,742	...	...
Service Funds (Local)	...	31,767	...	...
Local Funds	...	13,52,135	9,742	...
Deposits	...	1,05,80,176	...	13,303
Sale of Waste Lands	...	...	...	1,32,170
Miscellaneous (advances repayable)	...	4,03,984	8,927	...
Railway Traffic Account	...	...	8,413	...
	Local Remittances.	...	0,400	...
Cash received	...	2,01,41,469	8,415	...
Bills drawn	...	99,31,064	...	32,029
Transfers	...	5,52,038	...	89,344
Customs remittances	...	...	...	...
Salt remittances	...	65,80,766	5,897	5,67,238
Education	...	5,10,220	1,071	...
Marine remittances	...	...	...	...
Public Works remittances	...	52,53,130	...	...
Ferry collections under direct control	...	2,56,055	7,379	8,57,175
Amalgamated Road Fund	...	4,76,709	...	...
Total of XVII.	...	5,62,61,211	434	...
XVIII.—	Adjusted Receipts.	...	804	...
1. On Account of other Governments	...	61,101	684	...
2. On Account of Provinces	...	...	399	...
	...	...	068	...
	...	...	147	...
XIX.—	Remittances.	...	...	...
1. From other Governments	...	1,46,67,897	853	...
2. From Provinces	...	...	...	...
Total of I. to XIX.	...	10,11,60,303	415	4,28,819
	...	...	256	...
	...	...	098	7,50,594
	...	...	402	...
	...	...	906	91,513
	...	...	556	12,70,956
	...	...	...	5,96,070
	...	...	...	22,70,024
	...	...	35	49,94,225
	...	...	12	...
Grand Total	...	11,21,00,269	87	49,94,225

APPENDIX I.-B.

Copy of Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 65, dated 21st July 1860.

In continuation of Book Circular No. 43 of December 14th 1858, I beg, with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to define more particularly the circumstances under which the period within which, and the mode in which, formal entries in the Settlement Record may be modified. By formal entries are meant those which have not the force of an award of the Settlement Officer in a contentious suit.

2. Although much may have been erroneously recorded in, and much omitted from, the Settlement papers, changes should only be made on the clearest proof of error within a fixed period, and under competent guarantee and check,

3. Whenever a party applies for the enforcement of a right which was not recorded, or when a recorded right is declared to be non-existent, the Deputy Commissioner will cause a summary enquiry to be made as to the *prima facie* probable correctness of the claim; and, if it does appear to have foundation, the sanction of the Commissioner is to be solicited to the admission of a regular Revenue suit, when, after all parties concerned have been properly impleaded, the case will be decided on its merits according to the strict procedure of the Punjab Civil Code.

4. There are generally two classes of suits; The first relates to recovery of rights once existent, but allowed to fall into disuse. An absentee may seek to recover lands which he has deserted, or a proprietor to regain privileges forfeited, perhaps, by his own default, no mention of either right being found on the Settlement Record. Twelve years must be considered the period within which such suits can be admitted, and the term will run from the date of dispossession, or last exercise of the right claimed.

5. The second class of cases will refer to omission of right not thought of or wilfully left out, at Settlement. For instance, a proprietor may have neglected to assert his right to levy *malikana* from his hereditary tenants, or a cultivator, ignorant of the distinctions of hereditary or non-hereditary, may have omitted to claim the higher and more valuable status. Twelve years will be the period within which such suits may be brought, and the term will run from the date of the final English report of the Settlement Officer, or, where no reports have been written at the time, from the date of the Settlement Record.

6. Whenever it appears that any clause of the administration paper is at variance with the recognized practice, or common law of the neighbourhood; or whenever a majority of the Shareholders solicit a modification, which appears to be reasonable and equitable, the Deputy Commissioner may report the same to the Commissioner, who is competent to sanction an amendment at any period within the term of the Settlement.

7. I trust that, by an attention to these Rules, a middle course will be secured betwixt rash corrections of the Record upon imperfect and one-sided investigations, and a blind adherence to entries often made carelessly, and sometimes fraudulently, whereby the interests of the weak, or the absent, would be heedlessly sacrificed.

8. As the disposal of this class of cases requires special knowledge, as a general rule, they are to be reserved for the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, unless the Commissioner, at the time of sanctioning the admission of the suit, authorize any other Officer, European or Native, to dispose of it,

Tabular Statement shewing in de

NAMES OF VESSELS.	Number of Trips.	Date of departure from Mithankote.	PASSENGERS.			Treasure in Silver.
			Cabin.	Quarter Deck.	Deck.	
	No.	Dates.	No.	No.	No.	Boxes.
Steamer "Jhelum" ...	1st Trip	2nd June 1862 ...	...	2	2	...
" " "Napier" ...	1st ditto	25th ditto ...	...	...	11	...
" " "Chenab" ...	1st ditto	10th July 1862 ...	...	2	33	...
" " "Jhelum" ...	2nd ditto	8th Aug. 1862 ...	...	...	17	...
" " "Napier" ...	2nd ditto	21st ditto ...	...	...	5	...
" " "Chenab" ...	2nd ditto	3rd Sept. 1862 ...	...	2	31	127
" " "Jhelum" ...	3rd ditto	10th Oct. 1862 ...	...	...	21	...
Flat "Mooltan" ...	1st ditto	" " ...	...	...	...	...
Steamer "Chenab" ...	3rd ditto	5th Nov. 1862 ...	2	1	9	...
Flat "Kotree" ...	1st ditto	" " ...	...	...	...	...
Total amount adjusted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steamer "Napier" ...	3rd Trip	5th Feb. 1863+...	...	...	4	3
Flat "Mooltan" ...	2nd ditto	" " ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	2	7	136	220

GOVERNMENT STRAM OFFICE, SUKKER.

APPENDIX II.-A.

Statement of the Military Force under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
serving in the Punjab Jurisdiction.

STATIONS.	CORPS.	BRITISH NON-COM- MISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.			Native Non-Commis- sioned Officers and Men.	Grand Total.	GUNS.			REMARKS.
		Effective.	Sick.	Total.			Light Field.	Heavy Field.	In position.	
Delhi	<i>Delhi Brigade.</i>									
	A. Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery...	118	11	129	14	1,730	7			
	G. ditto 2nd Brigade ditto ...	32	0	32	0		0			
	1st of 25th Brigade ditto ...	26	1	27	24		0			
	Detachment 1st Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	60		0			
	H. A's 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade ...	905	23	928	0		0			
	4th Native Infantry ...	1	0	1	515	0				
	Total ...	1,082	35	1,117	613	1,730	7			
Umballa	<i>Sirhind Division.</i>									
	Head Quarters 5th Royal Horse Bri. de...	7	0	7	0	2,317	0		1	
	C. Battery 5th Brigade ...	139	10	149	23		7		0	
	Her Majesty's 7th Dragoon Guards ...	526	39	605	0		0		0	
	10th Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	378		0		0	
	Her Majesty's 96th Foot ...	865	17	912	0		0		0	
	Attached to ditto ...	4	2	6	0	0		0		
Wing 22nd Punjab Infantry ...	1	0	1	279	0		0			
Kussowlee	Her Majesty's 18th Foot ...	459	27	486	0	631	0		0	
	Convalescents ...	138	7	115	0		0		0	
Dugshala	Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders ...	509	26	535	0	535	0		0	
Subathoo	Her Majesty's 82nd Foot ...	978	0	978	0	978	0		0	
Loodiana	Detachment 5th Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	79	79	0		0	
Phillour	Detachment Her Majesty's 94th Foot ...	31	0	31	0	31	0		0	
Jullunder	E. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Ar- tillery ...	90	10	100	18	1,314	6		1	
	Detachment 4th Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	136		0		0	
	Her Majesty's 94th Foot ...	632	34	666	0		0		0	
	5th Native Infantry ...	1	0	1	393		0		0	
Hill Roads	23rd Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	668	668	0		0	
	Total ...	4,379	202	4,581	1,072	6,553	13	0	2	
Dhormsalla	<i>Lahore Division.</i>									
	1st Goorkha Regiment ...	0	0	0	580	580	0	0	0	
	Detachment ditto ...	0	0	0	118	118	0	0	5	
	Detachment 2nd Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	110	110	0	0	0	
	Carried over ...	0	0	0	817	817	0	0	5	

STATIONS.	CORPS.	BRITISH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.			Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Grand Total.	GUNS.			REMARKS.
		Effective.	Sick.	Total.			Light Field.	Heavy Field.	In position.	
	Brought over ...	0	0	0	517	517	0	0	5	
	<i>Lahore Division.—(Concluded.)</i>									
Umritsur	G. Battery 10th Brigade Royal Artillery ...	123	0	123	0		6	0	0	
	1 Ditto 24th Brigade ...	31	4	35	0		0	0	0	
	2nd Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	119	577	0	0	0	
	Detachment 10th Foot ...	178	5	183	0		0	0	0	
	Ditto 27th Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	37		0	0	0	
Soulkote	F. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade ...	129	0	129	20		6	0	0	
	Her Majesty's 20th Hussars ...	443	52	500	0	1,665	0	0	0	
	Detachment 2nd Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	34		0	0	0	
	Her Majesty's 63rd Highlanders ...	815	68	873	0		0	0	0	
Buzepore	D. Battery 10th Brigade Royal Artillery ...	63	3	68	62		6	0	0	
	Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers ...	1,041	39	1,080	0	1,381	0	0	0	
	Detachment 27th Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	169		0	0	0	
Meean Meer	D. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade ...	123	0	129	15		6	0	0	
	E. ditto ditto ...	109	3	112	21		6	0	0	
	Staff ...	2	0	2	0		0	5	0	
	C. Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery ...	57	2	59	14		0	0	0	
	No. 2, Local Artillery and Staff ...	36	2	38	0		0	0	0	
	10th Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	332	3,174	0	0	0	
	3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade ...	880	0	880	0		0	0	0	
	Details ...	34	0	34	0		0	0	0	
	6th Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	378		0	0	0	
	3rd Sikh Infantry ...	0	0	0	693		0	0	0	
Mooltau	27th Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	443		0	0	0	
	B. Battery 10th Brigade Royal Artillery ...	65	7	72	79		6	0	0	
	6th Battery 24th Brigade ...	53	0	53	0		0	0	0	
	7th Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	476	2,371	0	0	0	
	Her Majesty's 89th Foot ...	936	42	978	0		0	0	0	
Deoria Khan	2nd Native Infantry ...	1	0	1	612		0	0	0	
	Detachment Her Majesty's 101st Fusiliers ...	98	0	98	0	98	0	0	0	
	Total ...	5,234	232	5,456	4,427	9,883	36	5	5	
	<i>Peshawar Division.</i>									
Rawul Pinder	A. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade ...	120	12	132	17		6	0	0	
	F. ditto 10th Brigade Royal Artillery ...	100	14	114	11		6	0	0	
	13th Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	391	2,905	0	0	0	
	Her Majesty's 51st Foot ...	688	24	710	0		0	0	0	
	Ditto 101st Fusiliers ...	783	39	822	0		0	0	0	
	41st Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	700		0	0	0	
	Carried over ..	1,694	80	1,783	1,123	2,905	12	0	0	

* Assumed strength. No record in Office to show actual strength.

STATIONS.	CORPS.	BATTAL. NON COM- MISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.			Native Non-Commis- sioned Officers and Men.	Grand Total.	GUNS.			REMARKS.
		Effective.	Sick.	Total.			Light Field.	Heavy Field.	In position.	
	Brought over ...	1,684	80	1,763	1,122	2,906	12	0		
	<i>Peshawar Division,—(Concluded).</i>									
Murree	Convalescents ...	42	3	45	0	45	0	0		
	4th Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery...	22	0	22	0		0	0		
Attock	Detachment, 13th Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	15		0	0		
	Ditto Her Majesty's 71st Light In- fantry ...	140	1	147	0	581	0	0		
	8th Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	307		0	0		
	Sappers ...	12	0	12	111	123	0	0		
Nowshera	Her Majesty's 71st Light Infantry ...	666	25	691	0		0	0		
	Detachment, 37th Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	68	722	0	0		
	Ditto 8th Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	13		0	0		
	E. Battery 2nd Royal Horse Brigade ...	101	21	122	16		0	0		
	A. 19th Brigade Royal Artillery ...	51	5	56	67		0	0		
	C. 19th ditto ditto ...	77	7	84	21		0	0		
	B. 24th ditto ditto ...	65	8	73	18		0	0		
	Head Quarters 19th Brigade ...	0	0	0	0		0	0		
	Her Majesty's 7th Hussars ...	614	24	638	0		0	0		
Peshawar	4th Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	450		0	0		
	8th ditto ...	0	0	0	398	5,697	0	0		
	11th ditto ...	0	0	0	428		0	0		
	Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders ...	1,000	34	1,034	0		0	0		
	4th Goorkha Regiment ...	1	0	1	601		0	0		
	14th Native Infantry ...	1	0	1	300		0	0		
	20th ditto ...	0	0	0	534		0	0		
	32nd ditto ...	0	0	0	302		0	0		
	37th ditto ...	0	0	0	368		0	0		
Dooba Outposts	Detachment, 11th Bengal Cavalry ...	0	0	0	127		0	0		
	Ditto 4th Goorkhas ...	0	0	0	87	350	0	0		
	Ditto 14th Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	63		0	0		
	Ditto 20th Native Infantry ...	0	0	0	73		0	0		
	Total ...	4,408	217	4,715	5,758	10,473	30	5		

(Signed) S. BLACK, Captain,
Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, Military Department.

APPENDIX II.—B.

Statement shewing the Stations, Strength, and reductions in the Punjab Irregular Force since May 1862.

COMP.	Station in May 1862.	Station in May 1863.	Strength in May 1862.	Strength in May 1863.	Number of fighting men reduced.	REMARKS.
<i>Artillery.</i>						
No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery	Kohat	Bunnoo	100	111		
No. 2 Ditto	Bunnoo	Dera Ismael Khan	114	102	17	Permanent reduction.
No. 3 Ditto	Dera Ismael Khan	Kohat	110	109		
No. 4 or Garrison Company	Kohat	Ditto	77	79		
Ruzara Mountain Train Battery	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	61	71	0	Temporary reduction.
Peshawur ditto	Murdan	Ditto	98	77		
		Total	675	549	26	
<i>Caualry.</i>						
1st Punjab Cavalry	Rajanpoor	Dera Ghazee Khan	481	456		
2nd Ditto	Kohat	Rajanpoor	485	477		
3rd Ditto	Camp Tak	Bunnoo	402	402	41	Temporary reduction.
4th Ditto	Dera Ghazee Khan	Dera Ismael Khan	504	483		
5th Ditto	Bunnoo	Kohat	491	497		
Guide, Cavalry	Murdan	Murdan	862	864		
		Total	2,815	2,774	41	
<i>Infantry.</i>						
1st Punjab Infantry	Kohat	Abbottabad	706	708		
2nd Ditto	Bunnoo	Dera Ismael Khan	718	720		
3rd Ditto	Dera Ghazee Khan	Ditto	728	722		
4th Ditto	Kohat	Bunnoo	720	698		
5th Ditto	Dera Ismael Khan	Kohat	702	694		
6th Ditto	Ditto	Bunnoo	712	705		
5th or Goorkha Battalion	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	700	696	137	Temporary reduction.
1st Sikh Infantry	Bunnoo	Dera Ghazee Khan	715	712		
2nd Ditto	Kohat	Kohat	694	700		
3rd Ditto	Gondah	Meean Meer	704	704		
4th Ditto	Abbottabad	Kohat	732	640		
Guide, Infantry	Murdan	Murdan	758	758		
		Total	8,597	8,460	137	
		Grand Total	11,987	11,783	204	

LAWRENCE;
The 1st May 1863. }

(Signed) S. BLACK, Captain,
Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, Milly. Dept.

APPENDIX II.-C.

Memorandum of the entire actual Cost of the unmentioned Troops under the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May 1862 to April 1863.

STATION.	Description of Corps.	Fired Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
<i>Artillery.</i>						
Runnood	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Dehra Ismael Khan	No. 2 Ditto	41,186 10 7	15,075 10 9	56,261 10 6	56,261 10 6	
Kohat	No. 3 Ditto	41,624 0 6	11,068 0 0	52,692 0 6	52,692 0 6	
Abottabad	No. 4 or Garrison Company	10,314 9 1	12,468 15 8	22,782 14 9	22,782 14 9	
Ditto	Huzara Mountain Train Battery	33,062 7 6	4,024 12 0	37,086 9 6	37,086 9 6	
	Peshawar Ditto	37,515 1 3	3,923 6 6	41,438 7 11	41,438 7 11	
					2,78,485 7 2	
<i>Cavalry.</i>						
Dehra Ghazee Khan	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry	2,95,008 12 6	125 4 10	2,95,023 16 6	2,95,023 16 6	
Rajenpore	2nd Ditto	2,31,065 11 6	1,186 2 0	2,32,251 13 6	2,32,251 13 6	
Runnood	3rd Ditto	2,26,421 0 7	999 6 6	2,27,420 6 7	2,27,420 6 7	
Kohat	4th Ditto	2,32,278 6 9	869 13 8	2,33,147 4 6	2,33,147 4 6	
Ditto	5th Ditto	2,31,288 15 1	2,508 13 0	2,33,796 14 1	2,33,796 14 1	
					11,54,918 8 0	
<i>Infantry.</i>						
Abottabad	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry	1,42,267 14 5	1,876 7 5	1,44,143 22 0	1,44,143 22 0	Includes Lucknow Prize Money.
Dehra Ismael Khan	2nd Ditto	1,03,225 9 0	17,673 6 5	1,20,898 15 5	1,20,898 15 5	
Runnood	3rd Ditto	1,04,247 2 8	6,380 13 0	1,10,627 5 8	1,10,627 5 8	Ditto Lucknow and Delhi Ditto.
Kohat	4th Ditto	1,08,646 2 10	5,444 11 9	1,14,090 13 7	1,14,090 13 7	
Runnood	5th Ditto	1,06,371 8 4	6,443 11 9	1,12,814 9 3	1,12,814 9 3	Ditto Cost of Farktees.
Muridan	6th or Farktee Goorthe Battalion	1,19,049 4 6	9,902 5 3	1,28,951 9 9	1,28,951 9 9	
Dehra Ghazee Khan	7th or Farktee Battalion	2,93,297 6 3	8,178 10 0	3,01,475 6 3	3,01,475 6 3	
Kohat	8th or Farktee Battalion	1,06,246 8 3	6,325 11 3	1,12,571 9 6	1,12,571 9 6	
Ditto	9th or Farktee Battalion	1,13,412 6 4	5,890 14 9	1,19,302 10 3	1,19,302 10 3	
	10th Ditto	1,03,370 3 4	85,907 2 2	1,89,277 5 6	1,89,277 5 6	* Includes Delhi Prize Money.
				Total	32,63,634 15 8	
	Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force at	2,000 0 0	per annum	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	
	Staff Officer Punjab Irregular Force at	650 10 0	per annum	650 10 0	650 10 0	
			Total cost of Troops on Frontier	1,27,004 15 11	1,27,004 15 11	Under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief during past year, 1862-63.
<i>Meena Meer</i>	3rd Sikh Infantry	1,19,876 15 8	7,128 0 3	1,27,004 15 11	1,27,004 15 11	
				Grand Total ..	31,24,609 6 11	

(Signed) S. BLAKE, Captain,
Secy to Govt. of Punjab, Military Dept.

Witness:
J. H. 2063 May 1863.

ABSTRACT.

DIVISION.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Guns, Field.
Delhi Brigade ..	1,117	613	1,730	7
Sirhind Division ..	4,581	1,972	6,553	13
Lahore Division ..	5,456	4,427	9,883	41
Peshawur Division ..	4,715	5,758	10,473	35
Total ..	15,869	12,770	28,639	96

(Signed) S. BLACK, Captain,
 Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, Milly. Dept.

APPENDIX II.—D.

Return of Out-posts held by the Frontier Force, and their strength as they stood on 1st January 1902.

NAME OF OUT-POST.	Frontier Infantry Force.		Rifles.		Total.		Remarks.
	Sabres.	Bayonets.	Mounted.	Foot.	Sabres.	Bayonets.	
Abbottabad District.							
None.							
Rawalpindi District.							
None.							
Kohat District.							
Bahadur khel	91	20	0	0	11	20	
Lutunmur	9	22	0	0	3	22	
Nare	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Bayda	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Lachra	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Gaddakhel	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Mahomaddai	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Kotal Fiske	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Bannu District.							
Lutunmur	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Dharmda	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Geomuttie	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Koorum	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Boorhan	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Forbest	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Kasoor	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Jaur khel	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Khar khel	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Tupoor	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Wallah	9	15	0	0	14	15	
Dera Ismail Khan District.							
Bham Pasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amakhel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Moolasai	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kote Nuraw	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tak	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tiftore	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dubba	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jatta	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Goemal	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manghoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Martusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Loone	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sirkunee	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drabund	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shah Allum	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chowdwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kote Thugga	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Goorwale	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dowlatwalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dera Ghazi Khan District.							
Gungehur	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chotee	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vidore	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yaroo	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Batu	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Noorpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mahowee	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mungrotah	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kote Buraan	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vahwah	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mithankot District.							
Aace	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Karram-to-Thool	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lall Gokkie	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tookeenah	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sandowalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mahomaddai	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Koom-to-Thool	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Digire	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kartund	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total							

(Signed) S. BLAIR, Captain.
Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, Military Dept.

ERRATA.

REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT.

Para. 24,—For Rai United Sing of Rewari. Read Rai Umed Singh of Rewari.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PANJAB.

Para. 19, line 7th. For "considerate" read "considerable."

Para. 21, For 605 read 600.

Para. 23.—Table—Government Village Schools 1867-68, column 2, "1555."

„ Do. 14, Aided Female Schools for 'class' read 'Ditto.'

„ Do. Do. 1867-68 column 10, for

„ Do. "6, 8, 11" read "6, 8, 11."

„ Do. Educational buildings 1867-68 column 8, for '16,824' read '10,824.'

Para. 29, line 2nd. For "20th August" read "29th August."

Para. 38, line 3rd. After the word 'of' insert the words "those in."

Para. 41, Note, line 7th. For "school" read "schools."

Para. 43, clause 2nd, line 4th. For 'as' read 'at.'

Para. 68.—For "Purely Vernacular Schools which are included in the Statement of Indigenous Schools." Read, Purely Vernacular Schools (which are included in the Statement of Indigenous Schools.)

Para. 87, line 3rd. For 'the' read 'these.'

Para. 88, line 5th. For "perpetration" read "perpetuation."

Para. 90, Margin, line 1st. Omit the word "on."

Para. 90, Note, line 3rd. For Rs. "3001" read Rs. "300."

Para. 100, line 5th. For "3,468" read 34, 68.

Para. 119, line 2nd. For "effected" read "affected."

Para. 133, line 11th. For "Schools" read "School."

Para. 167, line 4th. For "Province" read "Provinces."

Para. 175, line 2nd. For "preliminary" read "preliminary."

Para. 180, line 6th. For "75" and "45" read "75, 45."

Para. 191, Margin. For 'middle' read 'middle.'

Para. 194.—To the list of native gentlemen in the Ambala Circle, add the following names :—

No.	N A M E.	Rank or designation.	District.	Tahsil or Village.
1	Davi Sahai,	{ Native of Jhajjar & resident of Mubarakpur. }	Gurgaon.	Jharsa.
2	Jai Gobind,	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Shamsher Ali Khan,	{ Member of Local Committee Karnal. }	Karnal.	Karnal.
4	Lala Banwari Das,	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Lala Juti Parshad,	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Babu Piyari Mukha,	{ Head clerk Deputy Commissioner's office. }	Sirsa.	Sirsa.
7	Lala Fatah Chand,	{ Treasurer of Deputy Commissioner's office. }	Do.	Do.
8	Lala Hakim Chand,	Resident of Sirsa.	Do.	Do.
9	Babu Nod Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Lala Hakim Chand,	Do. of Elenabad.	Do.	Do.
11	Lala Mansukh Das,	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Ahmad Khan,	Lambardar of Manza kahani.	Rohtak.	Gahapa.
13	Gulab Singh,	Chaudri of Badli.	Do.	Jhajjar.
14	Diwan Singh,	Lambardar of Hasaingurh.	Do.	Sanplah.
15	Dhiraj Singh,	Zamindar of Piana.	Do.	Rohtak.
16	Babú Harbaksh Singh Bedi,	Native of Ropar.	Ambala.	Ropar.
17	Hushnák Bai,	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	Achhru Mal,	Do.	Do.	Do.
19	Prithi Chand,	Do.	Do.	Do.
20	Kapuria Mal,	Do.	Do.	Do.
21	Ajúdhia, Parshad,	Superintendent Deputy Commissioner's office.	Do.	Ambala.
22	Shahadud-din Khan,	Tahsilidar.	Do.	Do.
23	Muhammad Rashid,	Do.	Do.	Kharrar.
24	Barkat Ali,	Do.	Do.	Jagadari.
25	Bahadur Husain,	Do.	Do.	Pyli.
26	Ujagar Mal,	Do.	Do.	Ropar.
27	Ajudhia Parshad,	Do.	Do.	Narain Gur.

REPORT
ON
POPULAR EDUCATION
IN THE
PANJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.



BY
Captain W. R. M. Holroyd, B. S. C.

Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

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1868.

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
OF THE PANJAB, IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
DATED THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1868.**

READ Annual Report on Education in the Panjab, for the year 1867-68,
furnished by Captain W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public
Instruction.

1. **Financial Statistics.**—The subjoined Comparative Statement shows the amount placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for Educational purposes, during the years 1866-67 and 1867-68.

	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase or Decrease.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	
From Imperial Revenues,	5,92,005	6,21,831	+ 28,726
<i>From Local Sources, viz:—</i>			
(1) Educational Cess,	2,50,810	2,16,618	—34,192
(2) Endowment of Nawab Fuzl Ali Khan, ..	6,690	7,286	+ 596
(3) Subscriptions and Donations, ...	1,779	6,415	+ 4,636
(4) Fees,	17,477	17,386	—141
(5) Private contributions and receipts in Grant-in-aid Institutions,	1,01,562	1,38,959	+ 37,397
TOTAL from Local Sources, ..	3,78,318	3,89,614	+ 8,296
GRAND TOTAL, ...	9,70,923	10,07,945	+ 37,022

2. In the above Statement His Honor notices with satisfaction a considerable increase in the income derived from subscriptions and donations, and from private contributions to Grant-in-aid Institutions, but there appears to have been a considerable decrease in the income from the Educational Cess Fund—which has not been explained in the report.

3. The subjoined Statement shews the expenditure for the last two years. :—

	1866-67	1867-68
Salaries of General Establishments,	90,934	89,588
Salaries in Government Colleges and Schools,	3,97,893	3,74,325
Scholarships,	31,407	33,638
Buildings,	46,602	14,833
Contingencies,	1,44,430	1,38,274
Government contributions to Grant-in-aid Institutions,	1,36,254	1,59,343
Private, Ditto, Ditto,	1,01,562	1,38,959
TOTAL, ...	9,49,082	9,43,960

4. The above statistics, while they exhibit a slight decrease in expenditure on Education through direct Government Agency, shew a great increase of such expenditure by private institutions assisted by Grants-in-aid from the State. This is satisfactory, and in accordance with the principles of the Education Dispatch of 1854.

5. **General Statistics of Educational progress.**—From the Comparative Statement of the number of Schools and Scholars in each Educational Circle, given in paragraph 20 of the Report, it appears that there has been a decrease in the number both of Schools and Scholars in three out of the four Circles. The decrease occurs in both Government and Aided Schools, as will be seen from the subjoined Statement.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
<i>Government Schools.</i>		
Number of Schools,	2,093	2,012
Average attendance,	69,346	64,631
Grant-in-aid Schools,	752	701
Average attendance,	17,262	15,291

6. No special cause is assigned by the Director for this general decrease of both Schools and Scholars, but, as regards the latter, it may be presumed that the attendance must have been considerably affected by the sickness of the first half-year of 1867-68, while further remarks on this head will be found in paragraph 15 of this review. His Honor is glad, however, to notice that the attendance in Schools in the Frontier Circle shews a slight increase as compared with previous years.

7. **Colleges.**—The explanation afforded in paragraphs 31½ to 42, regarding the progress and cost of the Panjab Colleges, and the disadvantages under which they have labored, in comparison with similar institutions in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces will, His Honor trusts, tend to remove, in some degree, the unfavorable impression which has prevailed regarding them, and he has no doubt that due amends will be made in any memorandum on the state of Education in India, which may hereafter issue from the Home Department for any mis-statements of which the Director may have valid reason to complain.

8. His Honor is glad to notice a great improvement in the success achieved by Panjab Students in passing the Calcutta University Examinations. During the year under report 4 out of 7 Candidates passed successfully the Examination for B. A. degree, and 5 out of 11 the "First Arts Examination;" while 44 out of 73 succeeded in passing the Entrance Examination. Of these, His Honor observes, as many as 20 were educated in Private Institutions.

9. **Lahore Government College.**—The number of Students in this Institution is still small; but one of them, during the present year, obtained the degree of B. A.; while from the Principal's list of 9 College Students, who have left their studies during the year on obtaining lucrative appointments, or with the view of qualifying for such appointments, it would appear that the temptation of employment is peculiarly great at Lahore, and that in this respect, perhaps, the Lahore College labors under a disadvantage.

10. **Dehli College.**—The progress of this Institution continues to be very satisfactory. The number of Students has risen from 19 to 26; one Student passed successfully the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta, and 4 out of 6 Candidates passed the "First Arts Examination" and from paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Principal's Report, it appears that while the "average of successful candidates throughout the Bengal Presidency was 54 per cent. of those who presented themselves, that of the Dehli Collegiate School, was 92; that whereas generally 6 per cent. passed in the first division; from the Dehli School 17 per cent. so passed; that whereas generally 24 per cent. passed in the second division; from this Institution 50 per cent. so passed; and that against 24 per cent. generally passed in the third division; from Dehli, there were 25.

"Again while generally 46 per cent. passed the "First Arts Examination;" from the Dehli College, 67 per cent. so passed.

"Lastly, while generally 47 per cent. passed the B. A. Examination; from Dehli, 50 per cent. were successful."

"Moreover, while in the Entrance Examination there were *generally* 1,302 failures among 1,507 Candidates, *i. e.*, 86 per cent.; from Dehli, there was but one failure among twelve, *i. e.*, 8 per cent.; in the "First Arts Examination" there were *generally* 398 failures among 388 Candidates, *i. e.*, 103 per cent.; from Dehli, there were 4 failures by 6 Candidates, *i. e.*, 67 per cent.; and that in the B. A. Examination *generally* there were 241 failures among 212 Candidates, *i. e.*, 114 per cent.; from this Institution there was one failure only by 2 Candidates, *i. e.*, 50 per cent."

It appears further that 7 Students were during the year appointed to offices on an average salary of Rs. 40 per mensem.

11. Scholarships.—His Honor observes from Statement No. 16, that during the year three Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem in value were provided by private liberality, in addition to the annual grant of His Highness the Maharaja Dhulip Singh; but it is not stated whether any Municipalities have responded to the suggestions made in paragraph 6 of the Review of last year's Report.* His Honor would be glad if, in future Reports, a Statement could be furnished, shewing the number of Scholarships founded in Government Schools by Municipalities, as well as private individuals.

* No Scholarships were given from municipal funds during 1867 S. W. R. M. Holroyd, Dir. P. I. P.

His Honor has much pleasure in stating that Mrs Bathoe, widow of the late Mr. Charles Gubbins Bathoe, of the Bengal Civil Service, formerly Magistrate and Collector of Dehli, has recently assigned the sum of Rs. 11,000, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be attached to the Government College of Dehli, and called the "Gubbins Scholarship," in memory of her late husband; this being the name by which he is best known in Dehli.

12. Dehli Zillah School.—The progress of the Dehli Zillah School appears to have been satisfactory and creditable to Mr. Doran, the Head Master, and his Assistants. The new system under which the Institution has been subdivided into purely Vernacular Schools; Middle-Class Schools, and a Collegiate School, the former being conducted on the Grant-in-aid system, is in accordance with the Principles of the Education Dispatch of 1854, and if successful, is an arrangement which should be gradually extended.

13. Oriental University—Definite proposals for the establishment of a University at Lahore, on the general principles described in the Report, were submitted to the Supreme Government in May last, and a reply has just been received. His Honor is glad to state that the *principles* of the movement in favor of the University are approved, but the Government of India is of opinion that the establishment of a University for the Panjab alone would be premature, expressing, however, its willingness to found a University for Northern India. It is also prepared to accord a Grant-in-aid equal to the annual value of the subscriptions promised to the Lahore University for the purpose of founding a Collegiate Institution at Lahore, to be conducted on the principles advocated by this Government. His Honor congratulates those interested in the movement on the important and liberal concession thus made to their wishes, and he trusts that all will cordially co-operate in giving effect to the provisions sanctioned by the Supreme Government—though the power of conferring degrees may be for the present withheld, two of the principal objects of the University movement, viz., the encouragement of enlightened Oriental Scholarship, and the diffusion of Western knowledge, through the medium of the Vernaculars, will be effectually secured by the foundation of Professorships, Fellowships and Scholarships, and the permission to expend a portion of the income upon the direct encouragement of Vernacular and Oriental literature. At the same time the system proposed of giving the Natives of the Country a voice, in regulating the system of Education in force—and thus imparting to it something of a national spirit, which the Lieutenant Governor considers as of the first importance, and as constituting, in fact, the basis on which the entire movement has been founded, will, it is hoped, be found practicable under the arrangements sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

As the term "Oriental University" used in the Report, is one, perhaps, calculated to mislead the public, as to the *object* of the movement in favor of a University at Lahore, His Honor desires to state, that it is *not* the object of

the movement to revive obsolete and useless studies, or in any way to check the progress of Western knowledge among the people of the Panjab; on the contrary the object of the system of education it is desired to establish is to *facilitate* and *stimulate* the communication of Western knowledge by raising up a class of men at once imbued with the science and literature of the West, and at the same time commanding the respect of their fellow countrymen by their proficiency in Oriental studies, while the people themselves will be provided, as above observed, with a recognised means of making their views known and appreciated, and allowed to enjoy a legitimate share in regulating the progress of education.

14 **Zillah Schools.**—There is much force in the Director's objection to the classification of Zillah Schools according to the success of individual Students at the University Examinations, and the amended system proposed by the Director has received His Honor's sanction; but with reference to the derangement of statistics of cost, &c., which it is stated will result from the conversion of the lower classes of Zillah Schools into separate Grant-in-aid institutions, His Honor observes that this is a minor consideration, which need not stand in the way of the measure, if otherwise advisable; but he sees no reason why the cost to Government of educating each pupil—formerly educated through direct Government Agency, should not be shown, although some of them are now educated in a Grant-in-aid institution.

15. The increased rate of fees recently introduced in Zillah Schools, has, as was expected, had the effect of somewhat diminishing the attendance at those institutions; but as observed in His Honor's review of the Report for 1866-67, it must have had the effect of making the numbers more manageable by the limited staff of teachers available; and it is to be hoped, that, though the numbers attending the Schools may fall off, those who remain will receive a greater share of attention than heretofore.

16. His Honor desires that his acknowledgments be conveyed to the Head Masters mentioned in paragraph 97 of the Report.

17. **Town Schools.**—His Honor trusts that every effort will be made to supply better works in history and subjects of useful information, the want of which is noted in paragraph 99 of the Report; suitable rewards for the preparation of works of this description should be notified from time to time;—the expenditure being met from the allotment for the encouragement of literature.

18. **Village Schools.**—The state of Village School education continues to be far from satisfactory. His Honor will await the Report promised in paragraph 108, before deciding upon the course to be pursued. With regard, however, to the low salary of Teachers—which is mentioned as one cause of the want of success of Village School teaching—His Honor observes that there appears no valid reason, why the system in force in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, whereby the position of School Teachers has been greatly improved, should not be introduced elsewhere. His Honor notes, with satisfaction, that a movement of a similar kind is taking place in the district of Gurdaspur.

19. **Female Education.**—Definite proposals for placing the system of Female Education on a satisfactory footing have been submitted to the Supreme Government, and it is hoped that in the course of the ensuing

year suitable measures for obtaining a supply of trained teachers, and maintaining adequate supervision over Female Schools will be carried into effect. A scheme for making adequate provision for the instruction of PRISONERS, has also been submitted.

20. **Grant-in-aid Schools.**—The general progress of Grant-in-aid Schools of the higher grade appears to have been satisfactory, and that of Bishop Cotton's School at Simla particularly so. His Honor also notices, with much pleasure, the very favorable Reports furnished by the Inspectors of the undermentioned Institutions :—

The American Mission School, Lahore.

• Ditto Ditto, at Jalandhar.

• Ditto Ditto, at Rawalpindi.

The Church Mission School, Dera Ismael Khan.

Also of the following Middle-class Schools :—

The Cantonment Anglo-Vernacular School, Ferozpur.

The Schools of Lala Wazir Singh, and of Salig Ram, and Isri Parshad at Dehli.

His Honor also notices, that some of the indigenous Schools to which Grants-in-aid have been made under rule XIV. of the Grant-in-aid Rules, are well reported of.

His Honor concurs in the remarks contained in paragraph 129 of the Report—and hopes the Director of Public Instruction may be able, gradually, to give effect to the views entertained by him.

21. As before stated, the subject of placing the system of Female Education on a proper footing is under consideration; but a great step towards the establishment of a sounder and more effective system of tuition has been made at Lahore, where, through the exertions, chiefly of Mr. Aitchison, the Schools have been satisfactorily reorganized. While the Native Committee has set a laudable example in placing the management of the Schools under the superintendence of an English Lady,—that example His Honor is glad to perceive, is being followed at Amritsar. His Honor has noted with much interest, the account given of the Zanana teaching by Ladies of the S. P. G. Mission, at Dehli, also the favorable reports of the Female Normal Schools at Dehli and Amritsar, the Girls' Orphanage at Ludianah, the Church Mission Girls' School at Kangra, and that established by the *Anjuman* in the same locality, and the Female School of the late Nowab Hamid Ali Khan at Dehli.

These are all valuable institutions, and deserve every encouragement.

22. **Employment of Students**—The statistics contained in Appendices A. B. and C., are satisfactory, as shewing, that though our Colleges may be thinly attended and academical distinction perhaps less highly prized than elsewhere—the education imparted has a practical value, and is supplying

an important public demand. His Honor concurs generally in the remarks of the Director in regard to the study of the English language.

* Since the submission of the last report three native scholars of ability have been employed on special duty for the preparation of Vernacular works, and prizes of the value of Rs. 3,640 have been advertised for other books in the Urdu language, required for the use of the Department.—W. R. M. HOLROYD, D. P. I., P.

† The establishments of the Press are being thoroughly reorganized, and great improvements in the style of Lithographic work have been already effected.—W. R. M. HOLROYD, D. P. I., P.

23. The operations of the Book Department appear to have been on the whole satisfactory ; but His Honor would still wish to see greater activity in the issue of Vernacular Works of general utility and approved style.* The proposal to obtain paper and lithographic materials, required by the Educational Press, from England may be desirable, as a temporary arrangement; but efforts should at the same time be made to effect improvement in the style of lithographic work† executed in this Province; this might be done perhaps by securing for a time, the services of a competent instructor in lithography from Calcutta or elsewhere.

Orders have been issued regarding the proposed improvement of the “Sarkari Akhbar” which His Honor hopes to see carried out at an early date.

24. In conclusion, His Honor desires to acknowledge the cordial co-operation by the Civil Officers of the Province, in the cause of education. He desires particularly to acknowledge the services of the following Deputy Commissioners :—

D. Fitzpatrick, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Dehli.

C. P. Elliot, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Cripps, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

C. U. Aitchison, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

J. W. Smyth, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

G. Knox, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore.

G. E. Wakefield, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore.

Captain W. Davies, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspore.

G. Elsmie, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar.

Captain R. T. Hare, Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar.

H. Perkins, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Huseypore.

Major E. H. Paske, Deputy Commissioner, Kangra.

F. P. Beachcroft, Deputy Commissioner, Multan

M. Macauliffe, Deputy Commissioner, Multan.

Major G. H. Hall, Deputy Commissioner, Rawal Pindi.

Major T. W. Mercer, Deputy Commissioner, Siyalkote.

Major H. P. Babbage, Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala.

The services of the undermentioned Native Gentlemen will be specially acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor.

His Highness the Nawab of Malair Kotla, for the satisfactory state of the School established in his territories.

Pundit Radha Kishan, whose efforts to assist in the reform of Female Education at Lahore are worthy of the highest commendation.

Sardar Gurmukh Singh of Ludianah.

Rae Unied Singh of Rewari.

Khawaja Mahammad Khan, Khattak.

Arbáb Abdul Majid Khan of Peshawar.

Jumán Khan, Lughari.

Ghulám Hydar Khan of Land.

Imám Buksh Khan, Mazari.

Shamshair Ali Khan of Karnaul.

Lala Wazir Singh, and Lala Salig Ram, and Isri Parshad of Dehli.

Lala Rammi Mal of Dehli.

The services of the Gentlemen noticed in paragraph 194 of the Report, other than those mentioned in the above list, will be acknowledged on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor by Commissioners of the Divisions, in which they are resident, or employed.

No. 434A., Dated Murree, 24th October, 1868.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Review be forwarded to Captain W. R. M. Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

• By Order,

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government, Panjab.

FROM

Captain W. R. M. HOLROYD,

Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

TO

T. H. THORNTON, Esquire, D. C. L.

Secretary to Government, Panjab.

Dated 4th August, 1868.

SIR,

Submits Annual Report on Education for 1867-68.

I have the honor to submit a report on the progress of Education in the Panjab and its Dependencies during the year 1867-68.

2. Owing to the untimely death of Major Fuller, who was swept away by a sudden rush of water, whilst crossing a mountain torrent, on the road between Murree and Rawal Pindi, I was directed in August last to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, and in the month of February, 1868, I was confirmed in that appointment.

Death of Major Fuller and appointment of Captain Holroyd as Director of Public Instruction.

3. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in passing orders on the Educational Report for last year, recorded his sense of the great loss that the Educational Department had sustained by Major Fuller's death, and shewed the immense progress that Education had made in this Province under the administration of the late Director.

Progress of education during the incumbency of Major Fuller and notice of his death by the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. Shortly after Major Fuller's arrival in the Panjab, the Educational system was thoroughly remodelled and was placed on a totally new footing so that the Department as it now exists, was organized entirely under his direction. The almost unexampled progress that has been made and the highly satisfactory results that have been achieved in all Branches of the Department are due in no small degree to Major Fuller's indefatigable devotion to his work, his unremitting industry, his great power of organization, and his deep interest in the important duties that were entrusted to him.

Reorganization of the Educational system soon after Major Fuller's appointment as Director of Public Instruction.

5. I invariably found in Major Fuller a kind and considerate friend, he was ready to give the fullest consideration to every proposition that was brought forward, and if after investigation it approved itself to his judgment, to support it with his whole influence. In his intercourse with me he always shewed and expressed the greatest anxiety to promote the interests of his subordinates by every means in his power.

The character of Major Fuller.

6. He was himself a good Oriental Scholar, but I believe that it is not generally known or understood to how great an extent his measures have contributed to promote the study of Oriental literature. In imitation of the system which prevailed in the North Western Provinces, only Urdu books were at first allowed in our Schools, and though before Major Fuller's appointment the Gulistan and Bustan found a place in the scheme of studies, it was he who made the study of Persian general in Schools of all kinds,—introduced into the upper classes of Normal and Town Schools the elements of Arabic grammar, and offered to the Students of Anglo Vernacular Schools special inducements to take up the Arabic and Sanscrit languages for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

7. Major Fuller was no doubt unfavorable to what is generally known, as the Oriental movement, in the form that it originally assumed, as he conceived that it was antagonistic to the extension of English Education and of Western Civilization, and though this was not the intention of the originators of the scheme, Major Fuller's opinion was certainly shared by many Europeans and natives who were interested in this most important matter. How great was Major Fuller's desire to facilitate and assist the improvement of Oriental literature and the study of the Classical languages of the East, is shewn by the whole tenor of his administration and the opinions that he always professed.

8. He was singularly free from prejudice, and a warm friend to the natives; regarding whose capability, when properly educated for holding the highest offices in the state, he held the most advanced views.

9. The assignment from the Imperial Revenue for expenditure on Education in the Panjab during 1867-68, amounted to Rs. 6,76,050, and the assignment for the Educational Department in the printing Budget to Rs. 2,672, making in all Rs. 6,78,722. Deducting Rs. 51,391 for the Medical School at Lahore, Rs. 3,000, for the Botanical gardens and Rs. 3,000, for the Meteorological Reporter, charges not under the control of this Department, there remained Rs. 6,21,331, at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,54,860, and Rs. 66,471 lapsed to Government. For the previous year the Budget assignment placed at the disposal of the Director was Rs. 5,92,605, and the expenditure Rs. 5,62,656.

10. Of the large amount that lapsed to Government, Rs. 22,101 were saved from the salaries and the contingent allowances of the Director and the Inspectors, Rs. 11,463, from the Book Department, Rs. 6,105, from the assignment for the patronage of literature; Rs. 4,920, from the provision for Grants-in-aid, and Rs. 11,625, from the amount sanctioned for constructions and repairs, the bills for which, (in accordance with general letter No. O, dated 12th June, 1866, from the Accountant General of the Panjab) have not yet been received. Smaller savings amount to Rs. 10,257.

SECTION. I.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES, WITH GENERAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

A.—INSPECTION.

11. During the year under report a slight increase has been made to the salaries of the two Senior Inspecting officers, but even now the average salary of an Inspector in the Panjab is no higher than that which was sanctioned in the early days of the Department, when the total expenditure from the Imperial Revenue was less than two lakhs per annum.

Increase to the salaries of the two Senior Inspectors sanctioned.

Former salaries of the Inspectors.

12. Before the recent increase, the salaries were as follows:—

1st	Inspector, . . .	Rs. 700
2nd	Do., . . .	650
3rd	Do., . . .	600
4th	Do., . . .	500—2,450

besides a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to myself. The salaries of the two Senior Inspectors have now been raised to Rs. 800 and Rs. 700, respectively.

13. No increase of expenditure has been caused by this measure: on the contrary a considerable saving has been effected, as the reduction of Rs. 190 per mensem in the expenditure on the Dehli Normal School and of Rs. 160-8—in the contingent expenses of my own, and the Inspector's offices, by which I proposed to provide the means of improving the pay of the Inspector's, has been sanctioned in full.

No increase of expenditure caused by the increase to the salary of the two Senior Inspectors.

14. The post of first Inspector was held by me from the commencement of the year until the month of February, 1868, during six months of which period I officiated as Director of Public Instruction in addition to my other duties. On my confirmation in the Directorship, Mr. Alexander of the Lahore Circle, became the first, and Mr. Pearson of the Rawal Pindi Circle, the second Inspector. Mr. Willmot late Principal Dehli College has been appointed 3rd Inspector and has been placed in charge of the Ambala Circle, but as the appointment entailed a loss to this officer of Rs. 100 per mensem the Supreme Government has agreed, in consideration of his eminent services, to confer on him a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem tenable as long as he may remain in his present grade.

Changes among Inspectors.

15. Messrs. Alexander and Pearson have shewn their usual zeal and ability in the discharge of their duties; and Mr. Willmot during the short time that he has held his present appointment has travelled over a great portion of his Circle, and devoted himself energetically to his new work. The long and approved services of the two former gentlemen have lately been rewarded by a slight increase of pay, but I venture to hope that the emoluments of all the Inspectors may soon receive a further increase and that they may be placed more nearly on an equality, not only with Inspectors of Schools in other Provinces, but with officers of equal merit and ability in the Covenanted Civil Service.

Commendation of Messrs. Alexander, Pearson, and Willmot.

16. The unfortunate death of Mr. Hutton, late fourth Inspector was recorded by Major Fuller in his last Annual Report. The Inspectorship remained vacant until 12th August, 1867, when Mr. Thompson, 2nd Master of the Lahore School was nominated to officiate, pending the arrival of Mr. Clarke, tutor to the Raja of Mandi on whom it has been determined to confer the permanent appointment.

Death of Mr. Hutton, and appointment of Mr. Thompson, Officiating Inspector of Schools.

Notice of the services of Mr. Thompson.

17. Mr. Thompson has completed a satisfactory tour and has shewn great activity in visiting the Schools within his Circle.

18. The salaries of the Deputy Inspectors of the Ambala, and Lahore, Circles have lately been raised to Rs. 140 per mensem by means of corresponding reductions in the expenditure on contingencies in certain Zillah Schools whilst the Deputy Inspectors of the Rawal Pindi and Frontier Circles draw Rs. 80 per mensem each as before.

Inadequacy of the No. of Deputy Inspectors for the proper inspection of Schools.

19. The work of Inspection increases year by year, and must increase for many years to come so that the staff of subordinate inspecting officers is becoming constantly less and less adequate to perform the duties required of it. I shall have the honor of submitting hereafter a separate report with proposals calculated to remedy as far as practicable the defects of the present system. As it is improbable that Government will sanction any considerable increase of expenditure, the object must be effected as far as practicable by a redistribution of the present assignment.

No. of Schools and Scholars in each Circle at the close of 1866-67 and 1867-68.

20. The following is a Comparative Statement of the number of Schools and Scholars in each Circle, at the close of 1866-67 and 1867-68, respectively:—

						1866-67.		1867-68.	
						Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ambala,	Circle,	...	...	...	...	599	23,786	624	22,063
Lahore,	Do.,	...	...	...	...	1,311	46,551	1,128	41,947
Rawal Pindie,	Do.,	...	...	...	...	780	25,861	762	25,329
Frontier,	Do.,	...	...	...	...	203	6,440	199	6,687
Total,						2,893	1,02,638	2,713	95,976

Heretofore an Anglo Vernacular Government or Aided School has been considered to form with its Branches one Institution; but the Branches having

been this year shewn as separate Schools, the apparent number of Schools is greater in the Ambala Circle by ... 35 ... in the Lahore Circle by ... 47 ... in the Rawal Pindi Circle by ... 5 ... and in the Frontier Circle by ... 4 ... than it would have been under the former system.

21. The reduction in the number of students is due in the Ambala Circle to a falling off in the Vernacular Male and Female Schools, Town and Village, and to the fact that 605 boys, who formerly attended the Branches of the Government School at Dehli now attend Indigenous Schools (as will be explained in due course)* whilst in the Lahore Circle there is a great diminution in the number of pupils in Village Schools and of Female Students at Lahore and Amritsar.

* See para. 68.

B.—FINANCIAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

22. The distribution of expenditure on Education under the three main heads prescribed by the Supreme Government is shewn below.

CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	
	From Imperial Revenue.	From Local Funds.
Direction and its subsidiary charges,	88,791	...
Inspection, Ditto,	68,206	11,406
Instruction,	* 3,9,6,448	2,43,447
TOTAL RUPEES,	5,53,445	2,54,853

Under the head of direction are included Rs. 50,997 on account of the Book Department which repaid to Government Rs. 45,000, and Rs. 10,470 for miscellaneous charges comprising patronage of literature, Educational Darbars the Sarkari Akhbar, Khilats to persons who have exerted themselves in the cause of education, &c., &c., so that the actual expenditure on direction amounted to Rs. 27,324 only against Rs. 48,182 during 1866-67. The latter amount however included the following items:—

Remuneration to Examiners,	1,500
Khilluts to persons who exerted themselves in the cause of education,	200
Educational Darbars,	200
Sarkari Akhbar,	2,100
Salary of Curator and his office Establishment,	5,460

Exclusive of expenditure on buildings.

23. The comparative abstract of general and Financial Statistics is appended in the usual form. Last year Indigenous Schools were not included in this statement as the statistics, that could be obtained regarding them, were not considered reliable and for the same reason I have omitted them on the present occasion. (Vide paras : 141 to 143).

	No. of Institution.	No. of Scholars on the rolls at the close of 1867-68.	Average No. of pupils on the rolls in 1867-68.	Average daily attendance for 1867-68.	Aggregate expen- diture from all sources.	Chargeable to Imperial Revo- nue.	Chargeable to Educational Cos.	Chargeable to other sources.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
									Total Cost.	Cost to Govt.
1. Government Colleges,	1868-67, 1867-68,	31	26	38,154	37,568	...	...	...	1,467	1,444
2. Govt. Zil' Schools	1866-67, 1867-68,	35	24	38,230	37,564	...	...	706	1,967	1,842
Higher Class,	1867-68,	7,222	6,753	1,57,281	1,54,884	8,523	...	7,694	18	7
3. Ditto, Middle, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	279	327	68,993	57,576	8,523	...	...	67	58
4. Govt. Branch Zil' Schools ditto, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	2,258	1,791	71,483	62,162	4,790	...	4,531	32	28
5. Govt. Town Schools	1866-67, 1867-68,	197	184	3,304	21,566	15,155	...	3,904	15	14
Ditto, "	1867-68,	82	7,184	38,202	22,382	11,998	...	1,970	5	3
6. Govt. Branch Zil' Schools Lower Class, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	8,184	6,990	36,300	22,382	...	...	...	6	2
7. Govt. Village Schools	1866-67, 1867-68,	46	2,313	11,846	6,357	...	...	6,489	3	1
Ditto, "	1867-68,	53,757	45,298	1,69,698	24,712	1,38,326	...	7,488	3	1
8. Govt. Female Schools	1866-67, 1867-68,	51,326	42,632	1,71,317	23,067	1,40,748	...	...	2	1
Ditto, "	1867-68,	6,198	5,634	21,901	8,965	13,085	...	1,316	3	1
9. Govt. Jail Schools	1866-67, 1867-68,	5,653	5,120	21,190	9,682	10,328	...	...	10	6
Ditto, "	1867-68,	4,680	4,315	2,693	239	11	...	2,683	9	1
10. Aided Colleges, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	10	11	8,068	341	85	...	...	10	10
11. Do. Schools Higher Class, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	9	6	7,840	5,546	...	...	8,979	10	8
12. Do. Schools Middle Class, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	4,701	4,006	1,14,610	59,847	...	...	35,524	27	12
13. Do. Schools Lower Class, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	1,434	1,389	74,702	38,878	...	...	43,523	47	6
14. Do. Female Schools	1866-67, 1867-68,	1,692	1,389	42,604	18,776	...	...	15,398	14	8
15. Do. Normal Schools	1866-67, 1867-68,	2,884	1,732	99,268	55,945	...	...	34,491	16	8
16. Aided Normal Schools, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	160	169	2,173	1,098	6,164	...	...	6	5
17. Indigenous Schools, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	4,544	3,890	29,384	8,323	...	...	...	8	5
18. General Establish- ments, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	15,243	11,698	58,123	45,306	...	...	...	9	5
19. Educational buildings, "	1866-67, 1867-68,	9,338	9,053	79,753	45,263	...	...	...	16	7
		279	236	36,393	18,492	16,775	...	...	149	78
		107	217	36,894	19,013	17,665	...	...	149	78
		144	111	10,167	3,470	...	...	...	114	310
		...	...	10,248	4,905	...	...	...	84	1
		...	...	2,398	2,398	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	3,597	3,597	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	2,01,433	1,80,019	11,418	...	...	...	...
		...	...	1,68,403	1,66,997	46,603	...	...	...	...
		...	...	14,883	1,415	16,884	...	2,644	...	...
		1,02,388	86,608	9,49,058	5,62,637	2,50,810	...	...	...	...
		95,377	79,922	9,49,176	5,64,860	2,16,618	...	...	...	...
		2,713	94,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Column 6 includes the following grants for building and endowment funds, the equivalents of which from private sources, are not entered in column 5 :—Rs. 11,500 to Jotogh School, Rs. 4,900 to Panjab Girl's School and Rs. 1,307 to Rawal Pindi cum Murree School.

Grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 24,659 were paid to the Lawrence Asylum Murree, the Lahore High School, and Bedee Khern Singh's Female School, but owing to the non receipt of returns the expenditure from private sources, and the statistics of these institutions, are not included in this statement.

24. The returns for the Lawrence Asylum at Murree and for Bedi Khem Singh's Female Schools in the Rawal Pindi District were found to be inaccurate and were accordingly returned for correction but were not received back in time for incorporation in the general statements. The Manager of the Lahore High School notwithstanding frequent reminders has neglected to submit returns for the second half of 1867-68. The statistics of these Schools therefore (with the exception of the Grants-in-aid which are included in column 6,) have necessarily been omitted from the Statement.

25. Out of the aggregate expenditure of Rs. 9,49,176 shewn in column 5, Rs. 5,54,860 were paid from the Imperial Revenue, Rs. 2,16,618 from the one per cent Cess, and Rs. 1,77,698, from private sources and local funds. Of the latter sum, Rs. 1,38,959 were expended on private Institutions and Rs. 38,739 on Government Schools.

26. The expenditure on Educational buildings and on general Establishments is considerably less than last year; whilst that on Schools whether from the Imperial Revenue or from private sources has increased.

27. As already stated there is a considerable falling off in the number of Schools and Scholars. This occurs chiefly amongst Government Town and Village Schools and Aided Female Schools and will be further noticed in due course. (Vide paras: 98,101,111.)

28. There has been a slight increase in the number of students at Government Colleges and it is satisfactory to find that notwithstanding the great disadvantages to which these Colleges have been subjected, the attendance of matriculated students has never fallen below that which prevailed two years since in the Colleges of Agra and Barielly. (Vide paras: 31½ to 43.)

29. In accordance with the proposal of the late Director which was sanctioned by No. 364 dated 20th August 1867, the Branches of all Anglo Vernacular Schools have this year been returned separately from the main Schools, and the main Schools themselves have been divided into two classes. The change of system which will be fully explained in treating of the different kinds of Schools has caused of course a great variation in the statistics.

* Vide paras. 85 to 92.

30. In Aided Female Schools the cost of education has risen owing to the increase of expenditure from private sources, and the falling off in attendance, whilst in Grant-in-aid and Normal Schools it has decreased.

31. The following statement shews the fees levied during the last five years

FEES LEVIED AT.				1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68
Government Colleges,	...	...	...	42	412	532	596	498*
Government Zillah Schools Higher Class,	...			...	...	...	...	4,796
Ditto,	Middle,	Ditto,	...	7,267	10,182	11,264	11,635	3,875
Branches to Ditto,	Ditto	Ditto,	...	...	...	...	...	248
Ditto	Ditto	Lower	Ditto,	...	...	...	...	2,255
Government Town Schools Middle Class,	...			1,233	1,273	1,330	1,511	1,938
Ditto	Village Schools	Lower Class,	...	3,997	4,082	3,782	3,785	4,236
TOTAL RUPEES,				12,539	15,949	15,908	17,477	17,336

The amount collected in Government Colleges and in some of the Zillah Schools has decreased since the previous year, but if the fees paid by students who formerly attended Government Schools and are now reading in aided Schools were added; the total amount would exceed that collected in 1866-67.

SECTIONS II. AND III. UNIVERSITIES AND GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

31½. Considerable misapprehension appears to exist regarding the Panjab Government Colleges. In the notes of Mr. Reflections made by Messrs Monteatth and Howell on the Panjab Colleges. Education in India during 1865-66 and 1866-67, they are condemned in the strongest terms on account of the excessive rate of expenditure as compared with the number of matriculated students,† their establishment is declared to have been premature, and the expectations of the late Director with regard to the award of Scholarships are represented as most extravagant. The statements contained in these Notes must necessarily convey a totally false impression to any one not acquainted with the actual facts of the case.

* Rs. 48 have been paid since the close of the year as arrears by students of the Lahore College. Vide para. 23 of Principal's Report.

† i. e. students who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

32. In order to place matters in a clear light, it is necessary first of all to consider the circumstances under which the establishment of these Colleges was recommended. It was believed that the system which prevailed in the North-West, and the actual condition of the Colleges of that Province, were thoroughly known and understood, that the progress made was considered satisfactory, and that could the Colleges of the Panjab shew equal results, their progress also would be considered satisfactory, and they would receive the same support as the older Colleges of the North-West.

33. Now the cost of the Colleges of the Panjab during the year, to which Mr. Monteath's Note refers, was far less than that of any other Government College North of Bengal, and the average number of matriculated students attending each College was considerably greater in the Panjab than in the North-West Provinces. The Dehli College contained more matriculated students than any College in the North-West Provinces, and even the Lahore College, small as the attendance undoubtedly was, contained in proportion to the expenditure and to the strength of the Educational staff more matriculated students than the Agra College. Nevertheless the condition of *both* the Panjab Colleges was declared unsatisfactory and Government refused to grant a second Professor for either the one or the other, though the Colleges of the North-West Provinces which were furnished with an ample staff of instructors escaped free of all blame, and whilst the scheme of studies enforced by the Calcutta University, is of such a nature that the four classes into which every affiliated College, however few Students it may contain, is necessarily divided cannot by any possibility be adequately instructed by a Principal, a Professor and an Arabic Teacher, the establishments allowed in the Panjab.*

* The average attendance of matriculated students in the Colleges of the North-Western Provinces and Panjab in 1865-66 was as follows :—

Benares,	15.	Bareilly,	11.	Agra,	9.
Dehli,	21.	Lahore,	8.		

Average for each College of the N. W. P. 12, of the Panjab 14.5.

Every College in the North-West Provinces had two European Professors and if I am not mistaken an Assistant Professor also, besides the Teacher of Oriental languages. At Agra there was, in addition to these, a Law Professor. The following table shews the total number of students under instruction in the Government Colleges and the Government Schools connected with them at the stations above named and the average cost of educating each student whether matriculated or non-matriculated.

INSTITUTIONS.						Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.			Average cost per head.		
Benares,	...	...	...	...	...	528	69,486	8	11	131	9	7
Bareilly,	...	...	...	...	...	265	39,889	7	2	150	...	11
Agra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	247	49,589	12	5	200	9	...
Dehli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	44,614	5	...	43	1	8
Lahore,	...	...	...	...	...	596	88,035	15	9	63	13	1

34. In 1866-67 a new system of awarding scholarships was introduced,* a system that was said to prevail in Bengal, though I have been assured on the very best authority that such is not the case. By this means the Colleges of the Panjab were suddenly placed at a still greater disadvantage as compared with all other Colleges in India including those of Bengal.†

35. Thus though the Panjab Colleges were able within two years of their establishment to rival the much older Institutions of the North-West, the results were pronounced unsatisfactory, the support that had been confidently expected was withheld, and restrictions were introduced on the award of scholarships of a nature that would in all probability have ruined any College of the neighbouring Province. Could this have been foreseen, it is certain that no Educational officer would have recommended the Establishment of Colleges at Dehli and Lahore in 1864. Under the belief, however, that the Collegiate system of the North-West was perfectly satisfactory to the Supreme Government, a natural desire arose to emulate the success of that Province.

36. As in the North-Western Provinces so in the Panjab, it was thought worth while to incur an expenditure large in proportion to the immediate results, not for the benefit of the few, but in order to raise the standard of Education, and to train up useful servants for the state. The great benefit, that the Colleges of the Panjab have undoubtedly conferred on the country, by supplying annually to Government offices of all kinds, a considerable number of young men, who have received an education of a comparatively high order, has not been sufficiently recognized.

37. Mr. Howell remarks that according to the view of the late Director 'a scholarship in the Panjab is not to be competed for and given, as the reward of distinguished merit, but is to be a payment made by Government to induce students to receive from Government the advantages of a costly education' and the introduction of such a principle 'for the benefit of the few' is said to be opposed to

* The rule laid down was that only one third of the matriculated students actually attending College could receive scholarships. It is quite evident therefore that unless for every scholarship holder, two students, without scholarships, could be induced to attend, the Colleges must soon collapse. Mr. Howell has not understood the effect of these rules. He states that one-third of the matriculated students of each year are to be provided with scholarships. Scholarships are tenable for two years. Suppose that in 1866, 15 students receive scholarships, and that all non-scholarship holders leave in the course of the year. Next year 30 matriculated students join but as there are already (15) fifteen students whose scholarships are tenable for another year not one of the 30 students just passed will be eligible for a scholarship.

† I have already shown in my letter No. 14, dated 17th January 1868, that though the results of the Calcutta University Examination in December 1866, were more favorable to the Dehli College than to that at Agra, an assignment of Rs. 183-0-0 from the Imperial Revenue was made for some 19 students at Agra, whilst only Rs. 207-0-0 were allowed for 43 in the Panjab. For comparison with Bengal see paras. 42 and 43.

the theory of education propounded in the Despatch of 1854, and to the previous policy of the State.*

38. Now the facts of the case and the principle that has been followed are very simple. The Colleges of the Panjab, in imitation of the North-Western Provinces, (which were supposed to accord in every way with the wishes of Government) were established at a time when the progress of Education was such that only a small number of students could be expected to pass the Entrance Examination and when such students, owing to the facility with which they could obtain employment, would have strong inducements held out to them to leave the Colleges. Under these circumstances it was well understood that in order to retain in the College even a small number of pupils it would be necessary in the first instance to offer a scholarship to nearly every student who after passing the Entrance Examination with credit, was willing to pursue his studies,†

39. It seems to have been overlooked that a similar practice has prevailed for years in Medical and Engineering Colleges, where the students receive liberal stipends with the guarantee of lucrative employment, on their completion of the prescribed course of study. Some of these Institutions would soon cease to exist, if the rules for the award of scholarships were assimilated to those in force in the Panjab Colleges.

40. I have endeavoured to shew on what principle the Colleges of the Panjab, in imitation of those of the North-Western Provinces, were at first established. Whether or not it would have been more advisable to defer their establishment for a few years, and to concentrate our exertions on the improvement of Zillah Schools, is a question which I need not here discuss. But when the Colleges had been once established, their utility might have been greatly increased by an extra expenditure on scholarships, insignificant in comparison with the cost of Establishments, and this would in all probability have reduced the average cost of educating each pupil to one-half or one-third of that which now prevails.

*Mr. Howell quotes a passage from Macaulay which he considers applicable, in order to shew that the supply of education should, in all cases, be regulated by the state of the market. The prevailing opinion at home in the present day on this subject has been thus aptly expressed. "Your dogma is a fallacy: knowledge is not a commodity; it is not to be had for the buying; its quality is not determined by its cost, nor its cost by its quality. Education obeys few of the laws of shop: the man who has much, wants more; the man who has little cares for it less; he who has none will take no trouble to get it; the boy who has no learning has to be driven to school, and the man who has none refuses to cross its threshold. The political economy of shop is therefore a blunder; when applied to education it is a blunder and leads to crime; knowledge is a high gift most valued by those who have it in largest quantity; it is also a gift which only those who possess can bestow on others—in other words only the educated can instruct the uneducated. But the possession of this high privilege carries with it responsibility and duty; it is the duty of those, who know, to communicate their knowledge to their fellow-men."

Professor Jowett notices the fact that some Professors at Oxford have only one or two intermittent pupils and a similar complaint has been made regarding certain branches of study in Paris. The remedy proposed is not to withdraw the supply of instruction for which there is no adequate demand, but to found scholarships—for specific branches of study.

† At a time when the Entrance Examination represented a standard, to which few students had attained, all scholarships conferred on students, who passed that examination may be fairly considered rewards for distinguished merit.

41. It should be observed that amongst the Colleges of Bengal the Patna College alone is of recent date. (a.) Both the Comparison of the Panjab Colleges with the College at Patna. Panjab Colleges have been condemned, yet the difference, during 1865-66, between the average cost of educating each matriculated student at Delhi and at Patna, was certainly not sufficient to justify the judgment that has been passed by Mr. Monteath. On the other hand the average cost of educating each non-matriculated student at Delhi, was to the cost of educating each such student at Patna as one to three. (b.) The fees taken from matriculated students at Delhi amounted to Rs. 358, and at Patna Rs. 800 only. (c.)

42. During 1866-67, sixteen students of the Patna College, where the average number of students on the rolls was 24, and average attendance 20, received Government scholarships aggregating Rs. 249 (d.) per mensem, whilst the assignment for the Colleges of the Panjab, which contained 42 matriculated students was, as stated above Rs. 207 per mensem only. Yet His Excellency the Governor General in Council has admitted the propriety of "extending a more than ordinarily liberal encouragement of this sort during the infancy of College education in the Panjab."

43. Since the close of the year under report Government has agreed as a *temporary concession* to allow scholarships equal in number to one-fourth of the students who pass the Entrance and First Arts Examination, and this rule, though very unfavorable as compared with the practice which prevails in the North-Western Provinces, or even in Bengal, will at least remove the elements of uncertainty, which have been so detrimental to all progress during the last two years. On turning to the Annual Report of the Bengal Presidency for 1865-66, I find that the number of scholarships do not fall far short of *one-third* of the total number of students who passed the First Arts and Entrance Examinations. Out of 611 students 184 received scholarships.

The following fact however is still more remarkable. In 1866-67, 120 students passed the First Examination in Arts, and I find from Mr. Howell's Note that the number of senior scholarships annually open for competition has been increased to 40, as an additional expenditure of Rs. 574, per annum, the number hitherto available being considered quite inadequate for the large and increasing number of undergraduate students who compete for these prizes in the First Examination in Arts, (page 93.)

44. The following is the prescribed statement of attendance and expenditure in Government Colleges during 1867-68 :—

(a.) Established in 1862, the Colleges of the Panjab were established in 1864.

(b.) The statistics are as follow :—

Patna College, cost of each matriculated student 633-14-0 = (52-13-2) by 12.

Delhi College, cost of each matriculated student 782-9-4.

Patna School, cost of each non matriculated student 76-7-0 = (6-5-11) by 12.

Delhi School, cost of each non-matriculated student 27-12-8.

(c.) Mr. Howell states that the charge for fees in the Higher School (in which apparently Colleges are included) of the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab and Oudh varies from three shillings to three pence a month. In the Colleges of the Panjab no student has ever paid less than four shillings; and many students of the Higher Schools pay ten shillings a month.

(d.) *Vide* Report of Principal for 1866-67 giving detail of scholarships and extracts in Mr. Howell's Note shewing value of scholarships of each grade page 353.

							GENERAL EDUCATION.	
							Lahore.	Dehli.
Number of Institutions,							1	1
Number on the rolls at the close of 1867-68,							9	26
Average number on the rolls monthly for 1867-68,							9	19
Average daily attendance for 1867-68,							6	18
Total expenditure, {	From Imperial Revenue,						18,140	19,444
	From Local Funds,						120	586

Results of the Calcutta University Examinations from the commencement.

45. The results of the Calcutta University Examinations for all Educational Institutions in the Panjab are shown below :—

YEARS.			B. A. EXAMINATION.			FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.			ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.		
			Number of Candidates.	PASSED.		Number of Candidates.	PASSED.		Number of Candidates.	PASSED.	
				From Government Institution.	From Private Institution.		From Government Institution.	From Private Institution.		From Government Institution.	From Private Institution.
1861-62, ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	10	(a) 4	1
1862-63, ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	1
1863-64, ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	35	(a) 15	10
1864-65, ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	43	(b) 15	16
1865-66, ... ..			...	...	...	20	5	5	75	(a) 15	8
1866-67, ... ..			...	...	...	17	4	...	81	18	4
1867-68,			7	2	2	11	4	1	73	(a) 24	20

Results of the C. U. Examinations in detail for 1867-68.

46. The following statements exhibit in detail the results of the Examinations of the Calcutta University for the year under review :—

(a) Including one School Master. (b) Including two School Masters.

B. A. Examination, January 1868.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Candidates.	PASSED IN.			FAILED IN.					
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Mental and Moral Philosophy.	Optional subjects.
Government College, Lahore, ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Do, Dehli, ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mission College, Lahore, ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL, ...	7	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...

First Arts Examination, December 1867.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Candidates.	PASSED IN.			FAILED IN.				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Government College, Lahore,...	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
Do, Dehli, ...	(a.) 6	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	1
Mission College, Lahore, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	10	...	3	2	3	3	2	...	2

(a.) One absent.

Entrance Examination, December 1867.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Candidates.	PASSED IN.			FAILED IN.				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
<i>Govt. Zil' Schools.</i>									
Dehli, ...	12	2	6	3	1	...	...	...
Lahore, ...	10	...	2	2	4	3	5	5	
Amritsar, ...	6	...	1	2	3	...	2	2	
Rewari, ...	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	1
Gujranwala, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gujarat. ...	6	...	...	3	1	...	3	1
	38	2	9	12	10	3	12	9	
<i>Private Aided Schools.</i>									
1. St. Stephen's College, Dehli, ...	4	...	2	1	...	...	2	2
2. Lahore Mission, School, ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
3. Amritsar, Do., ...	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
4. Jalandhar, Do., ...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
5. Rawal Pindi, Do., ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
6. Jhelum, Do., ...	(a) 4	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
7. Ambala, Do., ...	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	2
8. Peshawar, Do., ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9. Lahore Hindu School, ...	4	...	...	...	3	2	2	4
10. Bishop's School, Jutogh, ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	35	2	6	13	6	5	9	11	
TOTAL, ...	73	4	15	25	18	8	21	20	

(a.) One absent.

47. Of seven candidates from the Panjab for the B. A. Examination Review of results of the last Ex-aminations. two passed in the 2nd and two in the 3rd division. Out of 11 for the First Arts Examination of whom one was ill and consequently absent, three passed in the 2nd and two in the 3rd division, and out of 73 candidates for the Entrance Examination, 44 passed, of whom 4 were placed in the 1st division, 15 in the second, and 25 in the third division. These results are satisfactory as compared with the statistics

for the whole Presidency (a.) and still more so, as shewing a very remarkable improvement in the Panjab since the previous year.

48. The results of the Entrance Examination are particularly creditable as regards private Institutions which passed twenty candidates, whilst in the previous years they succeeded in passing only four.

Results of the Entrance Examination creditable to Aided Schools.

49. This is the first occasion on which the Panjab has sent up any candidates for the B. A. Examination. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order that all students who take the degree of B. A., shall be entitled to a seat in local Darbars. Of the four students who passed the recent Examination two have elected to enter the Educational Department, and one has been appointed a Tahsildar in the Karnal District.

B. A. Students.

LAHORE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

Principal,—G. W. Leitner, M. A., PH. D.
Professor of Mathematics,—W. H. Crank.
Assistant Professor of Arabic,—Moulvie Alemdar Hussain.

Lahore Government College.

50. There were at the close of the year only nine matriculated students in the Lahore College or three less than at the close of 1866-67. As many as 13 different matriculated students have attended the College during the year, but the average attendance has been very low.

Attendance at the College.

51. Two students presented themselves for the B. A. Examination; one, Sanjhi Mal by name, was successful and has since then, through the liberal desire of the Financial Commissioner to encourage education of a high order, been made a Tahsildar. The other failed, contrary to the expectations of all who knew him, as he was looked upon as one of the most able and promising students in the Province.

Two Students went up to the B. A. Examination, of whom one passed.

52. Some of the causes which have affected the attendance at the College have been detailed by Doctor Leitner, and there can be no doubt that its progress must have been greatly retarded by the unsettled state in which the Institution remained for several months during the year. On the whole the result of the Examinations of the Calcutta University is not altogether satisfactory, but there is reason to hope that improvement will be visible in December next.

The result of the Examinations of the Calcutta University not altogether satisfactory as regards Lahore Government College.

53. It may be observed that the prospects of the Agra College were until quite recently no better than those of the Lahore College now are, though it had been presided over by officers of acknowledged zeal and ability and had never been subjected to the unfavorable regulations regarding Scholarships which have been

Colleges at Lahore and Agra compared.

(a.) Out of 212, 388 and 1,507 candidates for the B. A., First Arts and Entrance Examination, the numbers passed were as follows:
 B. A. 99. First Arts 188. Entrance 814.

made applicable to the Lahore College, or suffered for the exceptional causes which have retarded the progress of that College during a portion of the year under report. (α.)

54. It may be hoped that the scholarships sanctioned by Government will be largely supplemented in future years by private liberality, and that the various Zil' Schools throughout the Panjab will soon supply a large number of students to the College, and should these expectations be realized and the Educational staff receive a sufficient accession of strength, there need be no apprehension as to the ultimate success of the Institution.

Future prospects of the Lahore Government College.

55. The attendance at the Zil' School has considerably diminished during the year. This is attributed to the increase that has been made in the rate of fees. The four first classes contained at the close of the year 6, 8, 8, and 13 students respectively and the whole school 114. Last year the numbers were: first four classes 14, 10, 18, and 19; whole school 150. In Branch Schools also the number of students has fallen from 488 to 430.

Diminution of attendance at the Lahore Zil' School.

56. In the Departmental Examinations the students of the first and second classes did not acquit themselves so well as might have been expected, but those of the lower classes, though they failed to some extent at the July examination, stood first amongst all the students of the Panjab who took part in the October Examination.

Success and failure in Departmental Examinations.

57. Mr. Beddy has continued to perform his duties in a satisfactory manner and to merit the high praise which has always been awarded to his zeal and ability.

Commendation of Mr. Beddy.

58. If sufficient funds are forthcoming, I hope that measures may soon be effected for placing the Branch Schools on a more satisfactory footing, and for assimilating them to some extent to those connected with the Dehli School.

Conversion of Branch Schools into Grant-in-aid Schools.

DEHLI GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

Educational staff of the Dehli Government College.

Principal,—C. R. COOKE, Esq., B. A.

Professor,—W. ELLIS, Esq., M. A.

Assistant Professor of Arabic,—Maulavi ZIYA-UD-DIN.

59. The Dehli College has made the most satisfactory progress during the past year, and its students have greatly distinguished themselves in the Examinations of the

Increase in attendance and progress in studies satisfactory.

(α.) It is disagreeable to be forced to institute such comparisons as these. I have however the less hesitation in so doing, since the Agra College, which has numbered amongst its Principals and Professors some of the most able of the Educational Officers of this Province, has made the most remarkable progress during the year which has just closed.

Calcutta University. The number of students has risen from 19 to 26, who were classified as follows :—

First year,	14.
Second year,	6.
Third year,	4.
Fourth year,	1.
Fifth year,	1.-26.

60. There were two candidates for the B. A. Examination; one of these, **Success in the B. A., First Arts, and Entrance examinations.** Bharon Parshad, stood first amongst the students of the Panjab. Four students passed the First Examination in Arts, out of six, (one of whom was absent on account of sickness,) and no less than eleven students out of twelve were successful in the Entrance Examination. Further details are given in the able and interesting report of Mr. Willmot, who has shewn clearly how very high a place this College occupies as compared with similar Institutions in other parts of India. In estimating the results that have been achieved, it must not be forgotten that no other Government College in the Bengal Presidency with the single exception of that at Lahore, has ever been carried on under such disadvantageous circumstances as those with which the Dehli College has so successfully contended.

61. Mr. Willmot remained in charge of the College from the commencement of the year until the month of February 1868, when he was relieved by Professor Ellis who officiated until the 9th March, on which date Mr. Cooke was appointed Principal. The same ability that was shewn by Mr. Cooke when formerly employed in the Dehli College has been most conspicuous at Agra where he has had an opportunity of proving that he possesses in an eminent degree, all those qualities that are essential in the Head of a College and the Superintendent of large and important Schools of various descriptions such as those which form a part of the Educational system of the city of Dehli.

62. In the early part of July, Mr. Ellis joined the College as Professor of English History and Literature. The Department is fortunate in the acquisition of an Officer, whose happy method of imparting instruction and power of commanding the attention of his pupils, qualify him no less than his eminent attainments, for success in the profession he has embraced.

Mr. Doran appointed to officiate as Professor on two occasions.

63. Mr. Doran, Head Master of the Zil' School officiated on two occasions as Professor and discharged his duties in a satisfactory manner.

Commendation of Maulavi Ziya-ud-Din, Assistant Professor of Arabic.

64. Maulavi Ziya-ud-Din, Assistant Professor of Arabic, deserves very great credit for the manner in which he has conducted his duties during the year.

65. The College received a rude shock from the introduction of the new system of awarding scholarships by which the attendance was for a time injuriously affected. The students have, however, through their success in the University Examinations gained for themselves a large proportion of the

scholarships allowed by Government, and these have been supplemented by local scholarships. No stipends, however, have been allowed to any students of the first year, who were placed below the 2nd class in the Matriculation Examination.

66. The people of Dehli are at least equal to those of any other city in Northern India in intellectual power and a love of learning; the College will soon be largely recruited by students from the neighbouring districts; and I feel persuaded that before the lapse of many years, it will be one of the largest Colleges in the whole Presidency.

Prospects of the Dehli College promising.

67. The Zil' School at Dehli has made great progress; and as already stated no less than eleven out of twelve candidates from this Institution, passed the Entrance Examination, while out of a total of eight junior scholarships the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th have been gained by students of the Dehli School. Towards the close of 1866-67 the number of students in the various classes had increased to such an extent that it was impossible with the existing staff to instruct them all efficiently.

Progress of the Dehli Zil' School.

68. To remedy this state of things a new system was introduced and there are now three classes of Schools. Purely Vernacular Schools, which are included in the statement of Indigenous Schools, Middle Schools, and the Zil' or Collegiate School. All students are required to pass an Examination, before they can be promoted from one School to another. The Vernacular Schools and two of the Middle class Schools are supported on the Grant-in-aid system, and three of the Middle class Schools are maintained from the Endowment fund of Nawab Fuzl Ali Khan. The total number of students in the College and all its dependent Institutions is 1286 or 8 more than at the close of the previous year.

Formation of Higher class, Middle class, and purely Vernacular Schools.

69. The Collegiate School consists of two Departments, the Upper School containing 79 students of the three first classes, and the Middle School which corresponds with the other Schools of this class above mentioned. As the Middle Class Schools now teach to a much higher standard than the old Branch Schools, the classes of the Collegiate School, below the third, have been relieved of many of the students to the great advantage of the remainder.

The Collegiate School at Dehli consists of two Departments the Upper School and the Middle School

70. The rate of fees levied in the main School has been considerably raised. At the close of 1866-67 the main School contained 421 boys, whereas there were only 261 students at the end of the year under report: yet Rs. 1,765 were paid as School fees during 1867-68, and this amount is slightly in excess of what was collected during the previous year.

Amount of fees collected in the Dehli Zil' School.

71. The College and the Upper School have been removed during the year, from the Institute to the old College buildings, in which accommodation has been provided for twelve boarders. I hope that it may soon be found possible to organize a Boarding School similar to the excellent Institution attached to the Agra College. Mr. Cooke's experience at Agra will be invaluable in the furtherance of this object.

Removal of the College and the Upper School from the Institute to the old College buildings.

72. The highest praise is due to Mr. Doran, the Head Master and to Mr. Kirkpatrick, the 2nd Master, who officiated for him during 5 months of the year for the very satisfactory manner in which they have conducted their duties, (a.) and Lala Sagar Chund, late 3rd Master of Zil' School, also deserves special commendation.

73. Some months ago I had the honor of proposing the amalgamation of the Dabli and Lahore Colleges. Since that date however many of the Independent Chiefs have come forward in the most liberal manner and have subscribed large sums of money for the promotion of education through the medium of the vernacular and the study of the classical languages of the East.

74. The idea of establishing an Oriental University originated with Doctor Leitner who was warmly supported in the project by Mr. Aitchison, late Officiating Commissioner of Lahore, by Mr. L. Griffin, and by other gentlemen native and European residing at Lahore.

75. Owing to a variety of causes the scheme seemed latterly to languish, but the recent munificent donations have imparted fresh vitality to the movement, and the unanimity, as to general principles, which now appears to prevail, will, it may be hoped, admit of the establishment of a University on a more comprehensive basis than at first seemed possible.

76. The principal subscribers desire that the University should be located at Lahore, and it is extremely doubtful whether students of the Panjab proper could be induced to go to Dehli, whilst it is quite certain, on the other hand, that very few students of Dehli would be willing to proceed to Lahore for the completion of their Education. Under these circumstances it is evidently essential that the means of obtaining an education of the highest order should be provided at both these Cities.

77. As the matter is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government, who have been requested to give a Grant-in-aid equal to the income from private sources of the proposed Lahore University, it will be sufficient here to indicate briefly the general principles on which, if I am not mistaken, we all agree.

78. The absolute necessity of a knowledge of English to every man, who aspires to an education of the highest order, is fully recognized, but it is thought desirable that all instruction should be conveyed as far as practicable through the Vernacular and that till the student has thoroughly mastered the English language, it should not be made the medium of instruction in other subjects.

79. It is desired to afford greater inducements to the study of Sanscrit and Arabic and more especially to train up a class of men who shall be good Oriental Scholars and at the same time thoroughly conversant with at least some one Branch of West-

(a.) Mr. Kirkpatrick has since been appointed Head Master on the transfer of Mr. Doran to another appointment.

ern knowledge. It has always been my conviction that by such a system alone can we hope to produce Scholars who will be able to present to their country-men in an Oriental dress the results of European learning and research.

80. Under the old system, which prevailed in the Dehli College, before the mutiny of 1857, there were two separate Departments :—The Oriental Department, and the English Department. The students of the former were ignorant of English and did not possess the knowledge requisite to enable them to undertake the preparation of works of value on any Branch of modern learning, whilst the students of the English Department were, for the most part, either entirely ignorant of Oriental literature, or at the best quite incapable of writing Urdu with elegance, or appropriating from Arabic or Sanscrit the terms which their own language did not supply.

81. Under the system which the Calcutta University has fostered, our students do not acquire a thorough knowledge of Oriental literature and they are encouraged at an early age to study a variety of subjects through the medium of English. It must be evident that when an abstruse subject is taught and written examinations are conducted through the medium of a foreign language, which is but imperfectly understood, the difficulties of the student are greatly increased, and the natural result is a general want of accuracy not only in the subject studied, but also in English composition. Another result of the present system is that all study through the medium of Urdu is unduly depreciated and that wherever the knowledge of English is extended there is a decided diminution in the demand for Urdu text-books.

82. In the Panjab all students of English have been invariably required to learn the Vernacular, and this no doubt is a great improvement on the old system ; at the same time they do not receive such a training as is likely to qualify them for the improvement of their own language, and the enlightenment of their ignorant country-men, by original composition, or translation from English works. It is desired to remedy this defect so that our English students may be induced to turn their efforts to the creation of a Vernacular literature and to the encouragement, by every means in their power, of the study and perusal of Vernacular works on all kinds of subjects. Students imbued with Western knowledge and ideas would find less difficulty, than purely Oriental scholars, in the acquisition of a European language, and thus the study of English and the Vernacular would go hand in hand and each conduce to the extension of the other.

83. Another matter on which we are all agreed is the desirability of reducing the number of subjects required for the higher examinations and of insisting on a greater degree of excellence in each. There is a unanimous wish also to alter the present method of conducting examinations in languages by which we all consider that a general system of "cramming" is rendered almost inevitable.

SECTION IV. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

General Statistics.

84. The following Statement shows the statistics of all Government Schools in the prescribed

form :—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Institutions.	No. on the rolls at close of 1867-68.	Average No. on the rolls monthly for 1867-68.	Average daily attendance.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
					From Imperial Revenue.	From Local Funds.
1. Schools of the Higher Class,	6	979	1,024	827	57,676	11,316
<i>Middle Class.</i>						
1. Zil' Schools,	19	2,258	2,179	1,781	62,162	9,320
2. Branches to do.,	3	197	219	184	...	3,303
3. Town Schools,	77	8,184	8,200	6,990	22,831	13,968
<i>Lower Class.</i>						
1. Branches to Zil' Schools,	46	3,442	3,386	2,813	5,357	6,489
2. Village Schools,	1,555	51,326	50,118	42,632	23,087	1,48,220
3. Female Schools,	272	5,653	5,821	5,120	9,652	11,538
4. Jail Schools,	23	4,670	4,681	4,043	241	2,768
1. Normal Schools,	9	271	255	217	19,013	17,681
TOTAL, ...	2,010	76,989	75,883	64,607	1,99,519	2,24,612

A.—GOVERNMENT ZIL' SCHOOLS,

85. Formerly all Zil' Schools were returned as Schools of the Higher Classes, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, Calcutta University, and the statistics of the Branches were included with those of the Main Schools. In point of fact however, many of these Schools had never sent up any candidates for the Entrance Examination, and the educational staff of some amongst them was not capable of carrying on instruction to so high a standard.

86. Actuated by these considerations (which are equally applicable to Grant-in-aid Schools, the late Director proposed (1) that in future only those Anglo-Vernacular Schools whether Government or Private which had sent up at least one successful candidate for the last Matriculation Examination, should in future be considered Schools of the First Class, all others being ranked in the Middle Class, and (2) that Branch Schools should be returned separately from the Main Schools, as Schools of the Middle or Lower Class.

87. These alterations, which received the sanction of Government, demand some comment. I have already had the honor of pointing out that the first of the propositions is open to serious objection, and I have submitted proposals regarding the future classification of Middle and Higher Class Schools; my suggestions received the general approval of Government, and I hope that final arrangements for their introduction may soon be effected.

88. It is evident that a rule, which will place any School that can send up one successful student to the Entrance Examination, in the higher grade, and will exclude all others, must tend very much to induce the Masters to concentrate all their attention on a few boys to the detriment of the rest, and that it must lead to the perpetration of that system of 'cramming' which already prevails to so great an extent.

89. The separation of Branches of Zil' Schools from the Main Institutions was perhaps inevitable; as the tendency now is, to place the former on the Grant-in-aid system, and Grant-in-aid Schools should be entered in separate returns; but the new arrangement certainly does not tend to shew the statistics in a clear light. Formerly the total expenditure in each Institution, including its Branches, the total number of students, and the numbers in each class, being ascertainable by a mere glance at the statistical tables, it was easy to compare one Institution with another, and to estimate the annual progress. This is the case no longer, as the standards of Branch Schools differ in every town; some teach up to the 3rd and others only to the 8th class of Zil' Schools, and the Main Institutions, in some cases contain all the classes complete, whilst in other cases, the lower classes exist only in the Branches. (a.)

90. No satisfactory conclusion can be drawn from the number of students, or the average cost of education in any given Main School, unless the state of education and the distribution of the students in the Branches be at the same time considered. In every school there must be large classes taught by Masters on low pay, and the number of students in the main schools and the average cost of educating each, depends to a very great extent on the proportion of large classes and of Masters on low salaries located in the main building, and in separate Branches respectively.*

91. If our statistics are to have any real value it will be clearly necessary to lay down some definite rule with the view of removing the existing uncertainty, and the matter will receive my attention before the preparation of next year's returns.

(a.) Added to this is the fact that whenever Branch Schools are successful a large portion of the time of the Masters of the Main Institution is taken up in their superintendence and organization as they should be quite as much under the management of the Head Master as the lower classes of the Main School. In estimating the expenditure on Branch Schools, however, it is not at present possible to make any allowance on this account as circumstances vary in every station.

* Suppose a School with 600 boys, costing Rs. 1,200 per mensem; the average cost of educating each boy is Rs. 2. per mensem. It is found convenient to distribute 400 boys in Branch Schools. The Branches cost Rs. 3,001, and the Main School Rs. 900, so the average cost of educating each boy in the Main School is Rs. 4-8-0 per mensem.

92. The arrangement introduced at the commencement of the year in the city of Dehli has been already described in para : 68
Conversion of Branches of Zil' Schools into Grant-in-aid Schools. and it is hoped that a similar system may be gradually extended to all our Schools. A few Branch Schools were brought into the Grant-in-aid system during the year under report ; and arrangements were effected for converting into Grant-in-aid Schools the great majority of Branch Schools throughout the Province, with effect from the 1st April 1868.(a.) ; although this measure will involve some additional expense in the first instance, it will pave the way for the gradual extension of the Grant-in-aid system, and the substitution of Aided for Government Schools. It will also afford the means of placing both the main Schools and the Branches on a satisfactory footing. The funds at our disposal have been hitherto quite insufficient to provide for the education of the very large number of students attending these Institutions.

93. Notwithstanding the severe sickness that prevailed during a
Increase of students in higher classes. portion of the year the number of students in the three highest classes has increased as also the number who passed the Entrance Examination as shown below :—

At the close of 1867-68, there were 277 students in the first three classes, against 259 in the previous year.

In December 1867, 23 students passed the Entrance Examination from Zil' Schools while 18 were successful in the Entrance Examination of December 1866.

The total number of students in Zil' Schools at the close of 1866-67, was 7,922, and the number at the close of 1867-68 including those attending aided Branch Schools of all kinds* were 7,997.

94. More stringent rules for the levy of fees have been enforced in some
Rate of School fees increased. Schools and in such cases a large increase in the average rate has resulted, but it has not been found possible during the year under report to carry out these rules universally.

95. The efforts that have been made to encourage athletic sports amongst
Athletic sports. the boys, are described in the Reports of the Inspectors and Principals. Cricket is now becoming very popular wherever it has been introduced and the matches that have been played by the different Schools have excited much interest amongst the boys and their friends.

96. Educational Darbars were held during the year at Lahore and at
Educational Darbars, Dehli. At the former His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided and at the latter prizes were distributed by the Commissioner. Various minor Darbars were held by Deputy Commissioners, the most important of which appears to have been in the Hushiarpore District. Accounts of the proceedings at these Darbars will be found in the Reports of the Inspectors.

(a.) The non-receipt of the Budget has prevented the carrying out of this scheme up to the present time.

* Of these 600 attended purely Vernacular Schools in Dehli, and 143 similar Schools in Karnal, and Syalkot.

97. The services of the following Masters appear to be specially deserving of commendation besides those noticed in paras. 57 and 72 in connection with the Lahore and Dehli schools :—

Mr. W. T. Lindsay, B. A., Head Master of Amritsar.

Mr. J. D. Staines, Do. of Multan.

Mr. H. H. Millett, Do. of Hushiarpore.

Mr. H. Staines, who officiated for some time as Head Master of Multan.

Hira Lal, Head Master of Rewari.

Many other Masters have discharged their duties in a most satisfactory manner and are duly noticed in the reports of the Inspectors and Principals.

B.—GOVERNMENT TOWN SCHOOLS.

98. At the close of 1866-67 there were 82 Town schools but some of these, as stated in the last annual report, hardly come up to the required standard. There are now only 77 Town Schools, one having been made a Zil' School, and others reduced to the grade of Village Schools whilst a few Village Schools have been raised to the higher grade. The Schools of the Rawal Pindi Circle always have been, and still are, somewhat below the standard, but they will soon it may be hoped fulfil the necessary conditions. The average attendance for the year and the number of students borne on the rolls at its close, were respectively 6,990 and 8,184. In the previous year the average attendance was 7,184 and the number borne on the rolls 8,598. There are 1,581 boys learning English against 1,420 at the end of 1866-67. There are 5,424 Hindus, 2,228 Muhammadans and 532 Sikhs, the proportion being much the same as last year. The fees have increased from Rs. 1,511 to Rs. 1,933.12. The cost of educating each pupil has fallen from 5-5-1 to 4-6-10 and the cost to Government from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-11-7; 6,854 students are studying Urdu, 3,360 Persian; and 1,338 Hindi.

99. Considering the text books that are available a very fair education is given in these Schools; but improved works on History and on subjects of general information are much required. The following table shews the percentage of students in each class at the close of the year under report and at the end of 1866-67 :—

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS AT THE CLOSE OF :	TOWN SCHOOL CLASSES.							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
1866-67,	0.6	1.2	3.9	5.0	8.4	14.8	15.8	50.2
1867-68,	0.4	1.2	3.7	5.9	9.4	17.5	17.0	44.8

100. There has been a considerable falling off in the number of students attending the higher classes in the Ambala Circle but the statistics shew that the Town Schools of this Circle are still considerably in advance of any others. The first, second and third classes contain respectively 3,468, and 127 students and the total number is 3,500 out of 40, 96, and 307 and 8,131 in the whole Panjab. In the first three classes of Town Schools in the Ludhiana District are 57 boys; a larger number than is to be found elsewhere.

C.—GOVERNMENT VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

101. The number of Village Schools has been reduced from 1,660 to 1,555. Some of the worst Schools have been closed, and a further reduction has been caused by the new system introduced in the Dera Gazi Khan District, whose Village Schools, 33 in number, were last year shewn in this return. The number of scholars on the rolls has fallen from 53,757 to 51,326 and the average attendance from 45,298 to 42,632. There is no material change in the proportion of Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs; though the number of Muhammadans has diminished to a somewhat less extent than the others. There are now 25,757 Hindus; 20,530 Muhammadans and 5,039 Sikhs and others. The annual cost of education per head has fallen from Rs. 3-11-11 to Rs. 3-6-8 and the cost to Government from Rs. 0-8-9 to Rs. 0-7-4; 43,946 students are learning Urdu, 19,798 Persian, 6,477 Hindi and 497 the elements of English. Fees amount to Rs. 4,236-1-6 against Rs. 3,735 for the previous year. In many Districts, more especially in the Ambala Circle, the rules regarding the levy of fees in Village Schools are almost entirely ignored; Ludhiana is the only District in that Circle where they are strictly enforced and the students there contribute more than all the rest taken together. In the Lahore Circle the rules are enforced most strictly in Hushiarpore and Gurdaspore where Rs. 707-11-0 and Rs. 789 are collected. In the Rawal Pindi Circle Syalkot and Gujarawala pay the largest amount. I am not aware of any reason, beyond the attention bestowed on this matter by the Deputy Commissioners, why the Districts above mentioned should contribute more than others. Yet from the four last named Districts comes more than half the total amount raised in the province.

102. The following table shows the percentage of students in each class at the close of 1866-67 and 1867-68 respectively:—

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS AT THE CLOSE OF	VILLAGE SCHOOL CLASSES.							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
1866-67,	0	0-1	0-5	2-8	7-0	15-8	19-2	55-0
1867-68,	0	.06	.6	2-4	7-6	16-1	18-8	54-4

103. I do not think that we can hope for any great improvement either in Town or Village Schools until we raise the salaries, the position and prospects of Vernacular teachers and hold out to the scholars greater inducements to study.

Increase of pay of Teachers of Vernacular Schools.

104. A large increase to the salaries of teachers would no doubt cause a corresponding reduction in the number of Schools, but it does not follow that a greater number of boys would not learn the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic,* whilst the gain to those who desire a somewhat higher education would be immense and above all the moral effect of entrusting the youth of this Province to earnest, hopeful men who had themselves received a liberal education would be incalculably great.

105. Our Vernacular students find at present, that Urdu and Persian are the only subjects, a knowledge of which is, as a general rule, of any practical value whatever, in the search for employment; and there is no measure which would tend so much to promote education through the medium of the Vernacular, as a decided recognition of the necessity of such education for all persons who aspire to enter the public service.

106. The employment of a better class of teachers and the examination in all the Branches of a liberal education of candidates for Government employment would probably raise the value of education to such an extent that the people would soon come forward of their own accord and contribute more largely to the support of Schools.

107. A comprehensive scheme appears to be necessary which shall provide for the maintenance in each District of a certain number of Primary and Middle Class Schools. The standard of each class should be definitely fixed and the number determined in accordance with the income and the requirements of the District. The Middle Class Schools should be maintained as far as possible on the Grant-in-aid system. A certain latitude should be allowed in the scheme of studies so as to provide for the wants of different classes. Agricultural Schools should be established at a few selected stations and exhibitions should be attached both to primary and to Middle Class Schools; the former tenable at the option of the scholars at Middle Class or Agricultural Schools, the latter at Collegiate Schools, to which Schools for technical instruction should be attached.

108. All these matters will receive my early attention and after due consultation I shall have the honor of submitting a report on the subject; but I have thought it not out of place here to indicate my opinion as to the direction which the necessary reforms should take.

* There is I fear a large proportion of boys in Vernacular Schools who can hardly be said to learn any thing under the present system.

109. The new arrangement in the Dera Gāzi Khān District, noticed by my predecessor in para. 51 of the Annual Report for 1867-68 has been fully introduced. By this measure the salaries of all the teachers have been considerably raised and with the best effect, as the Officiating Inspector found when he visited the District that the number of students had increased by 417 ; * and he reports that the schools are superior to any others in the Frontier Circle. The Schools are maintained from a general fund in which are included the proceeds of the one per cent. cess, a further cess on the land revenue, grants from Municipal Funds, contributions from native Chiefs, and a Government grant of Rs. 2,688 for the year. It is to be regretted that further particulars of the working of the scheme have not been supplied. (Vide para. 48 of Inspector's Report.)

110. A movement of great importance has been set on foot in the Gurdaspur District. A large proportion of the principal Zamindars in several of the Tahsils, have expressed their readiness to subscribe one per cent on the land revenue for the Establishment of a Central Anglo-Vernacular School or College and it is expected that funds will be available for the support of one from 40 to 50 boys who are to be nominated by the subscribers. Should the movement prove successful it is likely to be of the greatest benefit to the District. It is I think very desirable that an effort should be made to organize an Agricultural Department in connection with this School.

110½. The Maler Kotla School has been visited by Dr. Leitner who states that satisfactory progress has been made and that the Nawab has appointed an ex-student of the Lahore College as Head Master.

D.—GOVERNMENT FEMALE SCHOOLS.

111. The number of Female Schools has fallen from 296 to 272 ; the number of girls on the rolls from 6,198, to 5,653 and the average attendance from 5,534 to 5,120. At the close of 1866-67, 4,413 girls were learning Urdu ; 1,764 Hindi ; 921 Persian and 100 the rudiments of English. Now 4,490 learn Urdu, 1,125 Hindi, 909 Persian and 49 English. The cost of education per head was Rs. 3-10-3 and the cost to Government 1-10-5.

112. It was ruled by Government that the sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum for Female Schools should be given for three years only, i. e., to the close of 1867-68 ; and that after that date all Schools not supported from the one per cent cess and in which the majority of students were not agriculturists must be maintained on the Grant-in-aid system so that though in some special cases, schools will be supported during 1868-69 from Imperial Revenue, there will be a great reduction in the total number of Female Schools.

* See Inspector's Report para. 49.

113. Further particulars regarding these Schools will be found in the Report of the Inspectors. The great obstacles to their success are the want of trained teachers or indeed of Female teachers of any kind, and the absence of proper supervision.

Appointment of a Superintendent and supply of trained Female teachers necessary for the success of Female Schools.

114. I have recommended the appointment in the Lahore Circle of a married couple, the husband to be Assistant Inspector of Schools and the lady to be Inspectress of Female Schools. It has been proposed to pay their salaries from savings lately effected so that no additional expense would be incurred by this measure. It is impossible for the Inspector of the Lahore Circle to examine all the Schools in his Circle in the course of the year, and it is also impossible that Female Education can satisfactorily progress unless an Inspectress be appointed. Information regarding Female Normal Schools will be found in paras : 157 to 159.

Appointment of a married couple proposed in the Lahore Circle.

E. GOVERNMENT JAIL SCHOOLS.

115. The number of Jail Schools has increased from 22 to 23, but the number of prisoners under instruction has fallen from 4,690 to 4,679 and the average attendance from 4,315 to 4,043. The preponderance of Muhammadans has considerably increased during the last year and there are now no less than 2,890 to 1,211 Hindus and 578 Sikhs and others ; 4,236 learn Urdu, 317 Persian and 347 Hindi.

General statistics.

116. It is hoped that funds may be made available during the year for the employment of trained teachers in these Institutions, which will then no doubt rapidly improve.

Employment of trained teachers in Jails.

SECTION V. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

General statistics.

117. The following is the prescribed statement :—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Institutions.	No. on the rolls at close of 1867-68.	Average No. on the rolls monthly for 1867-68.	Average daily attendance.	Grants-in-aid given by Government.	Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid given by Government.
Colleges,	1	9	6	6	2,535	3,979
Schools of the Higher Class, ...	8	1,484	1,384	1,030	38,878	35,824
Schools of the Middle Class, ...	88	2,884	2,673	1,732	55,945	43,323
Schools of the Lower Class, ...	93	4,644	4,501	3,360	8,222	15,998
Female Schools of ditto, ...	507	9,838	10,436	9,052	45,262	34,401
Normal Schools,	4	144	122	111	4,904	5,344
Indigenous Schools,					3,597	
TOTAL,	701	18,053	19,072	15,201	159,843	1,38,959

118. The number of Matriculated students in the Lahore Mission College has been about the same as in the Government College at that station, and at the close of the year the names of 9 students were on the rolls. Two students passed the B. A. Examination; one being placed in the second, the other in the third division; one passed the First Arts Examination in the second division, and from the School Department three students passed the Entrance Examination all in the third division. The Main and Branch Schools are attended by very large numbers and there are altogether 1,272 students under instruction in all these Institutions. The amount of fees collected both in the College and the Schools is still very low.

119. It will be remembered that last year the attendance at this Institution was effected by the conversion of a Hindu youth to Christianity and that the excitement and alarm caused by this event were felt in Mission Schools over a great part of the Province. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that the brother of s at the present time a student of the Lahore Mission School.

120. The monthly expenditure on Grants-in-aid has advanced from 10,785-12 to Rs. 11,613, the net increase since the commencement of the year is Rs. 827-4-0, details of which will be seen from the annexed statement.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	Date from which sanctioned.
<i>Additional Grants.</i>			
Jalandar Mission School, 212—262	50		1st June, 1867.
Rawal Pindi Do., 172—240	68		1st August, 1867.
Do. Cantonment Do., 30—50	20	138	1st May, 1867.
<i>New Grants.</i>			
Ishri Parshad's Elementary English School, Dehli,	57		{ Rs. 44 from 1st Apl. & Rs. 13 from 1st Decr. 1867.
Nilka Katrah Ditto, ...	50		1st April, 1867.
Chelouka Kucha, Mission Female School, Do., ...	20		1st October, 1867.
Zanana Schools Dehli,	120		1st January, 1867.
Sirsah Female Schools,	17 8		1st August, 1867.
Amballa Amlah School,	39		1st June, 1867.
Ludhiana Mission Branch Schools,	25		1st April, 1867.
Elementary English School Jagraon Zil' Ludhiana,	15		1st August, 1867.
Ditto, Machiwara Do., ...	15		Ditto.
Ditto, Kanyara Zil' Kangra, ...	10		1st April, 1867.
Ditto, Palampore Do., ...	30		1st August, 1867.
Ditto, Pathankote Zil' Gurdaspur	15		1st April, 1867.
Ditto, Tarn Taran Zil' Amritsar,	22		1st June, 1867.
Lahore Hindu School,	70		1st July, 1867.
Syalkot Amlah School,	25		1st June, 1867.
Bunnou Mission School,	100		1st April, 1867.
Vernacular Schools, D. G. Khan, District,	224	854 8	1st January, 1867.
TOTAL INCREASES, ...		992 8	
<i>Grants reduced or abolished.</i>			
Elementary English Shahpur, 25—20	5		1st January, 1868.
Ditto, Sabiana Zil' Kangra,	17		1st Novr. 1867.
Ditto, Para Ditto,	17		Ditto.
Vernacular Schools Society Diffusion Useful Knowledge, Lahore,	50		1st April, 1867.
Elementary English School, Nawakot Zil' Lahore, ...	8 4		1st June, 1867.
Ditto, Raiya Zil' Syalkot, ...	13		22nd May, 1867.
Syalkot Amlah School,	25		1st October, 1867.
Nowshera Mission School,	30		1st April, 1867.
TOTAL DECREASES, ...		165 4	
Net Increases, ...		827 4	

121. The total amount disbursed on Grants-in-aid was Rs. 1,59,343, which shows an excess of Rs. 23,091 over the previous year. Deducting the amounts paid for building and endowments, and as grants to those Institutions for which returns have not been furnished, the expenditure from the Imperial Revenue was Rs. 1,16,977, whilst the amount expended from private sources (exclusive of building and endowment funds) was Rs. 1,38,959.

Total expenditure on Grant-in-aid, and corresponding expenditure from private sources, in Aided Schools.

A.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER CLASS.

122. This year Aided Schools have been classed on the principle described in para : 86, and it is therefore quite impossible to make any comparison with the statistics of 1866-67. Eight Schools have sent up each one or more successful candidates for the Matriculation Examination Calcutta University and are therefore returned as Schools of the first class.

Principle of classification.

123. The general progress of all these Schools is extremely satisfactory and as has been already stated, no less than 20 students matriculated, whereas in 1866-67 the number was 4 only. Bishop Cotton's School holds the first place having passed two students in the first and two in the second division.

Progress of higher class schools satisfactory.

124. The statements received from the Henry Lawrence Asylum at Murree were inaccurate and could not be incorporated in these returns. The result of the Inspector's Examination was on the whole satisfactory and all the children appear to be remarkably happy and in excellent health. The control exercised by the Principal over his subordinates however has been of the slightest description and the Institution is consequently in a somewhat disorganized condition.

Henry Lawrence Asylum, Murree.

125 From the close of the year under report the Peshawar Government Zil' Schools at Peshawar and Syalkot closed. Government School has been closed, and the School at Syalkot has been made over to the Mission. There can be no question as to the expediency of extending a similar policy to other Districts wherever funds are forthcoming from private sources for the establishment of a good School and there is no reason to suppose that the cause of education will suffer by the transfer.

126 There are several matters to be considered in such cases, as it may sometimes happen, that people who are willing to send their children to a Government School will not entrust them to a Missionary; and it then remains to determine whether the class to which such people belong is of sufficient importance to warrant the maintenance of a School almost exclusively for their benefit.

Maintenance of a Government School for a particular Class of people at a station possessing Mission School.

127. In other cases it may be of importance to maintain a Government School, not alone for the convenience of the people of the town where it is located; but for the benefit of the inhabitants of surrounding Districts; since in every educational system it is most essential that the students of Primary Schools, who show special ability should have the means afforded them of obtaining a first rate education.

Maintenance of a Government School for students of many Districts.

Government Schools, with the above exceptions should be withdrawn from localities where Aided Schools are established.

a general rule, retire from the field.

128. Still, though these matters should receive attention, there can be no doubt that if means can be found for providing a school that shall not be inferior to the Government Institution Government should, as

Want of co-operation between the Government and Mission Schools in many localities.

129. So far the principle, that we should follow, seems clear enough; but no attempt has yet been made to enable the various Government and Aided Schools to work together harmoniously as part of one great scheme, and hence there is in many localities a great waste of power and a lamentable waste of money which we cannot but view with the very greatest regret when we remember how vast are the educational requirements of this Province, that are still unprovided for, and how restricted in comparison is the amount that Government is able to supply.

Arrangements proposed for securing co-operation between the Government and Aided Schools in the same locality.

130. It appears to me that if all who are interested in the progress of education will co-operate, the solution of this question would present no great difficulty. Let us take the case of a city provided with a first class Zil' School. Suppose that a Mission should desire to commence operations in the same station. The first question should be, can you afford to entertain teachers of equal ability with those of the Government School, and are you prepared to take over the whole Institution? Suppose that such is not the case; the plan ordinarily followed is to plant in the same locality a rival school, by which the cause of education can gain but comparatively little, whilst an unwholesome spirit of rivalry is not unfrequently engendered between the two Institutions. What is the remedy for this state of things? If our first question is answered in the negative, we should inquire to what standard are you prepared to teach? To the standard of our Middle School Examination? Or simply Vernacular subjects: reading and writing Urdu, Arithmetic, the map of India, a little Grammar, and perhaps a little Persian? We might then make over all classes below a certain standard to the Missionaries; if necessary allowing facilities to any section of the community who may object to the tuition of Missionaries, to establish an Aided School of their own. We should retain in our own hands only the upper portion of the school, and if at any future time either Missionaries or natives would provide the necessary funds we should retire from the field altogether.

The general arrangements would be modified by local circumstances.

131. Of course the arrangements to be made, would depend in each case on the state of education and local circumstances; and a little practice would no doubt suggest improvements; but I have, I hope, indicated with sufficient clearness, the principle that I advocate, a principle which would, in my belief, tend to insure both economy and efficiency, and to make all those who are working in the great cause of education, really feel that they are striving for a common object, and that their interests are indeed the same.

B.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

132. The number of schools of the Middle Class is now 88, with 2,884 students, of whom 2,087 are Hindus, 670 Muhammadans, and 127 Sikhs and others. 4,124 were learning English, 3,349 Urdu, 2,451 Persian, and 364 Hindi. Amongst these schools are included some, that have, on all former occasions, been returned as schools of the First Class. The most important is the Ludhiana School which will soon I trust be able to take and to maintain its place in the First Class.

General statistics.

133. The Middle Class Schools of Lala Wazir Singh, and of Lala Salig Ram and his son Lala Ishri Parshad, of which a full account will be found in the Inspector's Report, are deserving of special mention. It is most satisfactory to see schools like these which are amongst the best of their kind established by private liberality. Had it not been for the munificence of these gentlemen, the moral effect of whose example is likely to be of the greatest benefit, the number of students in the city of Dehli must of necessity have been greatly reduced. It is worthy of remark that the amount of fees collected in Lala Wazir Singh's School exceeds the amount collected in any other Grant-in-aid Schools for native boys, with the exception of St. Stephen's College at Dehli and the Mission School at Jalandhar.

Middle Class Schools established at Dehli by native gentlemen.

134. At my last visit to Dehli in the month of March, Lala Rumi Mal, a native gentleman expressed his readiness to subscribe Rs. 50 per mensem, towards the establishment of an Anglo-Sanscrit School; he hoped to be able to raise an additional sum of Rs. 50 per mensem, amongst his friends and he anticipated a grant from Government. I trust that the necessary arrangements may soon be effected; but I learn that he has experienced some difficulty in raising the subscription.

An Anglo-Sanscrit School proposed to be established at Dehli.

135. The Hindu School at Lahore, like those at Dehli, has been set on foot by native enterprise. All the classes up to the first or Entrance Class are complete; but it would perhaps be more useful if no attempt were made to teach beyond the standard of the third class.

Lahore Hindu School.

136. The number of Elementary English Grant-in-aid Schools attached to Government Vernacular Schools, has been increased from 53 to 56 and the average attendance has risen from 1,893 to 2,074. Of these 149 learn English, and 1,925 are Anglo-Vernacular Scholars and are included in the returns of Vernacular Schools.

Elementary English School attached to Government Vernacular Schools.

137. That schools of this class are of considerable utility, that some of them have made satisfactory progress, and that it becomes every year less difficult to obtain for them fairly qualified teachers, I have no doubt; but it is not at all certain, that the money spent on these schools might not be expended to much greater advantage in improving Vernacular Schools, and in founding scholarships for the purpose of enabling the most promising students to complete their Education at Collegiate Schools.

The money spent on Elementary English Schools might be expended with greater advantage, in improving Vernacular Schools and founding Scholarships.

138. As I have already stated, it appears to me to be of very great importance to raise the pay and the position of the masters of Middle Class Vernacular Schools. It is certain also, that it is not at present possible for a boy to acquire a good knowledge of English in these Elementary English Schools, and it is equally certain that very few amongst the boys will complete their Education at an Institution of a higher class, unless we are able to offer them scholarships.

139. My own opinion is that if the money expended on an Elementary English teacher were spent on the improvement of the Vernacular Department and in founding a few scholarships open to competition, much more real good would be effected and many more boys would become good English scholars than is possible under the present system.

C.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF LOWER CLASS.

140. There are 45 lower class, boys schools, chiefly Branches of Main Schools which receive Grants-in-aid under Article V.* and 88 in the Dera Gazi Khan District, which receive a special grant (Vide para. 109). The former contained at the close of the year 3,462 students; 1,780 were learning English, 1,926 Urdu, 933 Persian, and 1,323 Hindi; and the average attendance was 2,536. The schools of the Dera Gazi Khan District contained 1,182 students; of these 22 were learning English, 1,182 Urdu, 815 Persian. The average attendance was 824.

141. The statistics of Indigenous Schools and of purely Vernacular Schools receiving a grant under Article XIV. are included in a separate Table No. VIC. 67 schools have been inspected and have received aid during the year. The most important of these are the purely Vernacular Schools at Dehli, which are the basis on which the Government Schools and those connected with them all rest, and the Mufid 'Am, also at Dehli, which have been set on foot by the Revd. Mr. Smith of the Baptist Mission. They are attended principally by children of the lower castes, such as Chamars, &c., and I believe that much good is being effected by these means. It is remarkable that a few Brahmins and other children of high caste are to be found in these schools. Mr. Alexander's Report (para. 122) contains an interesting account of a school established at Lahoul in 1866 under the superintendence of the Moravian Mission.

142. Few teachers of Indigenous Schools appear anxious to avail themselves of Government aid. The school at Fatehgarh in the Amritsar District deserves special mention as it is reported by the Inspector to be equal to a Government Town School, and it is probably the only *bona-fide* Indigenous School in the Panjab where an education of this description can be obtained.

143. According to the statistics supplied by District Officers, on which, however, I fear no great reliance can be placed, there are 4,388 schools with an average attendance of 46,947 not under Government inspection. The number of students reading Persian is

(*) This includes the lecture class of the Anjuman-i-Panjab, statistics of which were last year also included under this head.

9,944 ; Urdu 2,517 ; Hindi, (Nagri) 4,333 and Sanscrit 3,935. No less than 37,413 are returned as studying miscellaneous subjects, and in this number are comprised boys who read the Quran, and students of Patshalas, where ' Laadi' and the multiplication table only are taught.

D.—PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOLS.

144. There are now 435 Aided Female Schools containing 9,838 girls, of whom 5,871 are Hindus, 3,527 Muhammadans, 360 Christians, Sikhs and others. The schools of Bedi Khem Singh in the Rawal Pindi District, however, of which the returns were inaccurate, are not included in this number. Exclusive of these schools there were at the close of 1866-67, 387 schools with 11,825 pupils. At present 185 girls are learning English ; 798, Arabic, *i. e.*, the Quran ; 521, Sanscrit ; 326, Persian ; 2,767 Urdu and 5,478 Hindi.

General statistics.

145. A nominal reduction of more than two thousand students has taken place in Lahore. Formerly the Female Schools of this city were under no proper control, and beyond familiarizing the people with the idea of Female education, very little appears to have been effected. Mr. Aitchison, however, late Officiating Commissioner of Lahore, persuaded the people to agree to a scheme by which the great majority of the schools were closed, and it was determined in future to maintain besides the Normal School, 9 good schools only. Subsequently a lady superintendent was appointed to manage the Normal and other Female Schools. There can, I think, be no doubt that the best effects will result from these measures.

Reorganization of Female Schools in the city of Lahore.

146. The members of the native Committee of Female education at Amritsar have agreed to reduce the number of their schools ; 40 however, will still be kept up, as it appears that this number can easily be maintained in a state of efficiency. A scheme has been submitted to Government which will provide for training the female relatives of the present teachers, in order that the employment of men may be gradually discontinued. A graduated scale of salaries has been fixed sufficiently remunerative to make the new scheme highly advantageous to the families of teachers of the best of the existing schools. A lady superintendent is to be appointed and the Normal School to be thoroughly reorganized. (Vide para. 157).

Proposed reorganization of Female Schools at Amritsar.

147. There is a considerable reduction in the cost of education in the Panjab Girl's School at Simla, and the Christian Girls' School at Lahore, where the expenditure as compared with the number of students was noticed as exceptionally high in last year's report. In the former the cost per head has fallen from Rs. 313 to Rs. 204-9-2, and in the latter from Rs. 81-9-5 to Rs. 34-10-8.

Reduction in the cost of education in the Girl's Schools at Simla and Lahore.

148. Sixty girls and young women are instructed in their own homes by ladies of the S. P. G. Mission at Dehli. It would appear that Zenana teaching is the only means by which native ladies of good family can, as a general rule, be reached, and I therefore attach the greatest importance to the efforts of the Mission.

Zenana Schools at Dehli.

148½. It is reported that eleven schools containing 168 girls are maintained in the city of Jalandhar at the cost of Kanwur Suchait Singh. It would be satisfactory to have some account of the subjects taught.

Female Schools maintained at Jalandhar by Kanwur Suchait Singh.

SECTION VI. INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

A.—GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

149. There are two small Branch Schools at Rohtuk and Jagadhari where students receive elementary instruction from the masters of the Zil' Schools at these towns, before proceeding to the Delhi Normal School. These having been returned as separate schools, the total number of Normal Schools is now 9. These contained at the close of the year, 271 students who were all receiving instruction in Urdu and Persian, 136 were learning the elements of English and 14 Hindi.

General statistics.

150. The men who are sent to our Normal Schools are for the most part of a very inferior class. Many fail to gain certificates and not a few to pass even the elementary examination, and thus they never get beyond the elementary class and do not enter on the regular course of study at all. Those who do go through the whole course, can spare very little of their time and attention for what should be their principal work at a training Institution, *i. e.*, to learn the art of teaching.

Inferior men sent to Normal Schools.

151. The best students of our English Schools are glad to enter the Educational Department; and in like manner, if our system were working satisfactorily as regards Vernacular Education; our Normal Schools should be recruited by the most promising pupils of Vernacular Town Schools. The Educational Department, however, holds out no attractions to such students and the few who are from time to time induced to enter the Normal Schools, are subsequently disappointed at their want of success in obtaining appointments sufficiently lucrative to compensate them for their labour.

Promising pupils of Town Schools do not enter Normal Schools.

152. Hitherto a very secondary importance has been attached to the certificates gained at the Normal School; but it has been lately ruled that except in special cases no man should be nominated to any situation unless he possess a certificate which renders him eligible for an appointment of that grade. Normal School training will thus possess more value than heretofore in the eyes of Vernacular teachers, but we can never succeed in attracting to the Department a really superior class of men unless we raise the salaries of teachers.

Arrangements made for giving appointments in the Educational Department to certificated students of Normal Schools in preference to others.

153. In England the average salary of a certificated School Master exceeds £87 per annum and the majority are provided with a house rent free; and yet the supply does not equal the demand, though the profession is one of great respectability

Smallness of pay of Village School Teachers.

and "is open to the child of any labourer or common working man, upon no harder terms than consist in foregoing higher wages, and submitting to a good deal of moral restraint between the 12th and 21st year." In this country the great majority of village teachers are no better paid than the lowest menial servants.

154. The following table shews the number of students who have obtained certificates of various grades during the year. The number is less than it otherwise would have been, owing to the fact that the second half yearly examination at Lahore was vitiated. (Vide para. 124 of Inspector's Report.)

CIRCLE OF INSPECTION.	NO. OF NORMAL STUDENTS WHO HAVE GAINED CERTIFICATES.				
	1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	4th grade.	TOTAL.
Amballa,	5	6	7	18
Lahore,	3	7	4	14
Rawal Pindi,	4	10	1	15
Frontier,	1	1
TOTAL,	12	23	13	48

155. The cost of the Dehli Normal School has been considerably reduced and a reduction in the expenditure on the Lahore School will be effected when opportunity offers.

B.—PRIVATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

156. The Normal School of the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Amritsar, continues to make excellent progress and has sent out five or six trained teachers during the year. The number of students is still very small; there were only 15 at the close of the year; and the cost of education is therefore very high as compared with Government Normal Schools. At the same time it is better to have a few students who can all be thoroughly trained than a large number, of whom the majority are incapable of learning any thing beyond the most elementary subjects.

157. The Female Normal School of the S. P. G. Mission Dehli is making satisfactory progress, and is attended by respectable women both Hindus and Muhammadans. The Lahore Female Normal School has been placed under the care of a European lady with the best effect; but the teachers of the Hindu Department are still men which is a great drawback. The Normal School

at Amritsar has hitherto been attended by men ; but under the new scheme which has been submitted for the approval of Government, all the teachers and students will be women, and they will be under the superintendence of an English lady.

158. A Female Normal School has been established by the Anjuman at Kangra, which is likely to prove in the highest degree successful. The Head Mistress is an educated native Christian and the stipendiary students are required to enter into an engagement to serve as teachers, when they leave the Normal School. Great credit is due to the Anjuman for their enlightened conduct in this matter,

159. The maintenance of Grant-in-aid Female Normal Schools has been recommended not only at Lahore and Amritsar ; but also at Ludhiana, Hoshiarpore and Syalkote. A moiety of the cost will be forthcoming from private sources ;* and should this measure be sanctioned, female teachers will soon be available for the Lahore and Ambalah Circles, as the Mission School at Dehli will supply the Districts in that neighbourhood.

160. In almost all parts of the country, native gentlemen may be found, who are willing to co-operate in the promotion of female education. A great change too has taken place in the feeling of the populace ; and where a few years ago, a perfect storm was raised at the mere suggestion of educating native girls, the people are ready enough now to admit that female education is a good thing ; and when schools are established they not unfrequently take an interest in the progress of the girls. At the same time there is no genuine desire for female education amongst any portion of the community ; and such a desire can only be created by carefully fostering the best female schools, and by rewarding and encouraging those who contribute to their establishment and advancement, until the benefits of a good education for women shall have become apparent to all.

161. Female education, however, can make no real progress unless female teachers be provided ; and female teachers can be provided only by the establishment of Normal Schools.

162. The Supreme Government has lately determined to found Normal Schools at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, but has declined to assist any movement in the North Western Provinces, or Panjab, not of genuine native origin, or to contribute to the support of any schools unless one half of the expenditure be raised by native subscription. Contributions from municipal funds which would be made without hesitation, being declared in the case of female schools ineligible for grants-in-aid.

*Principally Municipal Funds.

163. If such a rule were applied to Normal Schools for men, and to Vernacular Schools for boys, nearly all these Institutions would be closed at once; and it is of course quite impossible that even the existing girl's schools can be maintained if this rule be rigidly enforced.

164. If it be determined to contribute to no female schools except those for which there is a genuine desire amongst natives, and to which natives, uninfluenced by the advice and encouragement of European Officers will subscribe from a simple desire to provide a good education for girls, it is, I fear, certain that very few schools can be maintained in this Province for many years to come.

Very few female schools can be maintained if natives must voluntarily subscribe half the expenditure.

SECTION VII. SCHOLARSHIPS.

165. The following table shews the Government scholarships that have been awarded during the year 1868 to the students of the two Government Colleges and the Mission College at Lahore :—

NAMES OF STUDENTS IN ORDER OF MERITS.	COLLEGES IN WHICH STUDYING.	CLASS.	VALUE OF SCHOLARSHIP.
<i>Senior Scholarships.</i>			
1. Nand Kishore,	Dehli Govt. College, ...	3rd year, ...	32
2. Yusuf 'Ali,	Ditto,	"	29
3. Dina Nath,	Lahore Mission College,	"	26
<i>Junior Scholarships.</i>			
1. Ganga Parshad,	Dehli Govt. College, ...	1st year, ...	14
2. Kashi Nath,	Ditto,	"	14
3. Shib Chandar Bos,	Ditto,	"	13
4. Lachman Das,	Ditto,	"	12
5. Girdhari Lal,	Ditto,	"	12
6. Madan Gopal,	Ditto,	"	11
7. Pirthi Nath,	Lahore Govt. College, ...	"	10
8. Din Dayal,	Dehli Ditto,	"	10
TOTAL RUPEES,			188

166. The number and value of scholarships tenable at Zil' Schools Scholarships at Government has been considerably reduced during the year; as Zil' Schools. it has been decided that Government scholarships shall be tenable only in schools actually teaching up to the Entrance Examination. This rule has been rigidly enforced in the Ambala Circle and some students to whom scholarships were awarded could not be induced to attend either the Delhi School or the first class school at Rewari. The following is a list of the scholarships awarded:—

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	No. of scholarships.	Highest amount of any scholarship.			Lowest amount of any scholarship.			Aggregate value of the whole of the scholarships per mensem.		
1. Delhi, ...	23	7	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...
2. Jhajjar, ...	3	5	...	...	5	...	...	15	...	...
3. Kurnal, ...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	10	...	...
4. Rohtak, ...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
5. Rewari, ...	4	2	8	...	2	8	...	10	...	...
6. Lahore, ...	11	3	...	...	2	...	...	25	...	...
7. Amritsar, ...	13	4	...	...	1	...	...	24	...	...
8. Multan, ...	8	3	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	...
9. Nurpur, ...	9	1	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	...
10. Batala, ...	7	2	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...
11. Ferozepore, ...	12	2	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	...
12. Hoshiarpore, ...	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...
13. Rahun, ...	10	1	...	...	...	8	...	6	8	...
14. Gujranwala ...	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...
15. Bhera, ...	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...
16. Syalkote, ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
17. Gujarat, ...	16	1	8	...	1	...	...	18	...	...
18. Jhang, ...	13	3	...	...	1	...	...	21	...	...
19. Peshawar, ...	13	3	...	...	1	...	...	21	...	...
20. Dera Gazi Khan, ...	6	5	...	...	1	4	...	14	8	...
21. Abbottabad, ...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
TOTAL, ...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	...	...

167. I have already (paras. 34 to 43) written much regarding the Small amount available for scholarships allowed to students of Panjab Colleges and have shewn that our students are not so well off as those of Bengal and the North Western Province ; but it is I think worthy of remark that the sum spent on scholarships to the students of the old Dehli College, which contained somewhat over 300 boys, fell little short of—if indeed it did not exceed—that which is now expended on this account in the three Colleges of the Panjab and in all the Zil' Schools, which contain, with their Branches of various kinds nearly eight thousand students.

SECTION VIII. EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

168. In the appendix will be found statements shewing. (1.) The position and salary of students who left College in 1867-68, having matriculated in previous years and of those also who matriculated in December 1867. (2.) The number of students of Zil' Schools who have obtained employment during the year, in the Educational, Civil and other Departments, and their average salaries and (3.) the same particulars regarding students of Vernacular Schools.

169. Twenty one students have left College during the year, and of these 16 are known to have obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150 per mensem, the average being Rs. 60. Of these eight are employed in the Educational Department. Of students who passed the last Entrance Examination 25 were at the close of the year still attending College. Eleven are known to have obtained appointments of the average value of Rs. 23. The highest salary was Rs. 35 and the lowest Rs. 15, and all, but one, are employed as teachers in Zil' or Mission Schools. The twelfth is employed as a teacher on Rs. 8, but he has taken this employment in order to render himself eligible for the First Examination in Arts, without the necessity of attending College.

170. Of students of Zil' Schools who have not passed the Entrance Examination, 69 have obtained employment; 20 in the Educational Department, 13 in the Civil Department and 36 in other capacities. Their salaries average about Rs. 21 per mensem.

171. From Vernacular Schools 521 students have obtained appointments ; 102 in the Educational Department, 290 in the Civil Department, and 129 in other capacities. Their average salary is Rs. 7-10-11 per mensem.

172. It is remarkable how the number of Vernacular students who have obtained Civil appointments varies in different Districts. In the whole Ambalah Circle only 9 students and in the Frontier Circle only 4 have been so employed. In Kangra where the settlement is now going on, 88 students obtained employment in the Civil Department, in Gujran-

wala 52 students, in Lahore 30, in Gurdaspore 24. In 11 Districts altogether 27 students obtained employment in the Civil Department and in 10 others not a single student was so provided for.

SECTION IX. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

173. There is a decided diminution in the number of students learning English at the close of the year. This however may be attributed to the fact that in many of our schools all students are required to pass an examination in the Urdu language before they commence the study of English, a system which will be extended to all, whereas it was formerly not uncommon for boys to learn the English alphabet almost before they learned their own. The usual comparative table is annexed.

STUDENTS OF ENGLISH AT	AT THE CLOSE OF				
	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68
Government Colleges,	7	31	36	31	35
Government Zil' Schools Higher Class, ...	4,398	5,665	6,022	6,079	885
Government Zil' Schools Middle Class, ...					1,864
Government Branches to Middle Class, ...					172
Government Branches to Lower Class, ...					1,530
Government Female Schools Lower Class, ...	53	162	188	110	49
Government Jail Schools Lower Class, ...	31	154	1	...	38
Private Aided Colleges, ... ..	...	16	15	10	9
Private Schools of Higher Class,	2,538	3,355	4,277	3,236	1,209
Private Schools of Middle Class, ... ..	...	1,745	2,454	3,022	4,124
Private Schools of Lower Class,	1,332	...	...	...	1,802
Private Female Schools of Lower Class, ...	...	102	109	147	185
Government Normal Schools, ... ..	...	39	79	108	136
Private Aided Normal Schools, ... ..	...	...	...	6	4
TOTAL,	8,359	11,269	13,181	12,740	12,042

174. If a language is to be learnt by associating with those who use it as their native tongue, a child cannot begin too early; Boys are not allowed to commence English so early as they did under the old system. but the case is different where it is to be learnt from books. It is I think most undesirable to overtax a boy's powers at the very commencement of his studies. This is keenly felt by

the natives themselves and it was a general complaint that too many subjects were taught in the lower classes of our schools.

175. It is as unreasonable to expect a native to learn English before he can read Hindustani, as it would be to require an Englishman to begin Greek before he could read English. They are taught to read and write in their own Vernacular before they begin English. It is impossible also to provide more than a very limited number of really efficient teachers, and thus beginners are often taught English by men who are themselves almost entirely ignorant of that language. It is true that the evil is much less now than it was a few years since, but it still exists. If boys do not learn English till they can read or write their own language, they will of course make more rapid progress, and consequently the number of boys under instruction at one time will be *smaller*, and fewer teachers will be required. Where very large numbers of boys are taught, there must always be some who will discontinue their studies at an early age, and it is most desirable that these should be able at least to read and write their own language. All students, however, who can be induced to remain at school after going through the preliminary Urdu course, will learn English, and I confidently believe that the number who will acquire a fair English education, will be much larger under the new system than under the old.

176. In treating of Grant-in-aid English Schools attached to Vernacular Schools, I have expressed an opinion (para. 137,) that, as a general rule more good might be effected by improving the Vernacular Department and attaching to it exhibitions tenable at Collegiate Institutions than by appointing Elementary English masters. Establishment of scholarships from the amounts expended on Elementary English Schools in connection with Government Vernacular Schools.

177. Of course if funds are anywhere available, the establishment on a permanent basis, of a really good Anglo-Vernacular School, will be a most desirable measure, but a good Vernacular Education, with the means afforded to a few, of learning English at an Institution of a higher class, is better, in my opinion, than an indifferent Anglo-Vernacular Education for all. Again if an Elementary English School fail to fulfil the expectations that are formed, a reaction and a collapse may be anticipated; whereas the thorough education at a Collegiate Institution of a few students sent annually from any town, would foster the desire for English instruction and would soon afford the means of supplying it at a very much cheaper rate and of far better quality than is at present practicable. Extension of indifferent Anglo-Vernacular Schools on Grant-in-aid principle not desirable.

SECTION X. BOOK DEPARTMENT.

178. During the year 1,09,502 books have been brought on stock at a cost of Rs. 44,238 of these 31,742 were English books of the value of Rs. 27,233 and 77,760 Oriental books which cost Rs. 17,005. In 1866-67, 1,28,408 books, worth Rs. 42,497 were purchased. Purchase of Stock.

179. Books supplied to District depôts, Head Masters, &c., for sale numbered 84,484 and their cost was Rs. 33,443, and Rs. 45,000 were paid into the Government Treasury on account of the sale proceeds of books supplied during the last and previous years.

Supply of books to Branch Depôts, &c., and amount credited to Government.

180. The *bond-fide* sales during the year have comprized 76,830 books valued at Rs. 23,222. Last year 84,954 books of the value of Rs. 22,658 were sold.

Actual sales.

181. Books, maps, &c., 2,475 in number and valued at Rs. 2,094 have been distributed gratuitously by Deputy Commissioners for use in Vernacular Schools and 8,014 books were distributed in prizes at a cost of Rs. 3,514—1,691 books valued at Rs. 239 were supplied to Jails and 1,061 valued at Rs. 2,225 have been supplied to the libraries of Zil' Schools.

Books distributed for school and library free, and as prizes.

182. During the year 66,500 books worth Rs. 11,377 were printed at the Government Vernacular Press. In the previous year 57,672 books worth Rs. 10,635 were brought out.

Number and value of books printed during 1867-68.

183. The following new books have been published by the Department:—

New School books.

1. Muntâkhabât-i-Anwâr-i-Suhailî.
2. Sharh-i-Muntâkhabât-i-Tuhfat-ul-Araqin.
3. Hal-i-lûgât-i-Muntâkhabât-i-'Arabîya.

184. Act XXV. of 1867 came into operation with effect from the 1st July 1867. Between that date and the close of the official year 273 books were registered. Of these 27 were English, 10 Arabic, 11 Sanscrit, 32 Persian, 119 Urdu, 33 Hindi, 17 Gurmukhi, 3 Pashtu, 14 Hindi and Urdu, 2 Persian and Panjabi, 1 Urdu in the Roman character, 2 English and Urdu, and 2 Arabic and Persian. Of these 147 were printed at the city of Lahore, 67 at Dehli, 28 at Ludhiana and the remainder in other Districts. Very few of these works were new and original compositions.

Act XXV. of 1867. for the registration of books brought into effect from 1st July 1867.

185. The work in the Book Department is at present very heavy indeed. Accounts are kept with all the Zil' Schools and Districts in the Panjab and with Managers of Aided Schools; and any carelessness on the part of a Chief Muharrir or Zil' School master entails endless trouble. Efforts will be made by calling for periodical indents and other measures to simplify the somewhat complicated system which now prevails.

System of accounts of the Book Depôt will be simplified.

186. I propose in future to obtain paper and other articles required by the Educational Press direct from England, and I hope that the style of lithography may be very much improved. It is particularly necessary that elementary books and all works on mathematics and on scientific subjects should be very

Measures proposed for improvement of books lithographed at the Government Press.

clearly printed and though some of the books brought out at the Educational Press will bear comparison with almost any that could be produced, and the average is far above what can be obtained in the bazaar, there is room, I think, for very great improvement.

187. Since the close of the year sanction has been accorded to the offer of rewards for certain school books, both translations, and original works, and the employment on special duty of a competent person for the preparation of a good school history of England, which is to be an adaptation of the Student's Hume. Measures have been proposed with the view of placing the Sarkari Akhbâr on a more satisfactory footing; and it is hoped that this periodical may be rendered more useful and popular than heretofore, and that it may be issued at a greatly reduced price.

188. As ordered by Government two of the returns devised by the Statistical Committee, namely B. Education I. and II., are herewith submitted. In addition to these all the statements hitherto in use have been prepared on the present occasion. I shall have the honor hereafter to submit a report shewing what statements should in my opinion be submitted in future years besides those prescribed by the Statistical Committee.

189. In No. I., the 'Net cost to the state' of educating the students who have passed respectively the Entrance, First Arts and B A. Examinations, has been calculated by multiplying the average cost of education per head, in each Institution which has sent up successful candidates for these examinations, by the number who have passed, and adding the products. (With reference to the cost of educating students of first Class Zil' Schools, See para. 90).

190. In statement No. II, the number of students attending Indigenous Schools has not been included. If we add the number shewn in the return of these schools, which however as stated above (para. 143) is not very reliable, the average attendance of all persons at schools of all kinds in this Province amounts to 73 per cent. only. Leaving out Indigenous Schools only 45 per cent. attend school.

191. It should be observed that Middle Class Government Schools include Institutions of many different kinds, from Middle Class Schools include Zil' Town Schools, where the teachers receive from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per mensem to Zil' Schools that have failed to pass any students at the last Entrance Examination, where the Head Masters draw in some instances as much as Rs. 300 per mensem.

192. I annex a statement shewing the income and expenditure of the one per cent cess in every District of the Panjab. From this it will be observed that, Rs. 2,12,157 were collected during the year while Rs. 2,16,618 were expended.

	COLLECTIONS FOR 1867-68.			EXPENDITURE IN EACH DISTRICT.		
1. Dehli,	7,507	15	..	8,857	13	7
2. Gurgaon,	12,082	3	6	10,086	5	6
3. Karnal,	8,355	9	10	7,391	..	7
4. Hissar,	4,309	8	..	2,694	4	10
5. Rohtak,	5,795	8	..	4,878	12	1
6. Sirsa,	1,873	..	..	1,791	6	9
7. Amballa,	18,045	1	3	9,727	12	9
8. Ludhiana,	9,494	..	..	7,780	10	1
9. Simla,	106	3	9	48	..	..
10. Jalandhar,	13,053	..	4	10,576	15	8
11. Hoshiarpore,	13,776	2	..	11,131	1	9
12. Kangra,	7,082	8	..	5,371	2	..
13. Amritsar,	13,603	12	4	11,024	..	..
14. Gurdaspore,	9,621	12	1	9,439	10	1
15. Lahore,	5,685	12	..	5,611	10	1
16. Ferozepore,	5,965	..	..	6,305	..	11
17. Multan,	5,654	15	5	3,568	14	6
18. Montgomery,	3,255	..	..	3,212	8	6
19. Rawal Pindi,	7,524	8	..	4,413	14	9
20. Jhelum,	6,577	1	..	5,312	13	9
21. Gujarat,	5,784	2	..	5,808	5	4
22. Shahpore,	4,222	15	1	3,910	..	6
23. Gujaranwala,	6,186	14	4	6,875	15	5
24. Sealkote,	12,189	..	..	10,443	10	6
25. Jhang,	2,896	2	11	3,165	12	8
26. Peshawar,	7,086	4	6	3,846	14	2
27. Hazara,	2	2	..	..	..	..
28. Kohat,	1,016	..	..	1,337	12	1
29. D. I. Khan,	4,208	9	6	2,988	..	..
30. D. G. Khan,	4,970	..	..	5,161	..	..
31. Bannu,	4,111	15	5	3,203	2	4
32. Muzaffargarh,	5,115	..	11	3,227	8	10
TOTAL, ..	2,12,157	6	21,79,195	..	..	..

ADD GENERAL CHARGES,

Buildings, estimated cost,	10,824	0	0
Part cost of Normal Schools, and stipends of students at Normal and Zil' Schools,	26,077	0	0
Contingent expenses of Chief School Mohurirs,	522	0	0

GRAND TOTAL, .. 2,16,618 0 0

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Notice of three Military Institutions connected with this Department.

193. The Annual Reports for 1867-68, on the three Military Institutions, for which, though they are connected with this Department, provision is made in the Military Budget, will be printed as usual, that on the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar in a separate pamphlet, and those on the Female Department of the Bengal Military Normal School at Kussowlie, and the Roman Catholic Institution for girls at Simla, in the appendix to this Report. I have already submitted to Government the Report on the Bengal Normal School, and the other two will follow very shortly.

194. My best thanks are due to the Civil Officers of the Province for the very cordial co-operation they have afforded to the Officers of this Department and for their efforts to improve the Educational Institutions under their charge. I annex a list of native gentlemen, official and non-official, who have been specially recommended by Inspectors and by District Officers for their services to Education during the year under review.

No.	N A M E.	RANK OR DESIGNATION.	DISTRICT.	TAHSIL OR VILLAGE.
A M B A L A C I R C L E.				
1	Sardar Gurmûkh Singh,	Resident,	Ludhiana,	Burri.
2	Nabi Bux,	Lambardar,	"	Hybowl.
3	Heera Lal,	Resident,	"	Machiwara.
4	Radha Kishn,	Tahsildar,	"	Jugraon.
5	Hakim Serajul Haq,	Naib Tahsildar,	"	Ludhiana.
6	Gulam Husnan,	Chief Muharrir,	"	"
7	Captain Sirdar Muhammad Tafuzzul Husain Khan Bahadûr,	Jagirdar and Honorary Magistrate,	Gurgaon,	Turrukhnagar.
8	Rai Omed Singh,	Istamrardar,	"	Bewari.
9	Lala Khûshwaqat Rai,	Sahukar,	"	"
10	Rai Purtab Singh,	Extra Asst. Comp.	Ruhtak,	Jhajjar.
11	Lala Harjiwan Lal,	Tahsildar,	"	"
L A H O R E C I R C L E.				
12	Nagar Mal,	Member of Local Committee,	Ferozepore,	Ferozepore.
13	Dass Mal,	"	"	"
14	Panjab Singh,	Lambardar,	"	Rutta Khereo.
15	Udum Mal,	Mahajan,	"	Bhacha Kalan.
16	Anûp Singh,	Lambardar,	"	Gbul.
17	Mukhun Singh,	Zaildar,	"	Kukri.
18	Buch Singh,	Do.,	"	Muga.
19	Khazan Singh,	Do.,	"	"
20	Chund,	Do.,	Amritsar,	Jallalabad.
21	Gulam Ahmed,	Do.,	"	Wairawal.
22	Bhugwan Das,	Do.,	"	Bhildawal.
23	Baba Sadhu Singh,	Tahsildar,	"	Raja Sansoo.
24	Gulam Gona,	Chowdri,	Gurdaspore,	Munshi Kalan.
25	Mula Singh,	Chief Lambardar,	"	Pasuwala.
26	Sirdar Khan,	Zaildar,	"	Tahlipore.
27	Ashraf Khan,	Chief Lambardar,	"	Ditto.
28	Aziz Ali,	Do.,	"	Bhupar.
29	Shams ud din,	Do.,	"	Kota Afghanan.
30	Taj ul din,	Tahsildar,	"	Shakargurh.

No.	N A M E.	RANK OR DESIGNATION.	DISTRICT.	TAHSIL OR VILLAGE.
31	Rushk Behari Lal, ...	Naib Tahsildar,	Gûrdaspore, ...	Shakargurh,
32	Sayad Hamid Ali, ...	Tahsildar, ...	"	Gûrdaspore.
33	Kadir Bakshi, ...	Zaildar, ...	"	Chujjûwal.
34	Ismail Khan, ...	"	"	Bhatti.
35	Nihala, ...	"	"	Chuk Nihala.
36	Labha, ...	"	"	Karwal.
37	Mirza Ahmed Beg, ...	Rais, ...	"	Kalanaûr.
38	Mir Nûr Muhammad, ...	Zaildar, ...	"	Ditto.
39	Babu Bûoda Parshad, ...	P. W. D., ...	"	Gûrdaspore.
40	Mâhtab Shah, ...	Sâhtakâr, ...	Lahore, ...	Lûhani.
41	Ranjâ, ...	Resident, ...	"	"
42	Gûlab Shah, ...	"	"	"
43	Juwahir Singh, ...	"	Kangra, ...	Kukhar.
44	Kapûr Singh, ...	"	"	Manguwala.
RAWAL PINDI CIRCLE.				
45	Mehdi Khan, ...	Tahsildar, ...	Rawal Pindi, ...	Rawal Pindi.
46	Talib 'Ali, ...	Tahsildar ...	Rawal Pindi, ...	Kahuta.
47	Ahmad Shah, ...	Naib Do., ...	"	"
48	Abdula, ...	Tahsildar, ...	"	Pindî Gheb.
49	Durga Parshad, ...	"	"	Attock.
50	Amrik Sing, ...	"	"	Futteh Jang.
51	Abdula, ...	"	Jhelum, ...	Pind Dadun Khan.
52	Irshad Ali, ...	"	"	Chakûwal.
53	Bishan Sing, ...	"	"	Tala gang.
54	Surj Kaul, ...	"	Gujarat, ...	Gujarat.
55	Beli Ram, ...	Naib Do., ...	"	"
56	Ghulam Muhaimuddin, ...	Tahsildar, ...	"	Kharian.
57	Ghulab Rai, ...	"	"	Phalia.
58	Ishar Das, ...	Teacher of Sanscrit	"	Gujrat Zil' School.
59	Gauri Shanker, ...	Tahsildar, ...	Gujranwala, ...	Wazirabad.
60	Muhammad Ashraf, ...	"	"	Gujranwala.
61	Giyan Sing, ...	M a n a g e r of Female Schools,	"	Do.
62	Ram Sahai ...	Tahsildar, ...	Shahpore, ...	Khushab.
63	Tachmi Sahai, ...	"	Syalkote, ...	Zafarwal.
64	Muhtab Rai, ...	Naib Do., ...	"	"
65	Abdul Wahid, ...	Tahsildar, ...	"	Pasrur.
66	Nand Singh, ...	Naib Do., ...	"	"
67	Sprj Sarn, ...	Tahsildar, ...	"	Raya.
68	Altâf Ali, ...	Naib Do., ...	"	Daska.
69	Tazl Husain ...	Tahsildar, ...	Jhang, ...	Chinyot.
70	Rahim-ud-din, ...	"	"	Jhang.
71	Lagbmi Narain, ...	"	"	Shorkot.
FRONTIER CIRCLE.				
72	Khan Bahadur, Khuja Muham-	Chief, ...	Kohat, ...	Teree.
73	mad Khan, ...	Tahsilhar, ...	Kohat, ...	Hingu.
74	Muzaffar Khan, ...	"	Muzaffargarh, ...	Chodrec.
75	Ieku Ram, ...	"	"	"
76	Bharu Lal, ...	"	"	"
77	Gonda Ram, ...	"	"	"
78	Kirpa Ram, ...	"	"	"
79	Thakureya, ...	"	"	Moond.
80	Arbab Abdul Majid Khan, ...	"	Peshawar, ...	Takalbala.
81	Alaf Khan, ...	"	"	Oolmanzie.
82	Mir Hussain Khan, ...	"	"	Tungee.
83	Mahbat Khan, ...	"	"	Turu.
84	Ajab Khan, ...	"	"	Chirgula.
85	Ibrahim Khan, ...	"	"	Zaida.

No.	N A M E .	RANK OR DESIGNATION.	DISTRICT.	TAHSIL OR VILLAGE.
85	Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad,...	Tahsildar, ...	Bannu, ...	Meanwali.
86	Ganga Ram, ...	"	"	Bannu.
87	Misree Khan, ...	"	"	Lukkee.
88	Nawab Khan, ...	"	"	Meanwali.
89	Shadi Beg Khan, ...	"	"	Do.
90	Jehandar Khan, ...	"	"	Do.
91	Gulbeg Khan, ...	"	"	Do.
92	Muhammad Amir Khan, ...	"	"	Do.
93	Fash Khan, ...	"	"	Vutta Khayl.
94	Muhammad Khan, ...	Malik, ...	"	Mena Khayl.
95	Subat Khan, ...	Do., ...	"	Nawar Khayl.
96	Jamal Khan Legari, ...	Chief, ...	D. G. Khan, ...	Chuti.
97	Gulam Hydar Khan, ...	Chief of Loond tribe, ...	"	Jampore.
98	Imam Bakhsh Khan Nazari,...	Chief, ...	"	Rajanpore.
99	Diwan Shah Saiyad, ...	"	"	"
100	Sheo Ram, ...	Tahsildar, ...	"	Laiya.
101	"	Chief Muharrar, ...	"	D. G. Khan.

The enlightened efforts of Pandit Radha Kishan to assist in the reform of Female education are deserving of the highest praise, and the hearty co-operation of Fakir Shams-ud-din, of Barkat Ali Khan, the Tahsildar of Lahore, and of Gobind Sahai, the Tahsildar of Amritsar in the furtherance of this object has been of the greatest service.

195. Babu Shama Charn Bos was compelled by ill health to take six month's leave of absence in May 1867, and in August of the same year he died, after having filled the post of Head Clerk in the Director's Office since the first establishment of Educational Department in 1856. During the whole of that time he maintained the highest character and displayed in the discharge of his duties the greatest integrity, diligence and ability. He has been worthily succeeded by Babu Ramjas late second Clerk, who is in every respect admirably suited for the position he now holds. Lala Mul Chand, the second Clerk is deserving of high commendation for the great energy and ability with which he has discharged his duties, and I have been well satisfied with the zeal and energy displayed by Munshi Aziz-ud-din my Serishtadar in carrying on the very heavy work that devolves on him.

196. The salary of the Head Clerk has been reduced from Rs. 300 to 250 per mensem, and this has afforded the means of increasing the pay of the Curator from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. The latter post has been held for several years by Babu Chandar Nath Mittra and I can fully endorse the highly favorable opinion that was always entertained of him by late Director.

I have, &c., &c.,

W. R. M. HOLROYD, CAPTAIN,

Director of Public Instruction,

Panjab, &c.

FROM

Dr. G. W. LEITNER,

Principal of the Government College,

Lahore.

TO

Captain W. R. M. HOLROYD,

Director of Public Instruction,

Panjab.

Dated Lahore, 23rd of May, 1868.

I. REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

SIR,

Division of Report into.
I. Review of Educational Progress in College and School.
II. Statistics relative to Students.
III. General Remarks.

I have the honor to submit the Reports for the Lahore Government College, the Zillah School and the Branch Schools for the year—April 1867 to April 1868—under the Divisions marginally noted.

1. During the whole of that time these Institutions have been under my charge and it is a pleasing duty to be able to report to you, for the first time, such Educational progress in them as will, I trust, ensure your satisfaction and afford grounds for expecting greater success for the future.

2. Till very nearly October last the College suffered under the deadweight of the Calcutta system. The most able and conscientious teacher would find himself confronted by a curriculum of studies which it was his duty to carry out fully and faithfully, but against which all his Educational experience and instincts would rebel. True to his trust, he would do his utmost to give it a fair chance and, if he failed, might incur official censure or, if he succeeded, would have to endure, what is at least equally depressing, his own reproach for having helped to perpetuate a system, uncertain in principle and aim, crude in form, not generous in operation, unsusceptible, to any appreciable extent, to the lessons given by the progress of Education in India, and England and, above all, ignoring that the mental, the moral and even the physical nature of the taught, not the preconceptions of the teacher, form alone the basis for any theory of Education which can be established with advantage in any country.

3 These reflections would be unsuitable in the pages of an Annual Report were they not absolutely necessary for the comprehension of the changes which have been introduced and are contemplated, under your sanction, in the College over which I have the honor to preside.

The reforms that have been introduced.
In November last, certain of your general concurrence, I felt it my duty to emancipate the College, as far as my personal instruction was concerned, from some of the most obnoxious Calcutta rules, at the same time, keeping in mind that the Students had to pass the Examinations of that University.

I undertook then the responsibility of substituting TRANSLATION from and into English, and PRECIS AND ESSAY-WRITING in English and Urdu for the prescribed PARAPHRASING which, in consequence of the ignorance of—or indifference to—the Vernaculars of the Calcutta University, had been long considered as the only test of knowledge of English, whilst it was notorious that, as could only naturally have been expected, it had degenerated into an abuse of *Synonyms*, ridiculous in itself, confusing to the minds of the natives who uttered them and a general reproach on our Education to which the mental and moral obliquity of "Babooism" is almost entirely due.

4. The results of this substitution of a sound for a false system have already been laid

Results of the substitution of translation and original composition for paraphrasing.

before you and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor at the late public Distribution of Prizes, in the numerous English, Urdu, Persian and Arabic compositions, prose and poetry, which, uncorrected by any one, are the genuine productions of the native mind, allowed to develop itself; a mind which in the case of Muhammadan and Hindu Students requires special treatment and which may be different from our own but which is scarcely naturally inferior to it and which is certainly always interesting.

5. I have to acknowledge in this place the obligation under which the College is to you for having given countenance to the new system. In less than

Acknowledgments of obligation to Director of P. I. P., and prospects of the classes. Proofs of the possibility of translating the best English Authors into Urdu.

four months the 1st year College class have not only translated four books of Milton into intelligible and sometimes elegant Urdu prose, but they have also written Essays on each of the papers of the "Spectator" in their course, thus finishing the English subject prescribed for the next Examination in a thorough manner, instead of racing through them by a would-be Paraphrase of a classical original. The First Arts Class are quite prepared to go up for their Examination in English at once and with regard to the new B. A. Student he appears more than likely to pass with credit in the next Examination.

It will, I believe, give you pleasure and benefit the prospects of our Students if you would allow me to send up some of the translations and Essays to which I have referred. Among the latter I would specially point your attention to an eloquent paper on Vernacular Education by Harris and to a very sound and almost exhaustive treatise on the same subject by Ishar Pershad in English as also to an Urdu Essay by the latter Student on the Prize subject of "causes and prevention of Infanticide" which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has proposed for public competition.

But, the interesting and important fact which your Department has proved is that *the best English authors can be translated into the Vernacular* and, contested as this assertion has been, the translations referred to establish it conclusively.

6. In HISTORY the progress has not been very satisfactory. Underhanded as the College

Progress in historical studies. Suggestions for improving them.

is, it is utterly impossible to teach the numerous subjects prescribed by the Calcutta University in any but the most superficial manner. Besides it appears to me that History, to be a discipline for the mind, should be taught as a whole, not in fragments, if I may be allowed the expression. The Student, who only learns the History of England or the History of India can scarcely have a distinct conception of the exact position of these Histories in the scheme of General History; still less so the man who works up a little of the history of the Jews or of the Romans or of the Greeks; whilst he whose historical training may be founded on "Rogers Italy" in his "English Course" reaps even less benefit from it than he would from an intelligent perusal of Bradshaw.

7. Similar remarks apply with even greater force to the existing study of MENTAL AND

Similar remarks with regard to metaphysical studies. Objections to "Abercrombie" as a text-book, because unsound, one-sided and not neutral in religious questions. Proposition for substituting "a History of Philosophical systems" and "Logic" or "Political economy" for the present course.

MORAL SCIENCE. "Abercrombie" has been so often condemned by the Educational Officers in this Province, that my objection to its continuance as a text-book will scarcely have much additional weight. But I would respectfully urge that we have no right to force a book on our Students that Philosophers of all Schools consider unsound; I would submit that the religious bias of its author disqualifies it from use in Government Institutions which profess perfect neutrality; and finally I would humbly enquire whether it is a correct view of philosophical education to give prominence to any one philosophical system? A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY is what the Indian Student requires before he can commit himself to any particular School and I am afraid that our persistence in teaching Abercrombie is, perhaps, an instance of our deliberate obfuscation of the little mental accuracy that may have survived the so-called English Education of the Calcutta University. Better by far abolish

the study of Mental and Moral Science altogether than pretend to teach it through Abercrombie and the like. The substitution, too, for it of *Logic* [and I would not exclude the admirable Indian system of *Logic*] and *Political Economy* would, in my humble judgment, be a healthy and advantageous measure.—In dismissing this subject I cannot forbear alluding to the admirable and scholarly tuition of this branch of knowledge by Mr. J. C. Beddy without whom it would indeed be difficult to conduct the educational and official operations of this College.

8. The tuition of MATHEMATICS by Professor Crank is, on the whole, satisfactory.

State of Mathematical tuition. Suggestions for making instruction professional as well as Educational. Allusions to a proposed Engineering College and the Law Lectures of Messrs. Cunningham and Powell.

This subject is one in which the Calcutta system can scarcely be considered a failure. It is to be hoped that a greater stimulus will be given to practical Mathematical studies by the establishment of the Engineering College which you have proposed.

The necessity for creating Professions, to supplant the craving for Government service, which it is scarcely possible or wise to satisfy in the case of all our Students, becomes greater every day. The establishment of the Chief Court has tended to encourage LEGAL STUDIES and many of our Students, past and present, have gladly availed themselves of the able Law Lectures which, with such perfect public spirit, Messrs. H. S. Cunningham and Baden Powell have been delivering for some time past. I earnestly hope that a Law Professor or Lecturership may be founded in connexion with this College. You will be glad to hear, in continuation of this subject, that two of our former Students have creditably passed the late Examination to practise as Pleaders of the Chief Court, Panjab.

9. Moulvie Alemdar Hussain continues to teach ARABIC in this College. He has always

Reference to Arabic and Sanscrit studies.

been found willing to exert the influence which he possesses among his fellow-countrymen on behalf of educational progress. He takes a sincere interest in all matters connected with it and the opinions which, at your request, he has been expressing on the merits of books and pamphlets sent to him, have been, I believe, generally sound. I have great pleasure in recommending him to your notice.

I must in this place express my thanks for your liberal and gratifying recognition of SANSCRIT shown in your appointment of a teacher of that language in connexion with the Zillah School. I trust this may lead to the appointment of a regular Assistant Professor of Sanscrit in the College.

10. At the risk of making a premature announcement I take the liberty of con-

Liberality of the Lahore people.

veying to you in this place the gratifying intelligence that it is the intention of some of the principal local promoters of the Lahore University movement to devote their annual subscriptions which, doubled by a grant-in-aid, will exceed Rs. 3,200 per annum to Scholarships, obtainable after Examination, of Arabic and Sanscrit, tenable in conjunction with the existing stipends, by Students of this College. I trust your thanks will be conveyed to those who have principally interested themselves in the matter.

11. The advisability of the appointment of a Professor of the rather comprehensive

Suggestion for appointing a Professor of "Natural Sciences" and success of the present "popular scientific Lectures."

subject of "Natural Sciences" has, I believe, already suggested itself to you and will, with your permission, be again brought before you on another occasion. The very great success, however, which attends the Saturday evening scientific Lectures in which some of the Officers of the Lahore School take part, proves that very large numbers in this city would avail themselves of the advantages which the institution of such a Professorship would offer.

12. The progress of the Lahore ZILLAH SCHOOL is undoubted and considering the conscientiousness and ability of its Headmaster only what was to be expected. Mr. Beddy's Report accompanied by statistics on that

Satisfactory and striking progress of Lahore Zillah School

School and the Branch Schools is attached to this and I will not encroach upon the information he furnishes further than to congratulate him on the leading position which in all subjects his School occupied in the last annual October Examination, an Examination which was conducted by Educational Officers in different parts of the Province and was most searching in character. These, the last results, will probably console him for the unfavourable position which the Zillah School held at the Inspector's Examination three months previously and which only can be accounted for by those exceptional circumstances which affected that School during the last sickly season. The re-establishment of the School as the first in the Panjab is, no doubt, a proof, if any proof were needed, of the great

care which Mr. Beddy bestows on the supervision and tuition of the School. His experience, industry and attainments entitle him to a much higher position than even the responsible and honorable one which he has so long occupied. He has succeeded in gaining the affection and esteem of the Rasees of Lahore in a marked degree and it is only to be regretted that the high rate of fees obtaining in the Government Zillah School—sometimes 16 times higher than in private Schools—should prevent it from filling, as it otherwise would, to overflowing.

13. The high rate of fees in the BRANCH SCHOOLS has also hindered these Institutions from entering into a competition, on anything like equal terms, with private Establishments. Other reasons, into which it is unnecessary to enter here, have also retarded their progress. Your proposal to combine them with a preliminary Vernacular Class will no doubt render them more useful as an agency of sound education, if not more attractive to the masses, whilst your reorganization of the system of salaries and promotion must have the effect of increasing the zeal of teachers and the interest of Patrons.

14. On the whole, however, the *Educational success* of the Institutions under my charge, for the year under review, may be considered as satisfactory and it is certain that with the modifications you have and are about to introduce and the generous support which you have given to the Lahore University movement since your accession to the Directorship, a great progress will soon be evident in the Lahore College and Schools. It would be a most reprehensible mock-modesty on my part, if, in the face of the important educational questions decided and about to be decided, I did not express my personal satisfaction at the prospect of realization, under your auspices, of those views for which, through evil report and good report, I have laboured since November 1864. And in the present unanimity of all Educational Officers in the prosecution of the same aims, the most reliable earnest has been given of great ultimate success.

15. In taking leave of this portion of my Report I have to report that a large gathering of parents and relatives of the pupils of the College and Schools took place in September last at the College in order to present to the Principal an Address indicative of their recognition of his interest in the progress of the pupils within and without the College.

II.—STATISTICS RELATIVE TO STUDENTS.

16. I trust that to them less weight than is ordinarily given will be attached. Whilst the number of those who have, for a longer or shorter period enjoyed the education offered by the College is considerable, that borne on the regular Lists appears unsatisfactory. During the year under review many causes have operated to produce that regrettable result, a reference to which will, I trust, be deemed by you a sufficient explanation. They are:—

I. The exceptional openings at Lahore for employment.

II. The unsatisfactory state of our system of Scholarships.

III. The absence during four months at Calcutta of the B. A. Class: Sanjhi Mull and Piari Lal.

IV. The preparation during one month of the First Arts Class.

I. *Exceptional openings for employment.*

During the course of the year there have been eighteen Undergraduates, namely.

B. A. Class 1867.

Pandit Piari Lal.

Lala Sanjhi Mull.

3rd Year College Oude.

Pandit Ram Narain.

2nd Year College Class.

Pandit Dwarka Nath.

Jai Kishen.

Ganga Ram.

W. A. Harris.

Pandit Ishar Pershad.

1st Year College Class.

Behari Lall.

Ganga Ram.

Atma Ram.

Kirpa Ram.

Pandit Pirthi Nath.

Bal Mukand.

Muhammad Afzul Khan.

Bhagwan Das.

Wajid Ali.

Amir Singh.

Of these the following have left :—

Pandit Piari Lall, the Senior Student of the College, left in March, 1868, and is looking out for a Tahsildarship.

Lalla Sanjhi Mull, B. A., left College in March 1868, keeping his Librarianship on Rs. 50 a month, till provided with a suitable employment under Government.

3rd Year Class.

Pandit Ram Narain, left in September, 1867, for employment in the office of the Director Public Instruction Punjab, on 80 Rs. a month.

2nd Year Class.

Pandit Dwarka Nath, left in July, 1867, and is studying Law at home.

1st Year Class.

Bhagwan Das, struck off the College Roll in November, 1867, for continued absence. Wakil to Sirdar Narindar Singh, Lahore, on Rs. 60 per mensem.

Wajid Ali, left College in December, 1867, for a Teachership at the Multan Government School on Rs. 45 per mensem.

Amir Singh, struck off, for continued absence, in December, 1867, is now Deputy Inspector, 2nd Class, Police, Jhelum, on Rs. 60 per mensem.

Bal Mukand, left College April, 1867, for employment in the Lahore Post-Office, on Rs. 30 per mensem.

Muhammad Afzul Khan, left College July, 1867, for employment in the Goojerat Zillah School, on Rs. 50 per mensem.

In all this I see little cause for regret. It would be as ungenerous as it would be useless to endeavour to prevent Students from seeking and accepting employment which, in some cases, can alone keep them from absolute want. The love of study for study's sake is as uncommon here as it is in England. As long as the Government can give no positive promise of higher appointments to those who have "finished" their education—

and it is difficult to perceive how or why such a promise should be given—Students will, as a rule, take the first appointment that offers. Moral persuasion, private help and the holding out of a reasonable prospect of better appointments for higher attainments, may, in some instances, keep men at College. But if the Students who leave are honorable and useful in the careers they adopt, I see in this circumstance a higher gain than is obtained in filling a Statistical Table. And that our Educational efforts have, to a certain extent, fitted young men for life may be inferred from the preceding List of posts held by some of them as well as by a reference to the following List which details the

Present position of College Students.

18. PRESENT POSITION OF SOME OF THE STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT COLLEGE BEFORE 1867-68.

Pandit Ohander Bal, Clerk of the Small Cause Court, Peshawur, on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Sodi Hukm Singh, Clerk Deputy Commissioner's Court, Jalandhur, on 90 Rs. per mensem.

Bhansee Dher, Clerk Accountant General's Office, Lahore, on Rs. 90 per mensem.

Kankya Lal, Pleader of the Chief Court in very good practice.

Muhammad Latif, Editor of, perhaps, the most enlightened native paper, and contributor to various English Journals.

Sirdar Bishen Singh, Headmaster of the Malehr Kotla School, on 60 Rs. per mensem, servants, a horse and house.

Gopi Nath, Clerk, 60 Rs. per mensem.

Pandit Jai Nath, Clerk 45 Rs. per mensem.

Wahab-ud-din, Headmaster Ferozpur Zillah School, on 70 Rs. per mensem.

Chausak Ram, Clerk, office of Inspector of Schools Lahore, on Rs. 45 per mensem.

Pandit Dwarka Nath, Clerk Deputy Commissioner's Court, Lahore, on Rs. 50 per mensem.

And others whose salaries range between Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 per mensem.

It will be perceived from the above that the temptation of employment is greater here than at Delhi. Whilst in the latter place the average of appointments obtained by College Students is estimated at Rs. 40 per mensem it is at Lahore Rs. 53-9 in the case of Students who have only just left College and, at a rough calculation, Rs. 100-14 in the case of those Students who have been employed in active life for a year or longer. It is most encouraging, instead of being depressing, to find that our Students are so highly valued by their employers and that, as a rule, they are in their several vocations a credit to themselves and the Department.

II.—THE UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF OUR SYSTEM OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

20. When it is remembered that months sometimes pass before the results of the Calcutta Examinations are acted upon with reference to this matter and that Students for a long time do not know whether they are to get Scholarships or not it is highly gratifying that they should not at once throw up their studies. The disastrous rule of one Scholarship to every third Undergraduate must—unless modified in the sense of a Scholarship to every third of those who matriculate—eventually lead to the closing of the College. Again, when it is borne in mind that the highest Scholarship does not exceed 26 Rs. per mensem, out of which fees and books are to be paid, it reflects great credit on those Students who prefer to study on a pittance rather than leave the College, whilst it also excuses those other Students whom the *Angusta res* forces into active employment.

III.—The absence of the B. A. Class, and IV.—The preparation for one month of the First Arts Class.

21. The smallness of the year's average attendance is chiefly owing to the circumstances that Sanji Mal and Pandit Piari Lal of the 4th year Class were absent from College for four whole months, for their Examination at Calcutta, before their names were struck off from the Roll, and that the three Students in the 2nd year Class were allowed a month's leave to prepare themselves by revision for the First Arts Examination.

The difference in the amount of fees for this and the previous years is caused by the Students of the 1st and 2nd year Classes having deferred paying their fees for January, February and March 1868, till the receipt of their Scholarships; the consequence being that Rs. 48 received for the last three months of 1867-68, have had to be credited in the College accounts for the first month of 1868-69. These remarks may explain the following Tables :

	4th year.	3rd year.	2nd year.	1st year.	TOTAL.
Disposition of Classes on 31st March 1867, ...	2 .	1	4	5	12
Do. do., 31st March 1868, ...	0	0	4	5	9

Comparative Statement of Number, Attendance and Fees for 1866-67 and 1867-68.

	<i>Average number of Students for the year.</i>	<i>Average Attendance.</i>	<i>FEES.</i>
For the year ending 31st March 1867, ...	12	10	214 Rs.
Do., do., 31st March 1868,	9.3	6.2	120 Rs.

23. These numbers will receive a considerable accession, it is hoped, in January next, when men pass from the Schools into the College. By that time too it is believed that the contemplated modification in our system of awarding Scholarships and the generous help which the people of Lahore seem ready to give will keep most, if not all, of the Undergraduates at College. Then, I trust, we shall have a flourishing Institution and one deserving of the expense which the Government is incurring on its behalf.

24. The following are the names and distribution of the Students at present in the Government College :

2nd Year Class.
 Jai Kishen.
 Ganga Ram.
 W. A. Harris.
 Pandit Ishar Pershad.

1st Year Class.
 Behari Lall.
 Ganga Ram.
 Atma Ram.
 Kirpa Ram.
 Pandit Pirthi Nath.

III.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The late B. A. Examination.

25. The results of this Examination have clearly demonstrated the uncertainty, at any rate in this country, of such tests. Two Students presented themselves at this Examination at Calcutta, whither they proceeded, the one entirely at his own expense, the other with partial assistance from the Department. The former, the Senior Student of the College, had for years maintained the first position among his colleagues in the Panjab. He had earned the golden opinion of all those who had come in contact with him and especially of the late officiating Principal, Mr. Jardine. A perfect gentleman, a most diligent and successful Student, Piari Lall was looked upon as certain to succeed. He failed, a result which is rendered doubly painful by the circumstance that he had persevered in his studies for years and unassisted by Government, against the wishes of his family. The other Student, Sanjhi Mull a young man of character and great promise, though perhaps not equal to Piari Lall in attainments, passed and has thus reflected credit on the College which entirely trained him and of which he is the first B. A. Government, with a wisdom which will do much to stimulate Students to continue to study for their Degrees, has lately conferred upon him the responsible post of Tahsildar in the Delhi Division in which I have every reason to believe he will do well and from which I hope he will soon be promoted. Another measure introduced lately by the Local Government calls also for the profound gratitude of all those who are interested in Education, and especially of the Principals of the Panjab Colleges, I mean, the admission, at the instance of the local authorities, of Graduates to seats in Durbar. Where wealth and rank are already sufficiently represented it is only right that education should find a place, and I look very hopefully on this late act of generosity on the part of our Government as likely to stimulate native ambition to labor for what it conceives a great end by the most praiseworthy means.

Conditions under which alone examinations may be deemed reliable.

dependent of the following conditions :

26. But to return to the results of the late examination, I consider them, as all those of the Calcutta University, to be unreliable ; for no educational test can be reliable which is independent of the following conditions :

- I. A careful and strict oral examination.
- II. A due importance to be attached to the regular, weekly or monthly, examinations of the teachers who may have trained the pupil.
- III. A well defined and consistent system of Examination and cautious selection of "special" Examiners.
- IV. (In languages) translation and original composition.

Smallness of College Staff.

27. I trust we may be able, through you, to obtain what we have so long wanted : a second Professor. If the present Calcutta system is maintained 120 hours' tuition a week are required for the [too numerous] subjects of our Classes. A Principal and a Professor are manifestly inadequate for such a task. Under a better system it may, perhaps, be possible to teach three but never four Classes, whilst, with a proper division of labor, it is quite feasible to undertake the tuition of six or even eight Classes in all their subjects, when the College Staff is composed of an energetic Principal, two hardworking and intelligent Professors, two Lecturers in Law and Natural Science and, at least, two Assistant Professors.

Private contributions during the year.

28. I have to acknowledge the following generous donations :—

Ten Rupees a month in Scholarships from yourself to the College.

Ten rupees as a prize for the solution of a difficult mathematical problem by Mr. Ribbentrop, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kaghan.

Sixty rupees as prize for Essays by the Lahore College Literary and Debating Society.

Sundry contributions by Mr. Beddy, Mr. Thompson and myself.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL, LAHORE COLLEGE.

IX.

Changes in the College and School.

29. No change of importance has occurred, excepting the transfer of the very able and assiduous 2nd Master, Mr. D. Thompson, T. C. D., to the Officiating Inspectorship of the Frontier Circle. This loss has been partially supplied by the appointment of Mr. R. Moor.

Services of Officers.

30. I have to bring to your especial notice the eminent services which Mr. J. C. Beddy, Head Master of the Government Zillah School, has been rendering to the College and to the Institution under his care. I may also mention favorably the services of Assistant Professor Moulvie Alemdar Hussain, of the College, and of Babu Kashi Pershad and Lalla Sewaya Ram of the School. In general, I have to express my gratitude to all the gentlemen, European and Native, who have assisted me, either in the College or School, during the year under review.

The Malehr Kotla School.

31. From personal inspection I can testify that this School keeps up the credit which it earned in the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor contained in last year's Educational Report. The public-spirited Nawab of Malehr Kotla has lately appointed Sirdar Bishen Singh, an ex-student of the College, to the Head Mastership of the principal School in his territory. The institution is prospering and promises to yield satisfactory results in both English and Oriental instruction.

Examination for Interpreterships in China.

32. It may be interesting to notice, as an instance of the spirit of enterprize, that only needs a scope in the Panjab, that over twenty pupils of the Government School, both Hindu and Mussulman, presented themselves at an Examination for Interpreterships in China, which I undertook at the request of Mr. C. V. Creagh, Superintendent of Police, Hong Kong.

Attendance.

33. The rules for leave of absence of Students, have been rendered more strict, and with a most beneficial effect.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

34. The Athletic sports continue to be kept up. On the 6th and 7th of last March, games of Cricket were played on the parade ground between the Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur and Multan Zillah Schools. They were presided over by Mr. C. W. W. Alexander, B. A., Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, and Mr. H. Millett, Head Master, Hoshiarpur. On the 9th and 10th March there were Athletic sports in the Lawrence Gardens and a distribution of prizes to the winners. Mr. Alexander has favoured me with the appended "list of the sports and the winners" on that occasion. Trusting I have omitted nothing of importance, and begging to add the further required statistics of the Lahore College for 1867-68, as well as Mr. Beddy's report for the School

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

G. W. LEITNER,

Principal, Lahore College.

ATHLETIC MATCHES BETWEEN THE LAHORE, AMRITSAR, HOSHIARPUR,
AND MULTAN ZILLA SCHOOLS, [PLAYED ON THE 9TH
AND 10TH OF MARCH 1868, IN THE
LAWRENCE GARDENS, LAHORE.]

LIST OF THE SPORTS AND THE WINNERS.

Throwing Cricket Ball.

1. Ali Mahomed, Mooltan Government School.
2. Gokul, Hooshiarpore Government School.

Hurdle Race.

Hakim, Umritsur Government School.
Hera Singh, Hooshiarpore Government School.

Flat Race—100 yards

1. Hakim, Umritsur Government School.
2. Jumal-uddin, Kassoor Town School.
3. Dulput Bai, Umritsur Mission School.

Flat Race—100 yards Little Boys.

1. Ram Dass, Umritsur Government School.
2. Umrao Singh, Lahore Government School.
3. Churn Singh, Umritsur Mission School.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile Race.

1. Hakim, Umritsur Government School.
2. Huree Kishan, Umritsur Government School.
3. Jumal-uddin, Kassoor Town School.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile—Little Boys.

1. Umrao Singh, Lahore Government School.
2. Ram Dass, Umritsur Government School.
3. Churn Singh, Umritsur Mission School.

Standing High Jump.

1. Ghulam Rasool, Lahore Government School.
2. Sodagur, Mooltan Government School.

Standing Long Jump.

1. Sodagur, Mooltan Government School.
2. Raimaldass, Mooltan Government School.

Running Long Jump.

1. Ghulam Rasool, Lahore Government School.
2. Hakim, Umritsur Government School.

Running High Jump.

1. Ghulam Rasool, Lahore Government School.
2. Hakim, Umritsur Government School.

Half Mile.

1. Hakim, Umritsur Government School.
2. Peer Buksh, Mooltan Government School.

Sack Race.

1. Hemraj, Umritsur Government School.
2. Vashno Dass, Umritsur Government School.

3 Legged Race.

1. Gunga Ram and Anunt Ram, Lahore Government School.
2. Hakim and Kurm Buksh, Umritsur Government School.

No. 9.

To

DR. G. W. LEITNER, M. A., PH. D.

Principal, Government College,

Lahore.

Dated Lahore, 27th May, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith a Report on the Zilla and Branch Schools at Lahore for the year 1867-68.

2. The comparative Statements of these Schools as regards number, attendance and Fees for the years 1866-67, and 1867-68 are as follows :—

For the year ending.	ZILLA SCHOOL.			BRANCH SCHOOLS.		
	No. of Students.	Average attendance.	Fees.	No. of Students.	Average attendance.	Fees.
31st March 1867,	150	127	1,243-12	468	439	434-1
Ditto, 1868,	116	98	1,394-7	440	362	451-5

I regret to have to observe that there is a great falling off in the number of Students this year. This is mainly attributable, I believe, to the fact of the Fees levied here on account of Tuition, having recently been raised from 8 annas to 1 rupee per mensem in the 1st and 2nd Classes, and to 12 annas in all the other Classes of this School. It is, however, satisfactory to find that though the number have fallen so greatly, there is still a decided increase in the total amount of Fees levied in all the Schools throughout the year.

3. The classification of the Students at the close of the years 1866-67 and 1867-68, together with the numbers admitted in each Class, or withdrawn from it, is as follows :—

Classes,	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	Total
Disposition on 31st March 1867, ...	14	10	13	19	12	27	14	12	12	17	150
Admitted in 1867-68,	7	5	4	0	7	6	12	12	18	15	81
Total,	21	15	17	19	19	33	26	24	25	32	231
Withdrawn in 1867-68,	18	8	9	6	7	15	19	15	11	14	117
Disposition on 31st March 1868, ...	6	8	8	13	9	12	18	14	11	15	114

4. Ten Students went up last December for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom four passed, two in the second, and two in the third Division. This result was much better than that of the previous year, when only four Students out of fifteen were passed, and it would have shown still more favorably had only those Students been suffered to go up for the Examination who had been in regular attendance at the School during the whole year. Of the six who failed at the Examination three had joined from the University School in August, and one was an ex-student of the School whose name had been struck off on account of long absence, and who rejoined just a month before the Examination. Care will be taken that a mistake like the above does not occur again. Three of the four Students who passed last year are now prosecuting their studies in the 1st year Class of the Lahore Government College. The Annual Examination of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, Classes was held in October 1867. The printed results show that these classes passed a considerably better Examination than any other School in the Panjab, and I trust, therefore, that they will be considered by the Director to have fully recovered themselves from the disgrace and censure they incurred at the Inspector's Examination in June last. The lower classes of the Zilla School, and all the Students of the several Branch Schools, were examined in the early part of this year by myself and Baboo Kashee Pershad, in English, and by Moulvi Alumdar Hossein, in Urdu. The results were generally satisfactory, and showed that a very fair amount of work had been done during the year. Consequent upon these Examinations seventeen Students have, this year, been admitted from the different Branch Schools into the Lahore Zilla School.

5. During the past year the School has had to sustain a very great loss in the removal of its 2nd Master, Mr. D. W. Thompson, a most zealous and efficient Teacher, to the post of Officiating Inspector of Schools, Frontier Circle. Whilst regretting the loss of Mr. Thompson's services to the School, I trust I may be excused for remarking here, with reference to his present appointment, that this is the third time I have had to suffer the mortification of seeing those who had served immediately under me as 2nd Masters in this School, promoted over me to Inspectorships.

6. I am happy to add in conclusion that all my Assistants, both English and Vernacular, are working cheerfully and diligently, and are affording me every satisfaction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. C. BEDDY,

Head Master, Government Zilla School, Lahore.

DEHLI GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

FROM

E. WILLMOT, ESQUIRE,

Principal of the Government College,

Dehli.

TO

CAPTAIN W. R. M. HOLROYD,

Director of Public Instruction,

for the Panjab.

Dated, Dehli February 6th, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my report for the ten months of 1867-8 during which I was Principal of the Dehli College, viz: from April 1867 till February 6th 1868.

Number on the boards and average attendance for the last 4 years. 1. The table here appended will shew the number on the boards in each class and the average daily attendance of the College.

Year.	Honour Students.	Question-ists.	Senior Sophs.	Junior Sophs.	Freshmen.	TOTAL.	Average daily attendance per cent.
1864-5	0	0	0	8	7	15	73
1865-6	0	0	2	11	11	24	87½
1866-7	0	2	3	8	6	19	93
1867-8	1	1	4	6	14	26	97

2. I shall, as in my report of last year, call your attention to the Dehli College and Collegiate School in its two aspects, first, as an *Academy* affiliated to the University of Calcutta; secondly, as an Educational Institution preparing young men for *life*.

3. *As an Academy affiliated to the University of Calcutta.* The success of this College as an Academy affiliated to the University of Calcutta will be best discovered (now as last year) by comparing it in four ways; first (a.) with the general average of all affiliated Institutions; secondly (b.) with the kindred Colleges of the North West Provinces and the Panjab; thirdly (c.) with the two Colleges of Lahore in conjunction with which it undergoes a half-yearly Departmental Examination, and with which it competes for the Scholarships and medals; and fourthly (d.) with the Dehli College itself in former years.

Comparison with all affiliated Colleges.

4. The annexed table is compiled from the Statistics issued by the Syndicate, of the Examinations of the Calcutta University for 1867-68.

		Number of Candidates.	PASSED IN				FAILED IN						Absent.	Total failed.	Percentage passed.	Do. failed.	Do. absent.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total passed.	English.	2d Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.	Optional subject.					
All Comers, ...	Entrance.	1,507	95	363	356	614	537	127	330	308			22	671	54	44½	1½
Dehli Collegiate School,		12	2	6.	3	11	1	0	0	0				1	92	8	0
All Comers, ...	1st Arts.	388	39	84	65	188	113	89	53	122	21		4	196	46	53	1
Dehli College, ...		6	0	2	2	4	1	1	1	0	1		1	1	67	16	16
All Comers, ...	B. A.	212	20	47	32	99	58	17	26	54	41	45	7	104	47	50	3
Dehli College, ...		2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	50	50	0

5. From this it appears that while the average of successful Entrance candidates was 54 per cent that of the Dehli Collegiate School was 92; that whereas generally 6 per cent passed in the first division; from the Dehli School 17 per cent so passed; that whereas generally 24 per cent passed in the second division, from this Institution 50 per cent so passed; and that against 24 per cent generally passed in the third division, from Dehli there were 25.

Entrance.
First Division.
Second Division.
Third Division.

Again the table shews that while generally 46 per cent passed First Arts, from the Dehli College 67 per cent so passed, and those too comparatively very high though no Student was placed in the first class.

First Arts.

Lastly while generally 47 per cent passed the B. A. Examination, from Dehli 50 per cent were successful.

B. A.

6. Moreover it may be discovered from the same table that in Entrance there were generally 1302 failures (counting a failure in a single subject as a failure, a failure in two subjects as two failures and so on) by 1507 candidates i.e., 86 per cent; from Dehli there was but one failure by twelve, i.e., 8 per cent; that in First Arts there were generally 398 failures by 388 candidates, i.e., 103 per cent; from Dehli there were 4 failures by 6 candidates, i.e., 67 per cent; and that in B. A. generally there were 241 failures by 212 candidates, i.e., 114 per cent; from this Institution there was one failure only by 2 candidates, i.e., 50 per cent.

Failures in Entrance.
First Arts.
B. A.

Comparison with the Colleges of the North West Provinces and the Panjab.

7. (b.) The following table shews the number of candidates from the Government Colleges of the North West Provinces and the Panjab and their positions in the pass list.

		Number of Candidates.	PASSED IN THE			Total Passed.	PER CENTAGE PASSED IN THE			Total percentage passed.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	
Entrance.										
Agra College, ...		12	2	2	6	10	17	17	50	83
Bareilly, ,, ...		17	2	7	3	12	12	41	18	70
Lahore, ,, ...		10	0	2	2	4	0	20	20	40
Benares, ,, ...		23	3	5	12	20	13	22	52	87
TOTAL, ...		62	7	16	23	46	11	26	37	74
Dehli College, ...		12	2	6	3	11	17	50	25	92
1st Arts.										
Agra College, ...		3	0	2	1	3	0	67	33	100
Bareilly, ,, ...		8	0	3	3	6	0	37½	37½	75
Lahore, ,, ...		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benares, ,, ...		4	1	0	2	3	25	0	50	75
TOTAL, ..		18	1	5	6	12	6	28	33	67
Dehli College, ...		* 5	0	2	2	4	0	40	40	80
B. A.										
Agra College, ...		2	1	0	0	1	50	0	0	50
Bareilly, ,, ...		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahore, ,, ...		2	0	0	1	1	0	0	50	50
Benares, ,, ...		3	0	1	1	2	0	33	33	67
TOTAL, ...		9	1	1	2	4	11	11	22	44
Dehli College, ...		2	0	1	0	1	0	50	0	50

* One absent from sickness.

8. A short study of the table will shew that the Dehli College and Collegiate School are at least equal to those of Agra and Benares, superior to that of Bareilly and incomparably superior to that of Lahore. Moreover it must not be forgotten in estimating the value of this comparison that the Colleges of Agra, Bareilly and Benares have

Comparative dis-advantages of the Delhi College.

each a staff of two European Professors, and an Assistant Professor, while the Panjab Colleges have but a single Professor: besides in the Colleges of the North Western Provinces the Government grants of Scholarships are greater by 2 or 3 to 1 compared with the grants of the Panjab Colleges, from which it cannot but naturally follow that the better Students of the former Institutions are induced to continue reading for the higher Examinations, whereas the Panjab Students are compelled by poverty to leave their Colleges so to speak in flocks: as an instance I may mention that the whole of the third year B. A. class left on the 1st of April 1867 for appointments averaging not more than Rs. 43 each.

9. (c.) A comparison of the Dehli College and School with the other similar institutions in the Panjab is more difficult. But a fair estimate of the relative position of the former may be obtained from the following facts.

(1.) The *Arnold Gold Medal* for the Student from the Panjab passing highest in the Principal University Examination of the year was awarded to Bharon Pershad of this College; who passed first in the B. A. Examination. (2.) Nundkishore of the Dehli College was first in the First Arts Examination of all candidates from the Panjab; he received the *Cooper Silver Medal*. (3.) The *Arnold Silver Medal* for the Student, of all from the Panjab, passing the highest in the Entrance Examination; was awarded, in duplicate, to Gunga Pershad and Kashi Nath who were bracketed equal in the first class.

Dehli secures the Gold Medal for best B. A.

The Silver for best 1st Arts.

The Silver for 2 equal Entrance men.

10. The Departmental Examination of Zillah and Aided Schools held in July 1867 shews that of (11) eleven Examinees who obtained 200 marks the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 9th and 10th were from the Dehli Zillah School while the like Examination of December 1867 shews that of ten who passed with credit the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th were from Delhi.

Departmental Examinations.

Departmental Examination of July 1867.

Examination of December 1867.

11. The Statistics of Government Scholarships gained in public competition among the Students of the three affiliated Colleges are this year as last, extremely satisfactory.

Senior Scholarships; 2 first of 3 are to Delhi.

The 1st and 2nd Senior Scholarships (*out of three in all*) are held by Dehli College men, as are the 1st 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th, Junior Scholarships *out of a Total of Eight*.

Junior Scholarships all but the 7th (of 8) are to Delhi.

12. Lastly to compare the present state of the College with its state in former years. The annexed table shews, I submit, a very great improvement, almost continuous, from the date of the affiliation of the College till this day.

	ENTRANCE.			1st ARTS.			B. A.		
	Number of Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Candidates	Passed.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage Passed.
1864	6	4	66						
1865	18	9	70	8	3	37			
1866	17	6	35	6	3	50			
1867	12	11	92	6	4	67	2	1	50

The per centages of successful Entrance candidates and of successful First Arts Candidates have never been so high; and no B. A. has ever been sent up till this year: moreover the individual Candidates have never passed so satisfactorily; for while in 1866 all but one of the 6 Candidates who passed Entrance were placed in the 3rd Class, in 1867 of the 11 successful, 2 are in the 1st Division, 6 in the 2nd, and only 3 in the third; a result unequalled by any School in that part of India, for which the Calcutta University is the supreme examining body, and only approximately paralleled by two Schools out of nearly two hundred, the Dacca Collegiate School and the Hare School. The calculation by which I have formed this opinion is as follows:— The average marks gained by each Student 225* for a 1st class, 180 for a 2nd Class, and 130 for a third Class, being assessed for all passed Candidates in each School and added together the sum is divided by the total number of candidates passed and failing.

It may possibly be objected that this is a somewhat arbitrary method of comparing different Schools; but I think it is fairer than any other, and as far as the Delhi School is concerned the same result would certainly be obtained by almost any other system of valuation.

The College as an Institution preparing young men for life.

13. II. *As an Institution preparing young men for the world.*

Appointments obtained by College men.

The following table shews the appointments which have been obtained by Students of the College since April 1st, 1867:—

NAME.				NAME.			
		Value of Appointment.	Passed Entrance.			Value of Appointment.	Passed Entrance.
Hurdial Singh, ...	30	1864	1866	Inayutal Rahman, ...	30	1864	
Jumna Dass, ...	60	...	...	Luchmun Dass, ...	25	...	
Basi Lal, ...	40	...	...	Bashesher Nath, ...	60	1866	
Ramjus, ...	50	1865					

From this it appears that 7 Students have been appointed to offices, at an average salary of Rs. 40 *per mensem*.

From the Zillah School 14 boys have obtained salaries averaging about 27 Rs. 2 in the Educational Department; 5 in Government Offices; 5 in the Railway Offices, and 2 in Newspaper Press.

And by boys from the School.

14. I shall now proceed to explain in detail, the changes that have been made in the constitution of the machinery of instruction in the City of Delhi. Before the first of April 1867, there was a Zillah School of ten (10) Classes educating 442 boys; and eleven (11) Branch Schools, educating 817 boys. These latter were under the superintendence of Lala Bishumber Nath and were maintained by an expenditure from Government of Rupees 140 per mensem, a collection of fees, rupees 60 per mensem, and Rupees 390 per mensem from the Nawab Fund. Two of these Schools taught up to the seventh (7th) Class and the rest to the eight (8th).

15. On the 1st of April 1867 the following changes were made:—

The Zillah School was constituted as follows; 3 classes I, II, III, called the Upper School (in which the subjects for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination were read), 4 classes, IV, V, VI, VII, called the Middle School, and 3 classes VIII, IX, X, called the Lower School or Central Branch, teaching only Vernacular.

Present Zillah School.

* I think this is a correct estimate, but the substitution of 230, 240, 250, or 260 does not affect the result.

16. The Nil ka Kuttra and Cherkhawala (or Sita Ram ka Bazar) Branch Schools became Grant-in-aid Schools. Lala Wazeer Singh, late Patron, and now Manager of the former, gives Rupees 80 per mensem, which, added to Rs. 20 per mensem collected in fees, is supplemented by a Government Grant of Rs. 50 making in all Rs. 100 from which the whole English Staff is paid; the Persian teachers drawing their pay from the Nawab Fund. Lala Eshri Pershad, late Patron, and now Manager of the Cherkhawala School, gives Rs. 35 per mensem, which, added to Rs. 22 collected in fees, is supplemented by a Government Grant of Rs. 57 making in all Rs. 114, from which the whole English Staff is paid. These Grant-in-aid Schools both teach up to the standard of the Upper School, i.e. their highest Class is the same as the IV. of the Zillah School.

17. The Chailon ka Koncha and Popul Mahadeo Schools were improved, so that they are now beginning to teach up to the Standard of the Upper School; i.e. their highest Class is the same as the IV. of the Zillah School.

Four Branch Schools became purely Vernacular Schools.

18. The Pahargunj, Telewara, Lalkua, Turkman Gate and Chandni Chouk became purely Vernacular Schools.

One Branch School abolished.

19. The Cashmere Gate School was closed, and the office of Superintendent of Branch Schools was abolished.

At present the Grant-in-aid and Branch Schools (See paras. 16 and 17), contain 399 Scholars, and the Vernacular Schools 600, the sum of which 999 exceeds by 182, the total number of Branch School boys in March 1867, viz., 817.

In the Zillah School, however, to the Upper and Middle Classes of which (1st to 7th) no boys are admitted who have not passed an Examination in Urdu and Persian such as requires (on an average) two years' reading in a Vernacular School to qualify them for, the numbers at present are 269 against 421 in March 1867, of the former number 84 are in the Upper School; the 1st three Classes, and 185 in the Middle School, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th; the average of Fees collected per mensem in the year under report, is Rs. 140-12 as compared with Rs. 130-10 in 1865-66.

Total number somewhat decreased, but fees unimpaired.

Thus it will be seen that the total number educated is less by 152 than last year, whereas the fees are increased by 1-2.

Moreover the instruction now given is of a far higher order than before, 4 of the old Branch Schools (see para. 10) now teaching up to the standard of the 4th Class inclusive, which before only taught up to that of the 7th or 8th.

20. In November 1867, the College was removed from the left wing of the Dehli Institute in the Chandni Chouk to the old College which had been occupied by the Military Authorities from the date of the mutiny. The grounds about the building are excellently adapted for Cricket, and other Athletic sports, and the building itself when put into proper repair and modified to suit our wants, will be all that can be desired.

21. A couple of rooms have been appropriated to the accommodation of the boys from the District sent by the Inspector of Schools for the Amballa Circle; the Civil Surgeon has pronounced the sanitary arrangements for the lodging of 12 Students satisfactory, and Pundit Gunga Jeewan, one of the masters of the Normal School, (himself also not a native of Dehli) has undertaken the supervision of the younger lodgers.

22. In the event of this arrangement proving as satisfactory as the Head Master, (Mr. Doran) and myself anticipate, your assistance will be asked to obtain sanction from Government for the establishment of a Boarding house on the model of that of the Agra College. A year will, in all probability, be quite long enough for a fair valuation of the present experiment.

23. Athletic Sports have been attended to with no diminution of enthusiasm; my successor will, doubtless, report on the games at the Durbar arranged for the middle of March. Mr. Kirkpatrick has superintended the Cricket during the cold weather; and he believes (as I do) that the College and School will be able to get together a very fair eleven for next season; he agrees with me in thinking it unadvisable to begin playing matches, until a few boys have really mastered the game.

24. The Library for which the Central room of the new College is admirably adapted, has been excellently managed by Sree Ram the Librarian. His methodical habits, clear penmanship, and very considerable knowledge of the English language, fit him for a post of the kind.

25. To pass to the Educational Staff, Mr. Ellis, of Trinity College Cambridge, was appointed Professor of Literature and History, early in July. From April until that date, Mr. Doran, the Head Master of the Zillah School officiated as Professor.

Mr. Ellis' very complete knowledge of the Classics not only of England, but also of Greece and Rome, and his highly cultivated taste in all literary matters, eminently qualify him for his Professorial work; he is lucky also in possessing a manner and system which makes him extremely popular with the Students.

The success of the Entrance Class as above commented on is sufficient proof of the ability and earnestness with which Mr. Doran has conducted the Zillah School during the last year: to Mr. Kirkpatrick, too, who officiated for Mr. Doran on two occasions, very considerable credit is due.

Maulavi Ziya ud din.

Lala Sagur Chund.

Lalas Wazir Sing and Ishri Pershad Managers of Schools.

Besides these gentlemen, I wish to call your attention to Maulavi Ziya ud din, the Assistant Professor of Arabic, and Lala Sagur Chund, 3rd Master of the Zillah School, as worthy of commendation. Lalas Wazeer Sing and Eshri Pershad have maintained as Managers of Grant-in-aid Schools the reputation they gained as Patrons of Branches.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

E. WILLMOT,

Principal.

FROM .

C. R. COOKE, ESQUIRE,

Principal of the Government College,

Dehli.

TO

CAPTAIN W. R. M. HOLROYD,

Director of Public Instruction

for the Punjab.

Dated Dehli, April 1st, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you Reports of the Dehli College and the Schools connected with it for the year ending 31st March 1868.

2. I joined as Principal on 9th March, and consequently having been in charge for only twenty-three days in all, I am not in a position to report on the progress made during the year under review. I shall therefore have the honor to forward herewith a Report sent to me by the Ex-Principal Mr. Willmot, who was in charge till the 6th February last.

3. From the date of Mr. Willmot's taking up the duties of Inspector, Amballa Circle to the date of my joining, viz., from 7th February to 8th March both inclusive, Professor Ellis officiated as Principal of the College.

The number on the Rolls has not decreased.

4. From the following table, and by reference to Mr. Willmot's Report, it will be seen that there has been no decrease in the numbers left on the Rolls of the College by the Ex-Principal. The students now reading are classed as below:—

B. A. passed 1868,	1
4th year reading for B. A. 1869,	1
3rd year reading for B. A. 1870,	4
2nd year reading for 1st Arts 1868,	6
1st year reading for 1st Arts 1869,	14
TOTAL,	26.

5. The following students have been elected to Government Scholarships:—

College Scholarships.

3rd year,	{ Nund Kishore,	32	Rs.
	{ Usuf Ali,	29	"
1st year,	{ Gunga Pershad,	14	"
	{ Kashi Nath,	14	"
	{ Shib Chunder Bose,	13	"
	{ Luchmun Dass,	12	"
	{ Girdhari Lal,	12	"
	{ Madun Gopal,	11	"
	{ Deen Dyal,	10	"

Wazir Sing's Scholarship.

The following are the new Wazir Sing's scholars:—

3rd year,	{ Janki Das,	10	Rs.
	{ Sheo Nath,	10	"
2nd year,	{ Ram Kishon,	10	"
1st year,	{ Johree Mull,	10	"

6. An Educational Durbar, under the presidency of Colonel Mc.Neile, Commissioner of Dehli, was held on the 25th March in the grounds adjoining the College. It was a most successful gathering, and a large number of the native gentry, as well as most of the European residents of the station, assembled to witness the distribution of rewards to those students, who had distinguished themselves during the past year, and to other persons who had been active in encouraging education in the City and District. As you, Sir, were present on the occasion, I need not to give any very detailed account of the proceedings.

7. Lalla Eshri Pershad, Manager of the Cherkhawala Grant-in-aid School was rewarded with a *Khilat* for his exertions and success in carrying on the School under his charge.
Lala Eshri Pershad rewarded.

8. The following students who had passed with credit in the late Examination of the Calcutta University, received medals in token of their success :—
Students who received medals.

Bharon Pershad, B. A., 1868.

Arnold Gold Medal.

Nund Kishore, First, Arts, 1867.

Cooper Silver Medal.*

Gunga Pershad, } Entrance, 1867.
Kashi Nath, }

Arnold Silver Medal.

Prize of books awarded.

These men together with those mentioned below received also prizes of books :—

4th year Class.

Sree Ram.

3rd year Class.

Nund Kishore.

Usuf Ali.

Sheo Nath.

Janki Das.

2nd year Class.

Hukum Chund.

Khitter Chunder.

1st year Class.

Gunga Pershad.

Kashi Nath.

Shib Chunder Bose.

Luchmun Das.

Girdhari Lal.

Mudungopal.

Deen Dyal.

Koonj Behari Lal.

Omrao Sing.

Sham Nath.

Kishori Lal.

* The Cooper Silver Medal for the best English Scholar of all the Undergraduate Students of the Dehli College, was presented by J. O. Farry, Esquire, Manager of the Dehli and London Bank, who has promised to continue the award every year.

9. Soon after the distribution of prizes was completed, the ground was cleared for the Athletic Sports' competition. Many of the races, &c., excited much interest, and great credit is due to Messrs. Dorman and Kirkpatrick of the Dehli Collegiate School, for the able manner in which all the arrangements were carried out.

10. There is but one more point on which I should desire to remark. Several boys from the District have applied for permission to occupy some vacant rooms in the College building, this has been allowed, and one of the Masters, of the Normal School, has been placed in charge. It appears to me, therefore, that the establishment of a Boarding house has now become a positive necessity. I have, during my service in the N. W. P., had opportunity of examining the working of a Boarding house at Agra, and I always found the boarders to be the most regular in attendance and steady in work.

In the establishment of a Boarding house, however, particular care must be taken to place a responsible man at the head, for, without the most efficient superintendence, such an Institution would, in my opinion, be worse than useless.

11. I have not yet had leisure to visit all the Grant-in-aid and Branch Schools but those which I have seen, viz, Cherkhawala and Nilka Kuttra Grant-in-aid Schools give proof of being carefully looked after by their Managers, Lala Eshri Pershad, and Wazeer Sing.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Sservant,

. . C. R. COOKE,

Principal, Government College, Dehli.

AMBALLA CIRCLE.

No. 66.

FROM

E. WILLMOT, ESQUIRE,

Inspector of Schools,

Amballa Circle.

TO

CAPTAIN W. R. M. HOLROYD,

Director of Public Instruction

for the Panjab.

Dated Simla, 16th June, 1868.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on popular education in the Amballa Circle of the Punjab for the year 1867-68.

2. From the first to the 23rd of April 1867, you officiated as Director of Public Instruction, and in addition carried on the work of the Inspectorship of this Circle; from the 24th of April to 22nd August, you returned to your substantive appointment: from the 22nd of August to the 7th of February, you again carried on the double duties of the Directorship and of this Inspectorship. From the 7th of February to the end of the year, the Office of Inspector has been filled by myself. Unavoidable circumstances, therefore, have prevented such a thorough inspection of the Circle during the year as an Annual Report should be based on. This Report has been compiled from my own notes during a flying tour of some six weeks in the Districts of Dehli, Gurgaon, Rohtuk, Karnal, Amballa and Ludianah; from the Deputy Inspector's notes collected during the year, and from the Returns of the paper examination of Town Schools in October 1867.

3. The Schools in the Circle are, (I). The Normal School, at Dehli; (II) Eight (8) Zillah Schools, at Reware, Jhujjur, Rohtuk, Bhewani, Jagadhri, Rupur, Karnal and Simla; (III) Town Schools; (IV) Village Schools; (V) Grant-in-aid Schools; (VI) Female Schools; (VII) Indigenous Schools; (VIII) Jail Schools. I proceed to notice them in the order of their importance.

4. There were in all 81 Students on the Rolls of the Dehli Normal School and its branches at Jagadhri and Rohtuk at the close of 1867-68, and the daily average attendance for the year, was 64. There were 48 Hindoos and 33 Mosulmans. All learn Urdu and Persian; 24 learn the rudiments of English; and 14 Hindi. The cost of education per head is Rs. 166-7-4, of which Rs. 86-14-5 fall to Government. The statistics for the previous year were as follows:—Number of Students 70, average daily attendance 65, cost of educating each man Rs. 179-2-4. Cost to Government Rs. 100-5-11: which shews that the average attendance has, during the year, fallen by (1) one, that the total cost decreased by Rs. 12-11-0, and the cost to Government diminished by Rs. 13-7-6 per head.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, AMBALLA CIRCLE.

The following table will shew the number of successful and unsuccessful candidates during the year:—

Date of Examination.	Number of Candidates	PASSED IN THE GRADES				Total No. passed.	Total No. failed.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		
April, 1867, ...	3	...	3.	...	...	3	...
October, 1867, ...	16	...	2	6	7	15	1
TOTAL, ...	19	..	5	6	7	18	1

Besides these (22) twenty-two men passed the Preparatory Examination satisfactorily, obtaining the usual certificates.

The School was in February 1868, removed to a most suitable building near the College, but great inconvenience has been felt for want of suitable lodgings for the Students, as there is no fit place for the purpose on or near the premises.

The School has, during the greater portion of the year, been under the care of Lala Peyari Lal, who has performed his duties with his usual energy and success. The services of Ahsan Ali Khan, the (3rd.) third Persian Teacher, have been transferred to the Zillah School, his place, in the Normal School, remaining vacant. The other Masters have done their work well; and I propose to give the first Persian Teacher *Moulvi Nasiruddin* some increase of pay, as soon as the proposed transfer of Moulvi Ulfat Hossain, the present second Persian Teacher, to the Rewari Zillah School shall render possible a general re-adjustment of salaries in the school.

κ. The list of scholarships just awarded to students of the Zillah Schools of the Amballa Circle, with a view to their prosecuting their studies at the superior schools of Delhi and Rewari is here appended though the scholarships have been awarded for the year 1868-69, (with which this report is not concerned) yet as reward was made in accordance with the results of the examinations of 1867-68, I have purposely introduced the table, considering that from it, some notion of the relative merits of the schools may be formed.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, AMBALLA CIRCLE.

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ORDER OF MERIT.	NAME.	CLASS.	NAME OF SCHOOL.
1	Gopi Pershad,	II.	Rohtuk.
2	Mehfuz Ali Khan,	IV.	Jhujhur.
3	Abdul Rahman,	IV.	Rohtuk.
4	Shibdut Singh,	III.	Kurnal.
5	Mukhun Lal,	III.	Simla.
6	Sho Lal,	IV.	Jhujhur.
7	Bishum bhur Das,	III.	Kurnal.
8	Kirpa Ram,	III.	Do.
9	Ali Buksh,	IV.	Rupur.
10	Lakh Raj,	IV.	Jagadhri.
11	Hira Lal,	IV.	Jhujhur.
12	Dabi Sahai,	IV.	Do.

From the above it appears that the Schools of Jhujhur, Kurnal and Rohtuk are pretty nearly equal in the competition for open Scholarships, next below them come (again very nearly equal) Simla, Ropur and Jagadhri; and last of all, not appearing in the list at all is Bhewani.

6. The Rewari School is so decidedly superior to any of the rest, that for the future it will become a *Superior Zillah School*, and like the Dehli Collegiate School will have a certain number of Scholarships assigned to its students instead of competing with the seven (7) inferior Zillah Schools.

This year the Scholarships have been thus awarded—

- (1) Chiranji Lall, II. Class.
- (2) Nathu Ram, II. Class.
- (3) Nathu Ram, III. Class.
- (4) Badri Pershad, IV. Class.

I shall hope to see one or two of these four in the list of successful Entrance Candidates at the Calcutta University Examination of next December: the success of Som Dutt, who passed that Examination in December 1867, will, doubtless, not only attract new boys to the School, but also instigate those already there to renewed energy and application.

7. My predecessor, (yourself) in his Report of last year, enlarged on the very unsatisfactory position of the Zillah Schools of the Punjab, as compared with those of Bengal and other parts of India. It is unnecessary, therefore, for me to do more than point out that the Zillah Schools have generally made as much progress as was possible, considering their very low cost to Government per person educated, and the comparative disadvantages as to staff and expenditure under which they labour.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, AMBALLA CIRCLE.

The accompanying table shows the total number on the rolls, the average attendance, the total amount of fees, the average fee per head, and the average annual cost per head to Government.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. on Rolls.	Average attendance.	Total amount of fees in 1867-68.			Average annual fee, per boy.			Annual cost to Government, per head.		
Jhujjur, ...	156	132	173	8	...	1	1	9	15	6	2
Jagadhri, ...	112	95	116	2	...	1	...	7	32	7	2
Rupur, ...	104	80	31	13	...	...	4	10	21	12	7
Simla, ...	81	54	171	15	...	2	1	11	38	5	9
Rewari, ...	79	64	144	14	6	1	13	4	51	3	9
Rohtuk, ...	75	62	278.	1	...	3	10	3	41	12	5
Kurnal, ...	74	51	157	5	...	2	2	...	33	9	1
Bhewani,	68	58	29	5	...	...	6	10	40	3	9

It appears from this table that the highest average monthly fee is five (5) annas at Rohtuk, the lowest is (7) seven pie at Bhewani, and five (5) pie at Rupur.

Zillah Schools severally.

8. I proceed to detail the progress of each School.

Jhujjur.

Jhujjur.—English, fair; Urdu, fair; Persian, fair; Mathematics, bad; History and Geography, very weak.

Jagadhri.

9. *Jagadhri*.—English and Urdu, mediocre; Persian, fair; Mathematics, bad; History and Geography, fair.

Rupur.

10. *Rupur*.—English and Urdu, weak; Persian, fair; Mathematics, bad; History and Geography, fair.

Simla.

11. *Simla*.—English, fair; Urdu, weak; Persian, fair; Mathematics, very bad; History and Geography, good.

Rewari.

12. *Rewari*.—English and Urdu, mediocre; Persian and Mathematics, fair; History and Geography, good.

Rohtuk.

13. *Rohtuk*.—English and Urdu, weak; Persian, fair; Mathematics, very bad; History and Geography, bad.

Kurnal.

14. *Kurnal*.—English, fair; Urdu, weak; Persian, good; Mathematics, mediocre; History and Geography, fair.

15. *Bhewani*.—Bad in all.

Mathematical studies generally bad in the Zillah Schools.

It appears, therefore, that with the single exception of Rewari, the Mathematics of the Zillah Schools of this Circle is badly taught.

The new Establishments proposed by yourself, and for which sanction is expected from the 1st April 1868, will, doubtless, improve the Schools generally, not only in the Mathematics, but in all those subjects of study, for the proper tuition of which our late scale of expenditure did not allow the entertainment of competent Masters.

16. I conclude this somewhat cursory Report on these most important Schools by a table exhibiting the average attendances for 1867-68 and 1866-67, in all the Schools and their branches (except Rupur which did not exist as a Zillah School in the former year.)

Average attendance in Zillah Schools, and fees.

It will be seen that, with the exception of Jhujjur and Rohtuk, which may be said to be *in statu quo*, the average attendances have very considerably decreased; Kurnal by 45 per cent., and Bhewani by 40 per cent. of their present average attendance and even Simla (where the decrease is least of all) by 12 per cent.

In all the attendance at the Zillah Schools and their branches has fallen by an average of 14 per cent.

	Jhujur.	Rohtak.	Rewari.	Simla	Jagadhri.	Kurnal.	Bhewani.	TOTAL.
Average attendance for 1867-68,	223	262	283	70	352	127	99	1,426
Average attendance for 1866-67, ...	221	258	344	62	384	198	139	1,626
Difference,	+ 2	- 4	- 61	- 12	- 32	- 61	- 40	- 209
Difference as a per centage on present average attendance, ...	...	...	22	17	9	45	40	14

Owing to the prevalence of sickness and other causes, it was impossible during the past year, to enforce the new rules for fees in most of these Schools.—W. R. M. Kolroyd, Dir. P. I., P.

At the same time the fees have decreased from Rs. 1,507 to Rs. 1,066; i. e., by 30 per cent. on their value for 1866-67.

17. *Town Schools.*—At the close of the year there were 34 Schools of this grade (including the Dehli Branches) containing 3,700 boys, the daily average attendance was 3,223, the total expenditure was Rs. 19,192-15-0 the fees amounted to Rs. 856-13-0. The average cost of educating each pupil Rs. 4-14-4 and the cost to Government 2-0-9. The Statistics for the previous year were as follows: Number of Schools 37, with 4,224 names on the rolls, and average attendance of 3,437. Total expenditure Rs. 18,579-12-9; Fees Rs. 687-2-6; average cost of educating each pupil was, 5-4-4; cost to Government Rs. 2-10-10 which shews that though the number of Schools and the Scholars as well as the average attendance has decreased, the cost of educating each pupil and the cost to Government have been reduced in a larger proportion. The amount of fees levied during the year is more than last year by Rs. 168-10-0.

18. *Town Schools Amballa District.*—At the close of last year there were ten Town Schools containing 1,149 boys with an average attendance of 907. Of these the Rupur School was raised to the grade of a II. Class Zillah School with effect from 1st July 1867, and the Radour and Kharar Schools were reduced during the course of the year under report to the Village grade. One School (at Bibyal) however was raised to the rank of a Town School, so that now there are (8) eight Schools of this description attended by 767 boys and with an average daily attendance of 662.

Fees.—The fees levied in the Schools of this description amounted to Rs. 79-15-0, which is less than last year by Rs. 46-9-0, a very considerable decrease. Endeavours should be made to raise the amount.

The boys of the first (3) three Classes were examined on paper at the Sudder Examination held in Amballa in the latter part of December last. The lower Classes were not thoroughly examined this year on account of want of time.

(a). *Sadhora.*—This School is largely attended, i. e., by 164 boys, (11) eleven of them belonging to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, were examined on paper; (6) six of them got very low marks; the remaining did very fairly and gained prizes to the amount varying from Rs. 2, 4, 5 to 18.

(b). *Bhareli.*—Two boys of this School appeared at the Examination, and did well.

(c). *Shahabad.*—This School has not progressed during the year under Report. Out of the ten (10) boys that were examined, only one belonging to the 2nd Class got 188 marks out of 500 the maximum, the others obtaining extremely low marks.

(d). *Thaneysur.*—This School is getting on pretty fairly.

(e). *Moranda.*—Only one boy belonging to the 3rd Class, which is, the highest, came to the Examination; he failed.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, AMBALLA CIRCDR.

(f). *Mani Muzra*.—This School has not at all improved during the year. None of the boys (5 in No.) that appeared in the Sudder Examination, did well. The conditions of a Town School are also not fulfilled here (as reported last year also) there being only (16) sixteen boys above the 6th Class.

(g). *Burya*.—Two boys of the 3rd Class were examined, neither of them was qualified for that Class, they have been degraded to the lower Class, and the School reduced to the Village grade.

(h). *Bibyal*.—62 names are borne on the Rolls of this School, 53 is the average in attendance; 23 are above the 6th Class, and 4 belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Classes, but none presented themselves for Examination and therefore no judgment can be formed of the School's comparative success or failure.

19. *Town Schools, Ludhiana District*.—In the Ludhiana District there were at the close of the year 1866-67, six (6) Town Schools, containing 656 boys; the average attendance was 600, there are now seven (7) Town Schools with 750 pupils, and an average attendance of 653.

Three (3) Schools however do not come up to the proper standard; as in one, there are (17) seventeen boys, in the second, (13) thirteen, and in the third only (11) eleven boys above the 6th Class.

The amount of fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 344-9-0, which shows an increase of Rs. 59, over the previous year, and is more than (4) four times what is taken in Amballa, although the number educated is the same.

Jagraon.—The Jagraon School stands first in the Amballa Division, 13 boys appeared in the Sudder Examination, one of them, Nandu, was first amongst 152 boys of the Amballa and Ludhiana Districts, another stood third, and five others passed a good Examination. The fees amount to about Rs. 13 a month; and the School is in every respect in a flourishing state; Moulvi Mahomed, the Head Persian teacher deserves great credit.

Raikote.—Almost all the boys that were present at the Examination got low marks, especially in Mathematics.

Raipur.—Out of the six (6) examinees only one (1) passed a creditable Examination, the others failed.

Gujarwal.—There are only 13 boys above the 6th Class in this School, and the only one of them (belonging to the 2nd Class) who appeared in the Examination, acquitted himself far from well.

Dharru.—This School has made fair progress, but the number of boys above the 6th Class is only 17 instead of 20, as required.

Khunna.—Only 11 boys above the 6th Class, three (3) of them belonging to the Senior Classes were examined; none of them did well. It should be reduced at once to the Village grade.

Mashhiwara.—The average number of marks obtained by the boys of this School was fairly high. The teacher is a competent man, and deserves great praise.

20. *Town Schools, Dehli District*.—At the close of the year 1866-67 there were six (6) Town Schools, the number of boys was 546, and the average attendance 416. The two Schools at Mahrauli and Soniput having been reduced to the Village grade, the statistics for this year are as follows:—

Number of Schools (4) four, number on rolls 389—average attendance 269. The amount of fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 59-9-0, which is less than the previous years collection by Rs. 1-9-0.

One of these Schools (that of Ballabgurdh) does not fulfil the conditions of a Town School as there are only 15 boys above the 6th Class, and it should, therefore, be reduced to the Village grade, if it does not come up to the standard soon.

Najafgurb and Faridabad.—Both these schools have made good progress during the year; almost all the boys that joined the Sadar examination did well.

Ballabgurb.—This school's progress is good, but for the reason stated above it will probably shortly be reduced to the village grade.

Arab Saraie.—This school has made fair progress, during the year under report. Out of the six (6) examinees three (3) passed a satisfactory examination.

Of the Gurgaon District. 21. *Town Schools, Gurgaon District.*—In the Gurgaon District there were at the close of 1866-67, six (6) Town Schools with 718 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 625.

The Nob School having been reduced to the lower grade in the year under report, there are now only five (5) Town Schools; these together with their branches contain 646 boys with an average attendance of 510.

The Senior Classes were examined at the Dehli Sadar examination and the Junior Classes *viva voce* by Munshi Buldao Sahai, the Deputy Inspector.

The amount of fees levied in the District during the year 1866-67 was Rs. 29-11-0, while this year it is only Rs. 12-9-0.

Ferozpur Jhirka.—This is still the best Town School in the Dehli Division. Out of the 12 students that took part in the Sadar examination, one boy by name Nundkishore gained the highest place amongst the 160 students of the Dehli, Kurnal, Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak districts. The lower classes also on the whole passed a fair examination. Munshi Ram Bichpal deserves very considerable credit for the progress of this school, and will be promoted as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Paloul.—The boys of the first (3) three classes were examined at the Dehli Sadar examination; the average number of marks gained by them was lower than at any of the other schools, but few examinees getting prizes. The subjects in which they generally failed were Mensuration, Algebra and Arithmetic. The lower classes passed a satisfactory examination.

Of the Nagri Department five (5) boys belonging to the 2nd and 3rd classes acquitted themselves fairly. Of the four (4) Branch Schools, only one master brought his boys for examination; the pupils of the remaining three (3) branches were said to be unqualified for the annual examination. This school is largely attended.

Sonak.—All the classes of this school have made fair progress during the last year.

Karrukh Nagar.—This school has made fair progress, but the number of boys above the 6th class is only 15.

Gurgaon.—Has got on fairly.

22. *Town Schools, Kurnal District.*—The number of schools this year is the same as it was last year, but the number on the rolls and the average attendance are better, there being 548 names on the rolls with an average attendance of 489, against 582, with an average attendance 448 in 1866-67.

The fees collected during the year under report amount to 65-6-0, which shews an increase of 7-11-0, over last year's amount which was 57-11-0.

Kaithal.—Seventeen (17) boys of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes were examined; ten (10) of them got fair marks and obtained prizes.

Pundri.—Four (4) boys of this school took part in the written examination, three (3) of them passed creditably; the present schoolmaster has evidently given great attention to his work.

Paniput.—Is getting on pretty fairly; Pundit Banwari Lal, the Head Master is highly commended by the Local Officers, but though he is doubtless a distinguished scholar, I think he will succeed better as second English teacher in the Kurnal Zillah School to which he has been transferred than as Head Master at Paniput.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, AMBALLA CIRCLE.

23. Town Schools, Hissar District.—In the year 1866-67, there were two (2) Town Schools in this district; both of them have been during the course of the year under report reduced to the village grade, as they did not fulfil the required conditions.

24. Rohtuk District, Town Schools.—In this district the number of schools is the same as in the previous year; but the names of students on the school registers last year were 316 with an average attendance of 253 while this year, they are 288 with an average attendance of 215.

Fees.—The fees realized during the year amount to 40-8-0, the same as last year.

Gohana.—This is a very good school. All the classes passed a highly satisfactory examination, generally showing themselves superior to the same three (3) classes of the Gurgaon and Karnal districts.

Bahadurgurh.—The examination of the first three (3) classes was fair, and that of the lower classes tolerable; the number of boys above the 6th class, was at the time of examination eighteen (18) and the master was directed to promote the best boys of the 6th class to the 5th to fulfil the wanting condition.

Mahm.—This school has fallen off, and the teacher Amanut Ali has not taken sufficient pains in the discharge of his duties during the last year.

25. Town School, Sirsa District.—There is only one Town School in this district; its rolls shew 115 names, but only an average attendance of 65; the number of boys above the 6th class is only eight (8) and there is no 3rd class at all in the school, so that two conditions are wanting to qualify it for the Town-school grade.

26. Village Schools.—The total number of Village Schools in this Circle is 389, educating 11,112 children, with an average attendance for the whole year of 8,844. [Last year the number was 442 educating 12,670 with an average attendance of 10,147.] The expenditure was 46,429-11-3: from the Imperial Revenue Rs. 6,379-10-10; from the one per cent cess Rs. 38,983-9-8; from private subscription 361-12; and from school fees Rs. 686-10-9, of which Rs. 358, (i. e., more than half) were paid by the pupils of the Ludhiana district.

27. Village Schools, Amballa District.—The Deputy Commissioner reports as follows:—

“There were at the close of the past year 82 Village Schools, and at the close of the year under report there were 80, shewing a decrease of two (2) Village Schools. The Head-men of Villages in the District are anxious to have the number of schools increased, but are unable to move in the matter for want of funds.”

28. Village Schools, Ludhiana District.—The Deputy Commissioner reports, “(1) one Village School has been abolished during the year, and one (1) has been converted into a Town School. The present number is (70) seventy. These contain an aggregate of 1,631 boys.

“The total number of boys who are being educated in Government Schools in this District and the proportion of agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the Village Schools will be seen from the following comparative table for the years 1866-67 and 1867-68:—

			SCHOLARS.					
			Agriculturists.		Non-agriculturists.		TOTAL.	
	1866-67	1867-68	1866-67	1867-68	1866-67	1867-68	1866-67	1867-68
Village Schools, ...	72	70	1,301	1,187	580	444	1,881	1,631

If all candidates for appointments in the Public service are required to pass an examination in the ordinary branches of a liberal education, and exhibitions tenable at collegiate schools are founded in connection with the principal Vernacular Schools, a sufficient remedy will be provided for the evil complained of. All that seems necessary is that a small proportion of the most distinguished students be certain of service, and this is not the case at present.

W. R. M. HOLROYD, D. P. I., P.

"The above shows a decrease this year of 250 boys and if I am rightly informed as to the cause of the decrease it is one which may be expected to be more and more felt every year. The people of this country have hardly any wish to acquire knowledge for its own sake, and their only reason for sending their boys to school is the hope of obtaining Government employ for them. This can of course be obtained by only a few and some of the senior boys in our schools who have been fairly educated are now keeping shops or otherwise following their fathers' occupations. Hence they see no advantage in education and others are discouraged. This is an evil for which no remedy can be suggested, as the greater the number whom we educate the smaller the proportion for whom we can find employment.

"Of the number of boys above given 660 are Hindoos, 564 Mussulmans and 407 Seikhs."

29.—*Village Schools, Dehli District.*—This year the number of schools is 55 educating 1,349 boys, against 58 educating 1,454 boys in 1866-67; the Deputy Commissioner reports: "It has been found necessary to reduce the schools at Soonput and Mehrowlie from the grade of Town Schools to that of Village Schools. The school at Mehrowlie, I have little hope of seeing restored to the higher grade. In fact it has for a long time past been scarcely entitled to hold its place, its numbers being swelled to a great extent by boys connected with the late Royal family of Dehli known as Salatkens, who were so hopelessly idle and irregular that it was deemed best to get rid of the worst of them altogether, and the attendance was thus reduced."

"The school at Soonput I hope soon to see restored to the higher grade, as its apparently falling off seems to be in a great measure the result of some of the boys in the upper classes having, as they considered it, finished their education, left before there were others ready to take their places."

Following up the policy of your predecessor, I have during the year abolished (3) three Village Schools in which there seemed to be no prospect of success, and our total number of Village Schools is accordingly reduced to 55."

30.—*Village Schools, Gurgaon District.*—This year the number of schools is 56 educating 2,112 boys, against 54 educating 2,126 boys in 1866-67.

The Deputy Commissioner reports thus:

* Detail of Village Schools.

Tahseel Jharsa,	10
" Rewari,	21
" Palwul,	8
" Noh,	11
" Ferozepur,	6

56

"The *Village Schools have increased in number from 54 to 56; the two new schools have been established in the Villages of Korce and Dawana Pergunnah, Rewari.

The daily attendance at Village Schools has decreased from	2,126
to	2,112

Difference,	14
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Of these 14 the absence of one is accounted for by his transfer to the Dehli College; the absence of the others is unexplained.

"The daily attendance has increased in the schools of Tahseels of Noh and Jharsah as follows; in Jharsah the increase has been 21
in Noh, 28

"The daily attendance has decreased in the schools of the other Tahseel as, follows:—
in Ferozepur the decrease has been 4
in Rewari, 19
in Palwul, 40

of the 56 Village Schools 27 are purely Hindi and in a single school is Urdu alone taught, in the rest Urdu is taught in addition to Hindi."

31.—*Village Schools, Karnal District.*—This year the number of schools is 55 educating 1,042 boys against 55 educating 1,102 boys in 1866-67. The Deputy Commissioner reports: "There is a comparative decrease in the attendance at these schools owing to the sickness of the year; this would have been more apparent were it not for efforts made to replace absentees by new scholars; as regards tuition the condition of these schools is satisfactory."

32. *Village Schools, Hissar District.*—This year the number of schools is 19 educating 675 boys against 17 educating 534 boys in 1866-67. The Deputy Commissioner reports: "There is no increase in attendance at Village Schools; a slight decrease has taken place in the amount of fees, which is caused by the increased number of boys of the agriculturist class."

Of the Rohtuk District. 33. *Village Schools, Rohtuk District.*—This year the number of schools is 38 educating 1,044 boys against 41 educating 1,334 boys in 1866-67.

The Deputy Commissioner reports as follows: "I herewith subjoin a Comparative Table shewing the Increase and Decrease in the number of schools, attendance of pupils and amount of fees collected in the different classes of schools during the period under review:—

	Number of Schools in existence.		Aggregate No. of boys in each School.		Daily average of attendance.		Amount of fees collected during the year.			
	1866-67	1867-68	1866-67	1867-68	1866-67	1867-68	1866-67		1867-68	
Village Schools, ...	41	38	1,334	1,044	1,063	910	29	13...	64	10...

"From the above statement it will be seen that there has been a falling off during the year under report both in the aggregate number of scholars and in the daily average attendance in all the schools, which I attribute: firstly, to the enhanced rate of fees charged now from the children of non-agriculturists; secondly on account of deaths from cholera; thirdly owing to the reduction of (3) three Village Schools in accordance with the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools in his last year Annual Report and fourthly to some of the students having obtained employment in the Government as well as private service.

This does not seem to follow unless we assume that they set a tight value on education. As, however, fees to a considerable amount are successfully levied in some Districts there seems no reason why fees should not be levied to the same extent in all excepting only those Districts which are very unfavorably situated. W. R. M. HOLLAND, D. P. I., P.

"The fees realized in 1866-67 from the children of non-agriculturists amounted to Rs. 71-4-0 and during the year under report to Rs. 107-5-0. The people are most unwilling to pay those fees, but in my opinion payment should be rigidly insisted on. I see no reason why those who can afford to pay should not do so. If the teaching be not worth the money, they will cease to send their sons. If it be worth paying for, they will send their sons".

Of the Sirsa District. 1866-67.

34. *Village Schools, Sirsa District.*—There are 12 schools educating 617 boys against 12 schools educating 547 boys in

The Deputy Commissioner (who divides them into two classes, model Tuhsili Vernacular Schools and Village Schools) reports as follows:—

Model Tuhsili Vernacular Schools.—Of the three schools, that at Sirsa had 115 boys on the register on 31st March 1868, of which (73) seventy three studied Urdu and 42 Nagri; the average monthly attendance was 85. The highest class in Urdu is the 4th and that in Nagri the 3rd.

"The Fazilka School register had 78 boys on the last day of the year; of these, 29 studied Urdu and 49 Nagri, and the average monthly attendance 52 in both Departments. The books studied were those of the 5th class in the Urdu Department and of the 3rd class in the Nagri.

The attendance at the Roree School was 66 boys on 31st March 1868, and monthly average attendance was 51. As the other two schools this also has two Departments, Urdu and Nagri. The Urdu had (8) eight boys and the 5th class is the highest; in the Nagri there were 58 boys and 2nd is its highest class.

"The outlay on tuition of these schools was Rs. 1,229-4-2, of which 876 Rs. were borne by Government from the Imperial Revenue, and Rs. 353-4-2 defrayed from the Educational Cess Fund and fees realized from the boys. The total number of boys that received education in these schools was 259, and calculating the total expenditure on them, gives Rs. 4-12-0 per scholar.

"*Village Schools.*—There are ten of these schools in this District. Those at Ellenabad, Raneca, Husta, and Ubohur are the best of their kind; the others at Jamal, Jodka, Dubwalli, Schowala, Mohamedpeera, and Saranwa are petty schools.

At all either Urdu or Nagri is taught, but at Raneca both. The number of boys on the 31st March 1868 was 473, of which 192 studied Urdu and 281 Nagri. The monthly average attendance was 372. Rs. 1,017-12-7, was the outlay on these schools; from the Educational Fund 945-2-7, fees from boys of non-agriculturists Rs. 43-10-0, and Rs. 29 from private donations; spreading this expenditure on the number of boys, the result is Rs. 2-11-9 per scholar in attendance."

35.—*Village Schools, Simla District.*—This year the number of schools is (3) three educating 104 boys against (3) three educating 106 boys in 1866-67.

The Deputy Commissioner reports thus; "It appears that there has neither been increase nor decrease in the number under instruction in the past year, for though at Kalka and Kotekhal there was a slight falling off, the account was squared by an increase at Kukkur Huttee. I hear that when cholera was prevalent last summer the boys withdrew from the schools and it was long before they returned again in their former numbers, and this reason alone would be sufficient to account for no progress having been made during the year."

36.—*Grant-in-aid Schools.*—There are 20 Elementary English Schools, educating 909 boys (excluding the two (2) Grant-in-aid Schools of Lallas Vazeer Singh and Isri Pershad in Delhi;) last year there were (19) nineteen educating 916 boys.

37. In the Amballa district there are three schools with an average attendance of 134; of these I inspected two. The English reading and dictation of the ten (10) boys of the 5th and 6th classes of the Booriya school whom I examined was very fair.

Mani Mazra School is hardly progressing so well.

Of the O'mla School, the Deputy Commissioner reports "a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 39, was received from Government from 1st June 1867, on account of the school established in the city by the O'mlas, this has now been increased to Rs. 80 per month, which was sanctioned from 1st April last. This school is now attended by 62 boys showing an increase of (10) ten in the attendance last year; the principal supporters of this school are Sheristadars, Ajoodhya Pershad, and Kalka Pershad."

38. In the Dehli district also there are three schools with an average attendance of 107, they are all progressing moderately.

39. In the Gurgaon district there are six (6) schools with an average attendance of 221.

The head classes of the Cantonment school of Gurgaon were examined by myself in your company; we agreed that it was progressing respectably but required a better disciplinarian than the Officiating Head Master, our notes on that occasion describe the Geography of the two highest classes 1st and 4th as *disgraceful*, and the reading especially as regard pronunciation as *bad*; we agreed also that the 2nd division of the 4th class was hardly fit to be called 5th class and degraded it accordingly. The Deputy Commissioner at my suggestion has appointed a man who will I think bring up the school to its proper standard.

The other schools are reported to be working fairly.

In the Kurnal district, the Deputy Commissioner reports "the remarks made last year regarding the Grant-in-aid Elementary English Schools at Paneeput and Kythul again apply, they are both well conducted efficient institutions, the Paniput School is the more recently opened but it has been very well managed by Pundit Bunwari Dass who has brought it up to the standard of the Kythul School. The boys at the latter are perhaps a little defective in their pronunciation, this defect however is to be found in most English Schools in which there are not European masters, there is a comparative increase of attendance of pupils at both of these institutions." My own inspection, however, of the Paneeput School did not allow me to entirely concur with the opinion above quoted.

The result of the General Examination of this school shew as follows: For the Kythu School the General Examination returns are as follows; English, Mediocre; Urdu, fair; Persian good; Mathematics, bad; History and Geography fair.

40. In the Hissar district there are (2) two schools Hansi and Hissar with an average attendance of 59 boys, the progress of the former is fair: but the latter is not doing so well; this the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the inefficiency of the English Teacher.

Of the Rohtuk District.

Gohana School.

Bahadurgurh School.

41. The Rohtuk district contains three schools with an average attendance of 87. My notes speak of the English reading and dictation at the Gohan School as very good, and of the copy-writing as clean and careful. At Bahadurgurh I found the English reading and Geography good, and Dictation and Arithmetic mediocre.

Of the Sirsa District.

42. The single school of Sirsa with an average attendance of 39 is very highly placed in the General Examination.

Sirsa School.

English, good; Urdu, fair; Persian, very good; Mathematics, fair; History and Geography, very good.

43. The Aided Mission Schools are of Amballa, Ludhiana, Dehli, and Kotegurh. I have seen all these except that of Dehli: with regard to it the returns of the General Examination shew, English, bad; Urdu, fair; Persian, good; Mathematics, bad; History and Geography mediocre.

AIDED MISSION SCHOOLS.

S. Stephen's College Dehli.

S. P. G. Female Normal School Dehli.

44. This, which I examined in company with yourself in March, is divided into (3) three sections. Musalmani, Hindu and Bengali.

In the Musalmani School 17 were present; penmanship and dictation were very good indeed, notation correctly written by (3) three out of (4) four; a compound division sum was correctly worked by (3) three; (3) three read a book, unseen before, extremely well and one moderately; the Geography of Asia and India was very well known. Some questions in Grammar were answered with prompt intelligence.

Musalmani Normal School.

In the Hindu Normal School, though the two first girls were absent, a very good dictation was written by all but two: Mental Arithmetic on the four simple rules was generally good, though that on slates was very weak; examples in notation too were but indifferently written; the Geography of Europe was fairly known by two.

Hindu Normal School.

Bengali School.

The Bengali School instructs ten or twelve little children.

The S. P. G. Mission manages also a Female Grant-in-aid School in the Chalonka Kuncha: 33 girls attend, of whom 4 read Tashil-ul-talim very fairly: the rest are beginners, receiving object lessons and learning by heart Urdu rhymes, Cost to Government Rs. 20 per mensem.

Chalon ka Kucha Grant-in-aid School.

45. *The Ludhiana Mission School*—consists of one Central School and three Branches : the Branches teach English up to the second book and the Gulistan and Bostan in Persian : the Branches cost Government Rs. 25 per mensem, and the Central School Rs. 175.

In the Central School I found 241 present out of a roll of 261; the first class boys were examined orally by myself in English, and were found quite up to the standard of the first classes of the Zillah Schools of the Amballa Circle.

Central School.

The General Examination returns shew as follows:—English, Urdu and Persian mediocre; Mathematics bad; History very good.

In the first Branch I found 70 present out of 86: of these *all* are taught Hindustani in the Persian character, 50 learn English and 11 Persian. In the first class, the 2nd English book was well read by 8 boys: they spelt well also; 4 or 5 read and explained Gulistan well. In the second class a few read and spelt from the first English book pretty fairly: six boys also read an abridged 'Genesis' (in Hindustani) fairly.

1st Branch.

In the second Branch I found 135 present out of 161 on the rolls; all learn Hindi, and 105 Urdu and English besides: the school has been established (11) eleven months, and tuition by the Persian character has obtained for 6. One boy read Urdu fairly, but had been taught before he entered the school; a few could make out words of three letters. Three or four could read the first few pages of the first English book.

2nd Branch.

The first 4 rules of Arithmetic are taught in Hindi.

3rd Branch.

The third Branch School has been lately established on the same plan as the others: 25 names are on the rolls.

Female Orphanage, Ludhiana.

46. I append the notes I made on my visit to the Female Orphanage at the end of March 1868.

"I have today visited the Ludhiana Female Orphanage: and though some of the best scholars were absent, measles having made its appearance in the school, the examination was generally most satisfactory.

"The 1st class read the Madras fourth book well, and deciphored passages unseen before, fluently and clearly; they also explained in Hindustani very creditably: they read a passage of moderately difficult Hindustani, unseen before, very well, and the text book from which they had been taught also very well:—they also solved a moderately difficult sum in the compound division of money: their answers in Geography were weak, but the introduction of the English text-book at present in use will soon make them more proficient; their notation also requires some little extra labour.

"The second class read the sequel to the third book of the Madras series well, and some Old Testament History in Urdu fluently:—they solved the same sum as the first class.

"The 3rd class was not examined. English and Urdu Grammar are both also taught and the English language is the vehicle for teaching Arithmetic and Geography; this appears to me a most judicious arrangement as it familiarizes the girls with English, and allows the use of far better text-books than at present exist in Urdu: on the other hand such of the girls as may have to teach in after life should be, I think, accustomed to the technical terms of their Vernacular.

"The discipline of the school is most excellent; perfect silence is maintained during the examination; and I do not think many European or American Schools could show a more modest, neat or respectful set of girls than this of Ludhiana. Vocal music is taught by the Revd. Mr. Bergen, by a sort of sol-fa system: the girls answered some rudimentary musical questions very well indeed, and afterwards sang about a dozen songs of all sorts, concluding with a very good rendering in Urdu of "God save the Queen." Some of the girls also work very neatly different kinds of fancy work in wool and cotton: the specimens of wool-work and crochet seemed to me to be most excellent. Nevertheless though so much taste for more refined accomplishments is displayed in the Orphanage, it must be added that the girls also learn all that is needed for good house-wifery. All the domestic work with the single exception of

water-bearing is performed by the Orphans; and the dormitories and such other rooms as I inspected shewed that the necessity of neatness and cleanliness has been carefully explained to the pupils. A garden, also cultivated by the girls themselves, was, (as I think a girl's garden should be) full of flowers, and neatly divided into beds by narrow walks. I have certainly not experienced half so much pleasure from any visit of inspection this half year as from this to the Loodhiana Female Orphanage.

Forty two (42) girls of the average age of twelve (12), i. e., from seven (7) till seventeen (17) are educated.

47. *The Amballa Mission School.*—I visited this school and found seventy (70) present out of one hundred and four (104): the entrance class (which I examined in their English Course) ought to do creditably in the next University Examination, if the boys work hard and practise the English language in writing and conversation. The 2nd class seemed to be of boys on an average younger than those of a 2nd class should be, considering the University qualification of age for the Matriculation Examination.

A Sanscrit Department has just been established, in which (4) four of the upper-school boys and twelve (12) from the outside study that language, it seems to me that this is a most excellent addition to the school. An Arabic class also exists. The General Examination shows English mediocre; Urdu and Persian bad; Mathematics, very bad; Geography and History, fair.

I visited also the four Branch Schools which act as feeders to the Central School, the boys getting enough English, Persian, &c., in the Branch Schools to fit them for the 6th class of the Central School.

In the first Branch I found ninety seven (97) present out of (123) one hundred and twenty three; in the second, (55) fifty five out of (70) seventy. On the roll of the third are (32) thirty two names, the fourth has an average attendance of (50) fifty.

In the first Branch (66) sixty six read Persian (57) fifty seven Nagri; (25) twenty five English in addition. The English first and second books were well read and explained by a majority of the English Pupils. In the second Branch Arithmetic up to fractions was fairly worked and the Geography of India pretty well known in the first two classes. A piece of Urdu Dictation was well spelt and fairly written.

The 3rd Branch was dismissed before I arrived.

The 4th Branch a very Elementary School for Chamars, has been established (8) eight months.

I saw also (3) three Female Schools; first Kalal Majari short established (6) six months ago. A visiting mistress teaches religion, and encourages sewing. A master besides does the secular teaching, and appears to be really doing something. The average attendance (31) thirty one.

The 2nd school established (5) five months has an average of (13) thirteen: the (3) three best were said to be absent, one very little girl could name any letter written and spelt out of words of (2) two letters.

The third Paka Bag, school established (9) nine months has an average attendance of (16) sixteen, one girl read well by heart and could spell out a sentence unseen before.

46. *The Kotghar Mission Schools.* Of the schools connected with the Kotghar Mission, I have seen that of

Kotghar.

Kotghar; 21 boys present out of 28 on the rolls.

Dalash,	15	...	20
Pamlai,	10	...	13
Shawat,	15	...	15
Thatala,	7	...	11
Manksu,	9	...	11

There are also schools at Junjhara and Goban each with an average attendance of 15. At Rampur, Khari, Dalan, Bati and Bhali the schools have been temporarily closed for want of teachers but will presently be re-opened: these last educated some 70 children. The Revd. Mr. Rebsch enforces the following rules with regard to his schools:—

Every school shall be open only so long as the average attendances is above 12; the villagers shall find a house for the master and a school room rent free; masters shall be old pupils of the Kotghar School, and shall begin as monitors on Rs. two (2) or Rs. (3) three per mensem, rising to Rs. (5) five, if only a knowledge of Hindi be attained, put to Rs. (7) seven and Rs. (8) eight, if Urdu and a little English be added.

The subjects of study in the schools of Kotghar and Dalash are, reading Hindi and Urdu (the Gospels being made the text book,) History of India, Geography of the Punjab and Arithmetic written and mental.

The result of my inspection is as follows: (8) eight from Kotghar read the lithographed Gospel of S. Mathew very well and explained it: the Dalash boys were only beginners (still reading printed type only.) A piece of Dictation was written very fairly in Urdu by (5) five boys, and in Hindi neatly and accurately by the generality. Two monitors solved a moderately difficult sum in the Multiplication of fractions, and the Mental Arithmetic (in the first four rules) was very correct and brisk. The other schools were of a somewhat lower standard in reading but otherwise the same.

There is also a girls school at Kotghar teaching some 15 or 20 girls, but owing to some cause or other they were not collected on the date of my visit. I saw, however, some very creditably knitted stockings, and heard two very little girls read a few verses from a Hindi Testament very well.

47. *The Sanawur School.*—This school set on foot by the Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum for the instruction of the children of the natives employed in and about the Asylum is not going on as well as it should be considering the anxiety of the Principal and the pay of the master.

The average attendance is only 20. My notes speak of the 5th class as *bad* in all but Persian, the 6th class as *bad* in every thing; of the 7th, 8th and 9th class as badly taught. The head master has been warned by the Principal (at my suggestion) that unless a very great improvement soon appears in the school he will be superseded.

The Principal has added to the present boys'-school an Adult's night-school; it has not been at work long enough for me to report upon it.

Female Schools.

48. *Female Schools.*—The following table shews the numbers of schools and pupils for this year and last:—

1866-67					1867-68				
NUMBER OF				Average attendance.	NUMBER OF				Average attendance.
District.	Schools.	Pupils.			District.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Amballa, ...	19	348	306		Amballa, ...	18	335	209	
Ludhiana, ...	15	285	271		Ludhiana, ...	14	255	224	
Dehli, ...	16	252	191		Dehli, ...	16	255	197	
Gurgaon, ...	33	648	526		Gurgaon, ...	23	414	353	
Kurnal, ...	15	200	192		Kurnal, ...	15	229	212	
Hissar, ...	4	72	56		Hissar, ...	4	44	31	
Rohtuk, ...	8	147	121		Rohtuk, ...	7	124	101	
Sirsa, ...	3	115	95		Sirsa, ...	3	140	108	

There has been, therefore, a considerable reduction in the number of Female Schools. At the close of the year under report there were 100 schools teaching 1,802 girls with an average attendance 1,552 25; whereas at the end of the previous year there were 113 schools teaching 2,067 with an average attendance of 1,758 girls. There is then a difference of (13) thirteen schools 265 pupils and average attendance 233.

The Deputy Commissioners with the exception of Major Parsons of Kurnal, report most unfavorably of the Female Schools in their districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana writes "the girls schools here as elsewhere are in a most unsatisfactory condition" and my own inspection of (4) four schools in that district compels me to agree with him.

The Deputy Commissioner of Dehli writes that except at Balubgurh he does not think much progress has been made. My own inspection (in company with yourself) of the schools confirmed this view; we found the Bataonke Gali School, the late Rajah Debi Singh's School, Lala Sahib Singh's Female School and the Gali Badul Beg Khan School all in a most disgraceful condition. The Mohurrir has evidently neglected these schools most shamefully as none of the instructions given him by the late Major Fuller, Mr. Hutton or yourself have been in the slightest degree attended to: his account of the expenditure at the different schools was vague and unsatisfactory, and he stated that the money was handed over month by month in full to the Patron of each school for distribution. The Pundits of the late Rajah Dabi Singh and Lala Sahib Singh's Schools both failed to write in word 5,01,005 and 51,235, and the former could not write a very easy dictation. On the other hand Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan's Female School is progressing very satisfactorily. The Mistress is evidently a most accomplished woman and in love with the work of teaching. Of her (20) twenty pupils the first, Anwar Sultan, read a book unseen before very well, the second Kaniz Aga well and fluently, the third Akhtur Sultan, the fourth Razia Begum and the fifth Wahidan Begum read fairly: they all understood notation (a branch of Arithmetic which I found weak even in the Lawrence Asylum and the Female Orphanage at Ludhiana); and two girls solved a compound multiplication sum correctly. You agreed with me that the mistress deserved promotion and the assistance of a qualified teacher.

Mirza Elihi Bux's Female School at Nizamuddin educating some 30 girls is progressing fairly: the mistress seems to have attended to her work, but the Moharrir has neglected to carry out the instructions of the Major and Inspector.

The Deputy Commissioner of Rohtuk reports the Bahadurghar School as closed: this was a good school, in fact was mentioned in last year's report as the best in the district

49. *Indigenous Schools.*—There are altogether 432 Indigenous Schools with an average attendance of 7,162. I have seen but one, that at Jhujjur conducted by Moulvi Mohamed Ibrahim. The pupils were better Persian scholars than I have found in any school in the Circle. One of the best scholars, Gunja Ram, is reading the English Primer by himself. The master deserves great credit, and that all the more as he is blind. The usual Statement of Indigenous Schools compiled from the statistics furnished by the District officers is annexed.

50. *Jail Schools.*—There are (6) six Jail Schools; viz., of Ludhiana, Amballa, Dehli, Rohtuk, Hissar and Sirsa.

Of Ludhiana, the Deputy Commissioner reports: "The number of prisoners in the Jail of this District varies from 150 to 200. There are at present (40) forty students in the Jail School. There is no regular teacher, they are instructed by a Burkundaz who receives a small Extra allowance for his trouble."

Of Amballa.

Of Amballa the returns shew, that 280 prisoners are under instruction (11) eleven in the 6th class (22) twenty two in the 7th and 247 in the 8th.

Of Dehli.

Of Dehli my own notes are as follows: I examined the school to-day: out of 285 prisoners 133 are under instruction (83) sixty three learning Urdu and (70) seventy Nagri (2) two read Khali Taqdir well, and (1) one, Punjab Singh fairly. The teacher's pay appears small, Rs. (6) six and hi

monitors (two) unequal to the work of teaching so great a number in so short a time (one hour a day): this sufficiently accounts for the fact that with the exception of the (3) three men above named, and three others who were able to read Balodesh (Nagri) all were mere beginners, and more than half only knew the Alphabet by rote and could not tell the name of any given letter.

Of Rohtak also my own notes are as follows: I visited the school and examined it; finding (80) eighty names on the rolls, about (80) thirty reading Urdu and the rest Nagri: of these (54) fifty four presented themselves for examination. Five could read Urdu, and five Nagri; the rest being still at the Alphabet. The Urdu Alphabet is not well taught, most of the men are unable to name a single letter, though they can go through the Alphabet accurately: a few men could write short Nagri words. The Monitor Mohamed Hoosain wrote correctly from dictation.

Of Hissar.

Of Hissar the returns shew that (62) sixty two prisoners are under instruction, (12) twelve in the 4th class (22) twenty two in the 5th; (7) seven in the 7th and (31) thirty one in the 8th.

Of Sirsa, the Deputy Commissioner reports: "The progress of education of prisoners appears favorable; at least it has not apparently lost the reputation of being the best in the circle as reported upon by the late Inspector Mr. Hutton during his tour of inspection in January 1867. 125

Of Sirsa.

prisoners attended the school at the close of the year; (22) twenty two studied Nagri, and (103) one hundred three Urdu.

51. In conclusion I beg to acknowledge (for myself and more especially for yourself who filled the Office of Inspector for so great a part of the year under report) the courteous assistance of the Local Officers and the attention they have bestowed on all matters with which they have been troubled from this Office. I have also to express my unqualified commendation of the services of my Deputy Inspector Lala Buldeo Sahai. His ability and activity fully deserve the same praise for the past year as has been

The Deputy Inspector.

accorded by my two predecessors in previous reports: the value of his services has been acknowledged by an increase of Rs. (40) forty per mensem in his salary. I do not think fit, owing to the shortness of my incumbency, to discuss the comparative capacities and energies of the several school Mohurrirs: it is sufficient to point out on this occasion that every Local Officer is satisfied with the qualification and work of

The School Mohurrirs.

his own subordinate: further observation of the efforts and successes of these Officers will enable me in a future report to lay before you a reliable comparison of their merits: next year, also, I shall rigidly report on the relative zeal, liberality and attention of the different Local Committees of Public Instruction in the Circle. The same reason, viz., the recency of my appointment to this Office, has prevented my adding any general remarks to this report: I have not thought it desirable to burden it with criticisms and suggestions which greater experience may subsequently induce me to modify.

Not received 22nd June 1868.

52. I forward separately a list of native gentlemen whose exertions in the cause of education deserve commendation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

E. WILLMOT, *Inspector of Schools,*

Amballa Circle

LAHORE CIRCLE.

No. ⁷⁴
184

FROM

C. W. W. ALEXANDER, ESQUIRE, B. A.,
Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

TO

CAPTAIN W. R. M. HOLROYD,
Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

Dated 4th July, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to furnish my Annual Report on the Schools of the Lahore Circle for the year ending 31st March 1868.

2. The extent of the Circle and the number of Schools in it, have been diminished by the transfer of the Ruyah Pergunnah from the Amritsar to the Sealkote district, and consequently from this to the Rawalpindes Circle. This reduced the area of the Circle by about 480 square miles, and the number of Schools by one Aided and about 25 Village Schools.

3. During the hot season I made a lengthened tour in the Kangra district and inspected nearly all the Schools therein, including some which had never before been visited by any Officer of the Educational Department. In the cold weather I marched through the other districts as far as time and other duties permitted, but such is the extent of the Circle that, though I lost no time and frequently made long and rapid marches, about half of the Hooshiarpore and Mooltan and the whole of the Jullundhur districts remained without inspection. Altogether I examined 20 Town, 888 Village, and 28 Female Schools, besides of course holding the regular inspections of the Zillah Normal and Aided Schools, and the Schools in the Jails.

4. Moulvee Karim-ul-din, my Deputy Inspector, has been actively engaged on tour during the whole year except when he took one month's privilege leave in August and September. He is a most valuable assistant, giving his whole energies to his duties and devoting his leisure hours to literary pursuits which have often done good service to the department. I am happy to say that it has been found practicable to give him a slight increase of pay, which his long and valuable services have amply deserved.

5. The position of Deputy Inspectors would be much improved and their influence very much extended with all classes of native society, if they were allowed seats in the Lieutenant Governor's Durbar, as is done in the North Western Provinces. There the Deputy Inspectors are men of the same class as ours, and they have charge of one district only, whereas in the Panjab their work extends over the whole Circle. There seems then to be no valid reason why a distinction accorded to the same class of men in the North Western Provinces should be withheld from them in the Panjab though there can be no doubt that their usefulness would be enormously increased if the social status to which their education and salary entitles them, were definitely recognized by Government.

6. A very successful Educational Durbar was held at Lahore in March. About a week before it the boys of the higher classes of all the Town Schools in the Circle to the number of about 100 were assembled in Lahore and examined carefully, both by written papers and *viva voce*, in all branches of their study. At the same time the Hoooshiarpore, Mooltan and Amritsar Schools sent their elevens to play cricket matches against each other, in which the Mooltanees achieved the most brilliant success. The prizes for the above contests were distributed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor at the Durbar, which was followed by athletic sports in which boys from all parts of the country eagerly took part. A very successful Durbar on a small scale also took place at Hoooshiarpore under the care of Mr. Perkins, the Deputy Commissioner; to which I shall allude again. There can be no doubt that these gatherings are most effectual in stimulating both native officials and the people at large to display an active interest in education, as well as in encouraging the efforts of the teachers and pupils.

7. The annual returns shew that the whole number of Schools in the Circle has diminished during the year by 183, that is from 1,311 to 1,128. Of Government Schools the decrease has been only 39, and the reduction is due partly to the transfer of the Ruyah Pergunnah to the Rawulpindie Circle as already stated, and partly to the closing of several of the inferior Village Schools, the money spent on which it was found, would be far more advantageously expended in improving the Schools of larger and more flourishing Villages. The chief reduction has taken place in the number of Aided Schools, and principally among Female Schools, of which no fewer than 169 have been closed during the year for reasons that will be given hereafter.

8. The number of students has diminished in proportion to the number of Schools, and the whole number under education at the end of the year was 41,948, against 46,551, in the previous year. The number of pupils in Government Schools was 35,815, and in private Schools 9,709, the average daily attendance in the former having been 28,585, or 87.4, per cent., and in the latter 8,544, or 88 per cent. Of the total number of pupils 2,482, are adults under instruction in the Jails and Normal Schools, and 8,452 are girls, and 31,492, are boys. The number of English Students at the end of the year was 6,522, which shews a slight increase: but this has taken place entirely in the Aided Schools, as the number in Government Schools has slightly declined.

9. The fee collections amounted only to Rs. 13,052 or about Rs. 254 less than in the previous year. This is only a reasonable consequence of the diminution in the numbers of the Schools and pupils, but it is worthy of notice that the decrease is only in the Aided Schools in which the collections were less than in the former year by Rs. 1,405. In the Government Schools though the number of pupils has fallen by 2,600, the fees have increased by nearly Rs. 1,200.

10. Beside the Schools, the statistics of which are given above, there is a large number of Indigenous Schools some of which receive assistance from the State. Of these I will write hereafter; at present I will proceed to give details concerning each class of Schools taking them in the order of the tabular returns.

11. The Zillah School returns have been prepared in a different manner from former years. The Branch Schools though supported in a great measure from Zillah School Funds are now separated from them of Lower Class Schools; and the Zillah Schools themselves are divided into two classes, called Higher and Middle, those only being entered in the former that passed one or more students at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. These changes were made to avoid a charge brought against the Panjab Schools by Mr. Monteath, that though we returned a large number of Schools as educating up to the University Matriculation Standard, and represented a very large number of boys as attending them, yet very few of these Schools actually taught up to the supposed standard and the great majority of them were receiving a most elementary education. This charge was to some extent true, inasmuch as several of the Zillah Schools were and are quite unable to teach up to the Matriculation Standard, and quite half of the boys belonged to the Branch Schools in which only the most elementary instruction was given. The former manner of preparing the returns was thus calculated to give a false impression of the real status of the Schools and some change was necessary.

I do not think that the returns were calculated to give a false impression, as they were always accompanied by a Statement shewing the number of students in each class.—W. R. M. HOLBOYD, D. P. I., P.

12. But the present mode of classification of the Zillah Schools is nearly as delusive as the former one, and has the additional disadvantage that besides giving a false view of the status of some of the Schools, it has a tendency to lead Headmasters to endeavor to keep their Schools in the higher grade by forcing one or two boys up to the Matriculation Examination to the detriment of the rest of the School. To illustrate the manner in which the rule works, I may point to the Schools of Mooltan and Hooshiarpore both of which are entered in the lower grade. The former passed three boys most successfully at the Matriculation Examination of December 1866; a large number of its pupils then left for employment or other reasons, and it was left with the 3rd for its Highest class. Its staff of teachers, however, remained precisely the same as before and the quality of the education given in it was the same, but because none of its pupils passed the Entrance Examination in 1867, it has been placed in the lower grade. At Hooshiarpore all the classes from the 1st to the 10th are complete, the staff of masters is efficient and the quality of the education is good. In every respect it is fit to be classed in the higher grade, though the present rule consigns it to the lower one. I have already reported at length on this subject and I believe it is intended to introduce a sounder plan next year.

13. Another change in the preparation of the Zillah School returns, as well as in the returns of all other Schools, has been introduced by order of the Supreme Government in order to assimilate the statements to those of other Provinces. This is the introduction of a new column shewing the average number of pupils entered on the rolls during the whole year, and the calculation of the cost of education with reference to this number, instead of, as formerly, to the average number of boys attending daily. These changes render it impossible to make any satisfactory comparison of the returns for the two years.

14. The Zillah Schools have made steady progress during the year. In all except Rahoon the number of boys has considerably increased, and the average daily attendance improved. The Lahore and Amritsar Schools alone sent up candidates to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, the results of which are shewn in the annexed statement:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. WHO PASSED IN			No. WHO FAILED.
	1st Division.	2nd Division	3rd Division.	
Lahore,	2	2	6
Amritsar,	1	2	3
TOTAL,	3	4	9

Two of the boys who passed at Amritsar received their education up to about 10 months before the Examination at the Ferozepore School, which should obtain some of the credit of their success. The Lahore, Amritsar and Hooshiarpore Schools have now got a first class preparing for the Entrance Examination in December next; Mooltan and Buttila have each a second class; Ferozepore a 3rd, and Rahoon and Noorpore a 4th, as the highest. The usual written and oral examinations of Zillah Schools, have been held with creditable results, and all the classes have been promoted during the year.

15. Athletic sports, and especially cricket, have been pursued with great ardour in most of the Schools, and have been commenced in all. At Amritsar I erected a simple gymnastic apparatus, which the boys use regularly and appear to enjoy. A similar apparatus might with advantage be put up near all Zillah Schools. During the Durbar week in Lahore, a number of cricket matches were played between the boys of the Lahore, Amritsar, Hooshiarpore and Mooltan Schools, an abstract of the results of which I append to this report; and a match was played at Amritsar between the

Hooshiarpore Government School boys, and the boys of the Amritsar Mission School in which the latter suffered a signal defeat. Many of the boys play really very well, and with more practice some of the elevens will become formidable opponents even for Europeans. The value of these games and friendly contests is very great, encouraging as they do a spirit of fair play, mutual forbearance and good humor, in which I regret to say many of our boys have shewn themselves very deficient.

16. In all the Schools are small libraries containing some useful books of reference and School libraries. a few works of fiction, history and travel. "The Illustrated London News" and some vernacular papers are also supplied to most, if not all, of the Schools. These are eagerly read both by the masters and senior pupils, but I fear the books are not in such great request, though some of the Headmasters report that their senior boys are in the habit of taking out and reading books of tales and travels. This is a habit that should be encouraged as much as possible, and it would be well if a larger stock of books were supplied to all the Schools and added to from time to time.

Arrangements will be made during the year to supply a good library of suitable standard works to all first class Zillah Schools.—W. R. M. HOLMOYD, D. P. I., P.

17. The alterations to the Ferozepore School-house have been carried out by Mr. Knox, the Deputy Commissioner, in an incredibly short time, but in a most substantial manner, and the accommodation is now ample for all the requirements of the School. Mr. Knox has also much improved and ornamented the exterior of the building, and has surrounded the compound by a handsome pillar and chain fence. At Noorpore the alterations have also been commenced and will very shortly be completed. The only Zillah School now in this Circle, which requires a new building is the one at Hooshiarpore, the present School-house of which place though sufficiently large to accommodate the pupils is in a dangerous state of disrepair. It was not originally carefully built, and its present condition is due to this circumstance and not to any neglect of repairs, as large sums have at different times been spent on it. The Headmaster writes of its condition as follows:

"Several of the beams, instead of supporting the roof are in a way being supported by it. They are eaten through with white ants. The exterior wall is cracked in two or three places and is leaning inwards. The new arch in the centre of the long room is cracked. Whenever we have a fall of rain the water comes down through the centre of the wall

The Inspector has been requested to take measures to guard against immediate danger pending the erection of a new building.—W. R. M. HOLMOYD, D. P. I., P.

and bursts out through the plaster. In short I am of opinion that the School may fall in at any moment and should it do so when the boys are assembled, there must necessarily be some loss of life." It would be a waste of money to attempt any further repairs to the building; I will therefore endeavor to arrange a plan for providing a new School-house. The other School buildings are all in good order and I have endeavored to improve their external appearance by planting out and cultivating the compounds and inducing the people to take an interest in attending to them.

18. The Lahore and Amritsar Schools alone are entered amongst the higher class of Schools. As the former will be reported on by the Principal of the College, I will confine my remarks to the Amritsar School only.

19. The Amritsar School has continued during the year under the able charge of Mr. Lindsay who, however, I regret to say has suffered frequently during the year from the sickness that has been so prevalent in the place. The School has also suffered much from the same cause; several of the pupils died from cholera and fever, and so great was the anxiety felt lest the congregation of a large number of boys might produce infection, that the School was obliged to be closed for several weeks. In the town no fewer than 8,000 persons are said to have died from fever within a few months, and the depression caused by this great mortality has scarcely yet worn off. It is only natural to expect that this general depression should produce an effect on the attendance of the School; but I am happy to say that though it has checked any increase in the number of boys it has not occasioned any actual diminution. In fact the number of boys in the School at the end of the year was 184 or 9 more than at the end of the previous year. Another cause also has tended to check the increase of the attendance which is the fact that while in the Government School the minimum fee in the lowest classes has been raised to 8 annas a month with an Entrance donation of Rs. 2, in the Mission School, which the exertions of its present Manager and his predecessor have improved so much

as to make it a much more formidable rival than formerly, the maximum fee is still only 2 annas even for the highest class. Under these circumstances I think it is creditable to the masters that they have maintained the number of their pupils undiminished.

20. While the number of boys has remained much the same as in the previous year, the amount collected in fees, has considerably increased having been Rs. 1,031, for the year under report against Rs. 894-14, in the preceding year. The cost of education has been of course enormously increased by the separation of the Branch Schools, and is for the year under report no less than Rs. 82 or to Government Rs. 65-6. Large though this sum appears, it is not greater than the cost of education in the Main School in former years, and I see little prospect of its being materially lessened for some time to come.

21. The pestilence (for it was no less), that acted so prejudicially against the increase in the number of boys, may well be supposed to have acted still more fatally in retarding their progress. Mr. Lindsay reports that in his opinion "fully 3 months were lost to study through the prevalent sickness;" and it may well be conceded to him that under such circumstances it is creditable to both masters and teachers that the school maintained its normally high position in the Departmental Examinations. Of 6 pupils of this School who were candidates for matriculation, 3 only passed, two of whom have entered the Lahore College. Such a result is not altogether satisfactory but it may partly be accounted for, by the sickness already adverted to, and it should be remembered that Mr. Lindsay reported of this class last year that the standard of ability in it was lower than the average. The other classes have done as well as, or perhaps better than, under the circumstances could have been expected.

22. Few changes have taken place in the instructive staff during the year. The most important has been the transfer of Jeygopal Singh, the 3rd master to the Head mastership of the Buttalla School, and the appointment of Baboo Ishan Chander Mookerjee in his place. Mr. Carbery, the 2nd master has performed his ordinary duties to my entire satisfaction and has besides taken great trouble in superintending the erection of the gymnasium and in guiding the boys in their athletic sports. All the other teachers have worked steadily. While on this subject I must record the obligation the School is under to Mr. E. Nicholl, a clerk in the District office, who volunteered to give instruction to the boys in cricket and in the use of the gymnastic apparatus, and who has spared neither time nor trouble in redeeming his promise.

23. It is encouraging to note the success in life that has been attained by ex-pupils of this School. Besides a large number of young men who have attained a minor degree of success, 5 deserve special notice. Of these 3 Kunhya Lall, Mohun Lall, and Gurmukh Rai, passed at the commencement of the year the examination for pleaders in the lower courts, and have obtained considerable practice. One of the three Kunhya Lall has since passed as a pleader in the Chief Court and has thus an honorable and lucrative career before him. Two others, Khuda Baksh and Boota Mall, both lately masters in the Ferozepore School, have obtained the much prized post of Judicial Sarishtadar, one in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Ferozepore and the other at Amritsar. They are both young and somewhat inexperienced for such important positions, but I am happy to hear that they discharge their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioners who find that the training they have received at School has made them far superior to the Native Official of the old Stamp. Such instances of success in life do more perhaps than anything else to open the eyes of the mass of the people to the benefits of our system of education.

24. The Hooshiarpore School is entered, as I noticed above, in the returns of Schools of the Middle class, though it may well claim to be placed in the higher grade. Its not having been able hitherto to satisfy the test for the higher grade is due to what may be considered one of the best proofs of its efficiency, viz., its success in preparing young men for the public service. For the last 4 or 5 years all its best students as they have entered the Higher classes have been induced to leave School for appointments of various kinds, and many of them are now drawing large salaries. Hence until within the last few months there has been no first class in the School. Now, however, there are 4 boys preparing for the Entrance Examination of next December, and all the other 3 classes are complete for the first time since the School was established. One very promising lad in the 1st class has lately joined the English class of the Medical College.

The number of boys in the School has fallen from 124 to 117, but the amount realized in fees is considerably larger than in the previous year and has been increasing steadily throughout the year.

25. I have already mentioned that all ten classes are now complete, a result that has been effected by regular promotions. This in itself shews that progress has been made, and I believe that the progress has been real and sound. Some of the classes it is true are scarcely up to the right standard, but generally speaking the School is in a satisfactory condition.

Progress of the classes.

The number of teachers is still far too small for the School, notwithstanding the recent appointment of an additional master on a small salary paid out of the fees. I trust to be able to obtain a grant from Municipal Funds to place the establishment on a proper footing.

The number of teachers paid from the Imperial Revenue has now been passed to six but at least one more will be required.—W. R. M. HOLZORD, D. P. I., P.

26. Mr. Millett has had charge of the School during the year and has done his work well. He is attentive to his duties and popular with his boys, whom he has done all in his power to encourage in their cricket and other sports. Dulpat Rai, the 2nd master and the other teachers have given satisfaction in their work.

Mention of the Masters.

27. The Mooltan School has made good progress in every way during the year. The number of boys has increased from 107 to 122, and the amount collected in fees has increased in a still larger proportion; all the classes have been promoted during the year so that the highest is now the 2nd which contains 3 boys who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination of 1869. In my last report I noticed that Mr. Staines, the Headmaster, did not entertain any high opinion of these boys and doubted, if they would remain at School long. I am happy to say that his fears have proved unfounded. The boys have shewn themselves steady and industrious and have made good progress. Their pronunciation is very indifferent, a fault noticed in all the boys, who have gone to Mooltan from the Dehra Ghazee Khan School, and which has become so confirmed from their early training as to be almost ineradicable. The other classes pronounce much better. All the classes have advanced satisfactorily, except in the vernacular studies of the lower part of the School, which owing either to the inefficiency or indolence of the former oriental teachers have not been as well taught as they should have been. From the present men, of whom the Headmaster speaks favorably, I expect better results.

Mooltan Zillah School.

28. It is remarkable that only one or two boys of Mooltan itself have as yet advanced beyond the 4th class. The 1st class boys who passed the Entrance Examination in 1866, were originally from Dehra Ghazee Khan, and the present 2nd and 3rd classes are composed entirely of boys from the same place. It is probably to be accounted for by the fact that as there is a strong prejudice against Mooltan in the minds of nearly all natives it is difficult to obtain men from other places to fill posts in the public and private offices, and hence the local demand for men fairly qualified is so great as to draw away boys from our School before they have completed the ordinary course of study. The Dehra Ghazee Khan boys are kept to the School by the liberal scholarships that are allowed them, and the hope of obtaining more lucrative appointments, if they continue their studies to the Entrance Standard.

Mooltan boys do not remain in the School.

29. The steady advance of the classes has made the weakness of the instructive staff more and more apparent, and in 8 months more, when the classes are again promoted, the present number of masters will be quite inadequate to carry on the School work effectively. A more efficient Headmaster than Mr. Staines, it would be impossible to find, the other masters, each in his own degree, are careful and intelligent teachers, but they are all on, for Mooltan, comparatively small pay, and their attainments are not equal to the instruction of the higher classes. A good second master is urgently required, but unless a grant can be obtained from Municipal Funds for the purpose I can see little prospect of obtaining one. Some improvements have been made in the staff of teachers during the year. The 3rd master, Ram Chund, has been replaced by Wajid Ali, a student of the Lahore College, and the two vernacular teachers Boota Shah and Inayat Olla have been succeeded by Ghulam Qadir and Wullee Mahomed, both men of good attainments and experience in teaching. Since the close of the year too the 2nd Master Baboo Piari Mohun has resigned, and a man of much higher attainments Baboo Nath Chukurburtee has been appointed in his place. Of Hurree Sing, the 4th English master Mr. Staines reports most favorably

Instructive Staff.

Arrangements can be made for the appointment of a second master and the matter will be taken into consideration before the close of the year.—W. R. M. HOLZORD, D. P. I., P.

and I can quite endorse the praise he bestows on his zeal and energy. Before closing this notice of the masters I must mention that Mr. Staines having taken two months privilege leave, his place was most efficiently filled during his absence by his brother Mr. H. Staines, 2nd master of the Lahore Normal School.

30. Athletic sports have been cultivated by the boys with great ardour and success.

Athletic sports.

The cricket eleven distinguished itself greatly at Lahore and carried off a prize consisting of a set of cricketing gear given by Major Mercer, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to the champion eleven. One of the boys, Sodagur, is the best native bowler I have seen, and all the boys play with all their energy and no little skill. At the Athletic sports also that followed the Durbar several of the boys carried off prizes. To Mr. Staines, and in his absence to his brother Mr. H. Staines, and to Huree Sing great credit is due for the careful encouragement they have given to the physical training of the boys.

31. The returns of the Buttalla School show a slight improvement over the preceding

Buttalla Zillah School.

year, the number of boys having increased from 106 to 117, and the average daily attendance from 86 to 92. This last has been steadily improving throughout the year owing to the judicious management of the Headmaster, having been in April 1867, only 79 and having risen month by month to 106 in March 1868. The fees show no improvement, though the rate was raised during the year. This may partly be attributed to the fact that some of the richer students who paid at exceptionally high rates left the School at the beginning of the year.

32. Though all the classes have been promoted during the year, the highest being now the

Progress of the classes.

second, the progress has been by no means uniform. In the higher classes good advance has been made and the boys have been well taught in all subjects; but I have not been equally satisfied with the work of the lower classes. The Headmaster and other teachers have had their attention specially directed to the correction of this fault, which I hope the ensuing year will see entirely removed. The deficiency of the lower classes must be to some extent attributed to the inadequate number of teachers which remains the same as it was last year though the number of classes has increased. I hope

When this measure has been carried out the School will be better provided with teachers than the great majority of 2nd class Zillah Schools as there are now 6 masters,—W. R. M. HOLROYD, D. P. I. P.

to be able to remedy this in some measure by transferring the two highest classes to the Lahore and Amritsar Schools. Cricket and other games have recently been commenced by the boys on a conveniently situated piece of ground, kindly lent for the purpose by Lalla Radha Kishan, a Races of the town.

33. In the early part of the year Mahomed Ismael, the Headmaster, resigned his post, having

Mention of the Masters.

determined to accept an appointment in the Church of Scotland Mission at Sealkote, and he was succeeded by Baboo Jeygopal Sing from the Amritsar School. The new Headmaster has shewn great judgment in his management of the School and considerable teaching power. The only other change in the establishment has been the transfer of the Head Persian teacher Imam-ul-din to Mooltan and the appointment of Boota Shah in his place.

34. The Noorpore School suffered a great loss in the early part of the year by the resignation

Noorpore Zillah School.

of its able Headmaster Mr. Baker, who left to join the Chumba Mission in June. After his departure the School was for 4 months without any Headmaster and the consequence was a great falling off in the number of boys and a woful deterioration in their knowledge. In October, however, Pundit Jey Narain joined the School, and under his careful management it has been rapidly recovering its former flourishing condition. The number of boys indeed is rather larger than last year having risen from 78 to 84. The average daily attendance for the year is very low, but this is chiefly owing to the very lax discipline maintained while the School was without a Headmaster, when the attendance was very small and irregular. At all times, however, the average attendance in this School is much lower than it should be though both Mr. Baker and Pundit Jey Narain exerted their utmost efforts to improve it. The fees shew no improvement, though the Headmaster is constant in his endeavors to obtain more from the boys and to induce the Committee to second his efforts.

35. The irregular attendance and the small fee collections are both probably due to

Causes of want of progress.

the same causes, viz., the character and ignorance of the population. Noorpore is a small town of about 10,000 inhabitants, more than half of whom are Cashmere Shawl weavers, whose children at a very early age are able to earn a livelihood at their father's trade, and who therefore can seldom be induced

to send them to School. Of the rest I suppose there are not half a dozen fairly educated men in the place; all are small traders or zemindars whose education extends to such a modicum of reading and writing as may suffice for their devotions or their traffic. It is noticeable, however, that there is a much larger percentage of Mahomedan boys in this School, than in any other in the Circle, and these are chiefly if not entirely Cashmorees.

36. I have already mentioned that the want of a Headmaster for 4 months in the year put a serious check on the progress of the School. Much time was lost and much ground had to be retraced before the School recovered its proper standing, but I think I may now say that it is again in a satisfactory condition. The classes have not been promoted, but they have been well grounded during the last few months and after the half yearly examination in June, a general promotion will take place. Games and sports have always been popular here, and are still prosecuted with ardour by the boys, who enjoy in the glaciis of the Fort a better play-ground than is possessed by any other School in this Circle.

37. All the present masters have worked since their appointment to my entire satisfaction. Pundit Jey Narain has deserved the highest praise for the industry and judgment he has displayed in recovering the School from the condition into which it had fallen. Ghulam Mohi-ul-din, the 2nd master, in whose charge the School was during the 4 months preceding Pundit Jey Narain's arrival, has been removed and Balmokund, a matriculated ex-pupil of the Amritsar School, has succeeded him. He and the other teachers who are the same as were here last year, have been diligent in the discharge of their duties.

38. The Ferozepore School has made very great improvement during the year. At the close of 1866-67, it contained 190 boys of whom 108 belonged to the Hindee classes, and 87 only to the Anglo-Persian School. Ferozepore Zillah School. At the close of the year under report the number of boys had increased to 232 of whom 133 belonged to the Anglo-Persian and 99 to the Hindee department. The average daily attendance has also improved steadily since the beginning of the year having been no less than 192 for the last month. This still shows an average of about 25 per cent of boys absent every day, but the irregularity is chiefly confined to the little boys in the Hindee classes whom it is almost impossible to teach to be more regular until they enter the Anglo-Persian School. The fees collected do not shew any great improvement upon the former year. The completion of the handsome new School house has had a great effect on the imagination of the people who promise to exert themselves to increase the number of boys in the Zillah School to at least 300. The cost of education in this School is actually less than it was last year having fallen from Rs. 18 to Rs. 15-13-6, and the cost to Government from Rs. 12-2 to Rs. 9-5-7.

39. Good progress has been made by all the classes during the year. It is a good sign that though the number of boys in the Anglo-Persian School has increased by 46, the lowest class contains only 9 more boys than before, which shews that a large number must have advanced into the higher classes. The highest class is now the 3rd and contains 5 boys. The Headmaster has adopted an excellent plan of frequent examination to test the progress of the boys and the work of his junior teachers, and has taken part of the Mathematical instruction of the upper classes which the Oriental teachers were scarcely qualified to impart. Athletic sports and cricket are practised by the boys but the want of a proper piece of ground is much felt.

40. The conduct of all the masters during the year has been most exemplary. Khuda Bukhs, formerly 2nd master, was appointed in June to the post of Judicial Saishtadar in the Amritsar District Court. Boota Mull, the former Headmaster having obtained a similar post at Ferozepore, both the Head and second mastership became vacant, and Wahab-ul-din, a student of the Lahore College, was appointed to the former, and Ram Chund, transferred from Mooltan to the latter post. The Headmaster has performed his duties with great zeal and discretion, and has made himself much liked by his pupils and their parents. The other teachers have given satisfaction.

41. The number of boys in the Rahoon School has slightly declined but in other respects the School is a very flourishing one. Mr. Elamie, the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur with a view to give a clear conspectus of the state of education in his district adds some remarks regarding it to his district report. He writes as follows:—

Rahoon Zillah School.

"The Zillah School in this district is situated at Rahoon in the Nawshahur Tehseel. Rahoon is the second city of the district. It contains upwards of 14,000 inhabitants. It is believed that the reason why Rahoon was selected as the locality for the Zillah School was the desire of Government to avoid any interference with the success of the Jullundhur Mission School. The result of the choice has been satisfactory in the highest degree. Both the Mission School and the Zillah School are at present in a most flourishing state."

42. This view of the condition of the School I can fully support. The classes have advanced a grade since last year and the highest is now the 4th.

Progress of the boys. In the ordinary departmental examination of this School, the answering has frequently been so good as to excite suspicion that some unfair assistance had been given to the boys; but no proof of this has ever been arrived at, while the excellence of the boys answers in oral examinations seems to throw discredit on the doubt.

43. The only change in the School Establishment has been the transfer of the 2nd master Gfulam Mohi-ud-din to Noorpore, and of Kandari Lal from

Mention of the Masters. Noorpore to this place. All the teachers have done their work well, but special credit should be given to the Headmaster Purtab Sing and to Alum Shah, the head Oriental teacher, to whose joint efforts the prosperity of the School is in a great measure due.

44. Though the Branch Schools are now entered in the returns for Schools of the lower class, their connection with the Zillah Schools is so intimate that

Branch Schools. it appears desirable to make my report of them in this place instead of with the other Schools of the same grade. These institutions continue to fulfil in a satisfactory manner the objects with which they were established. They afford a cheap elementary education close to the homes of the pupils and attract a large number of boys who would otherwise in all probability receive no instruction whatever. They also act very fairly as feeders to the Main Schools, which was one of the principal objects of their establishment. Want of funds has hitherto prevented their being placed on a footing of complete efficiency, but I have arranged to convert them during the present year into Grant-in-aid Schools by which proceeding I hope to be able very much to increase their usefulness.

45. The number of Branch Schools in Amritsar is the same as before but the number of boys has slightly diminished owing probably to the fact that a

Amritsar Branch Schools. great many, 70 in all, have been transferred to the Main School during the year. Mr. Lindsay writes regarding the Branch Schools:—

"In the Branch Schools there is a falling off in the numbers, and especially of the English and Persian students. These results shew the great need of a specially paid Superintendent to inspect the Branch Schools daily and keep the Pandahs up to their engagements, as the patrons of the Schools fail to do so. Although these Schools have fallen off a little in numbers the tuition of the boys appears to have been carefully attended to, so that on the whole there is considerable improvement. The boys appear to have a rather better idea of forming English sentences than they had, and idiomatic rather than (often absurdly,) literal translation has been more practised. The Subz Mundi seems to be somewhat better than the rest and the Bans Kuttra rather below the average. The latter perhaps best represents the average of last year."

These remarks are perfectly just. The want of a special superintendent is greatly felt as the Schools are numerous and scattered in different parts of the large city. It has hitherto been quite impossible to meet the cost of a Superintendent for the Branch Schools, but I hope this year from the augmentation of the funds by the expected Grant-in-aid to be able to appoint a man specially for this purpose.

46. The Hooshiarpore Branch Schools are in very much the same condition as they were last year. In their Oriental studies the boys have been very fairly

Hooshiarpore Branch Schools. taught, and some little progress has been made in English, while several boys have been transferred to the Main School. The attendance appears to have been very regular from 85 to 90 per cent. of the boys being always present. The cost of education in these Schools has been very low.

47. The Branch Schools at Mooltan are the same in number as before and shew an improved attendance. Mr. Staines writes thus of them:—

Mooltan Branch Schools.

"The Branch Schools are getting on as well as can be expected. Beyond a considerable improvement in the average daily attendance, there is nothing worthy of particular notice regarding them. I should be glad, however, if proper accommodation was provided for these institutions. In suitable buildings, favorably situated, they would attract more notice; whereas at present, located as they are, in the upper stories of large rambling "hawalies" I doubt if their existence is even generally known. The appointment of English teachers to these Schools, as I stated in my last report, would make them more efficient."

As regards English teachers the new scheme of studies for Zillah Schools will render them unnecessary for some time to come, but as a liberal grant has been made for these Schools from the Municipal Funds, I hope to be able to assure their efficiency by the appointment of additional Oriental teachers who have been trained in the Normal School. In respect to the buildings more difficulty will probably be experienced as it is not easy to find private houses better adapted than the present ones to the purpose or unoccupied land on which new buildings would be erected. However the subject shall have attention.

48. The number of Branch Schools in Buttalla was increased to 3 in December last, by the opening of a new School supported by private subscriptions. The number of boys has consequently increased from 152 to 195 and the average attendance has improved in like proportion; a considerable number of boys has also been transferred to the Main School. The teaching of the two old Schools has been satisfactory, but the teacher of the new School does not appear to be up to his work, a new teacher will therefore be appointed and the present man retained as an assistant.

49. The Branch Schools in Noorpore have declined somewhat in attendance, but in other respects are doing well. In my last report I alluded to the bad accommodation provided for the most promising of these Schools, that under Abdulaju, which tended to check the increase in the number of boys. I am happy to say that during the past year funds have been obtained for purchasing and rebuilding the School house, and when the alterations, which are now nearly completed, shall have been finished a considerable accession of pupils may be looked for. 20 boys have been transferred to the Main School during the year, mostly to classes above the 9th.

50. Very great improvement has taken place in the Ferozepore Branch School, owing partly to the appointment of a popular and influential teacher and partly to the more vigilant supervision of the present Headmaster Wahab-ul-din. The number of boys has increased from 67 to 105 and the average attendance from 60 to 90. The amount of fees has steadily increased during the year, and was double in March 1868, what it was in the March preceding. In other respects also the School has improved.

51. The Rahoon Branch Schools have not made very satisfactory progress, and will have to be to some extent remodelled. The Persian Classes have been fairly taught, but the Hindoo teacher has proved almost useless, and must be superseded. Some injury has also been caused to these Schools by the want of proper accommodation, a want which it will be very difficult to remove.

52. The Local Committees of Public Instruction in the Towns where Zillah Schools are established have not, as a rule, rendered any very valuable assistance to the cause of education during the year.

Their action is generally spasmodic and is most conspicuous when they wish to bring themselves prominently to the notice of the local authorities with a view to the attainment of any special object. There are no doubt exceptions to the general apathy, but the exceptions are very few, nevertheless the Committees are very useful and as education progresses will become very valuable institutions. I will here make some notice.

Amritsar.—The Amritsar Committee consists almost entirely of men engaged in large commercial transactions who have little time to give to educational matters, and no real interest in the progress of any thing but their trade. They have done nothing worthy of mention during the year.

Hooshiarpore.—The Hooshiarpore Committee have been neglectful of their work. It is true that they have held occasional meetings, and have carried out any instructions that may have been sent to them, but they have done nothing to assist the Headmaster in increasing the attendance or the fees. Their apathy is shewn by the fact that there are only 36 boys belonging to the Town of Hooshiarpore itself, who are entered in the Anglo-Persian classes of the Zillah School.

Mooltan.—The Mooltan Committee has not done much more than formerly to promote the welfare of the School, but I hope that, as the district officers now shew more interest in its progress they will be stimulated to greater exertions.

Buttalla.—The Buttalla Committee deserve some credit for the greater interest they have displayed during the past year. The meetings of the Committee have been more regularly attended by them, and several have contributed pecuniary aid. One of the Branch Schools was established by them in December and supported by their private subscriptions, and the entrance fees of several poor boys have also been paid. The Mean Sahib, Surdar Jeymal Sing, Mean Din Mahomed and Lalla Shurnput, but especially the first named, have been the most energetic.

Noorpore.—I regret to have to report that little assistance has been given by the Noorpore Committee during the year. They have been tolerably regular in attending the meetings of the Committee, but no practical results have followed from their efforts.

Ferozepore.—The most regular in attendance and the most practically useful Committee in this Circle is the one at Ferozepore. Two members of it Lallas Nagur Mull and Dass Mull have been particularly energetic, and the former has shewn an undoubted liberality which I have not seen surpassed by any native Gentleman. Both these Gentlemen I wish to recommend to the special favor of Government, and for Nagur Mull I would recommend a Khillut to be conferred at the hands of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

Rahoon.—The Rahoon Committee was formerly one of the most active and useful in this Circle, and it is therefore matter of regret that I have nothing good to report of them this year. They have met but seldom, and have done nothing to promote the welfare of the School.

53. The Town Schools are the same in number as in the preceding year, but the School at Baghbanpore in the Lahore District has been removed to the Village Grade and the School at Majita in the Amritsar District has been promoted to the Town Grade. The number of pupils has increased from 2,891 to 3,057 and the average daily attendance from 2,441 to 2,537. This increase has taken place principally in the Schools of the Goordaspore, Lahore, and Kangra Districts. The new boys appear to belong almost entirely, to the non-agriculturist classes, but the latter are still the most numerous numbering 55 per cent., of the whole. An enormous increase has taken place in the fees, the amount for the year being Rs. 1,097 nearly double what was collected in the previous year. Every District except Montgomery shews a great improvement in this respect but the most remarkable augmentation has been in the Hooshiarpore District, where the fees have increased from Rs. 243 to 599, and in Goordaspore where they have risen from Rs. 34 to Rs. 103. The cost of education in Town Schools has decreased from Rs. 5-1-5 to Rs. 4-9-3, but the cost to Government remains very nearly what it was before.

54. It will present a better view of the State of Vernacular Education in each District, if I give the General Statistics of Village Schools in this place and combine my detailed remarks on them and Town Schools instead of, as hitherto, giving each separately. The number of Village Schools has been reduced from 667 to 608, partly as I mentioned before by the transfer of the Reya Pergunnah to the Rawalpindoo Circle, and partly in consequence of the closing of the least promising Schools for the purpose of providing funds for the improvement of the remaining ones. These reductions have been made with great care and consideration for the wishes of the people, so as to occasion as little hardship as possible. The reduction in the number of Schools has been accompanied by a proportionate reduction in the number of pupils, which has diminished from 23,001 to 20,759. The average daily attendance has similarly fallen from 19,271 to 17,787, but the average daily attendance per School remains nearly the same as before. I observe that in the returns prepared in your Office, the average number of names on the books throughout the year is put down at 20,329, where as from the monthly returns in my Office I calculate that it is 20,535, shewing a difference of upwards of 20,079 per cent., of the boys belong to the agricultural classes. That progress has been made during the year is shewn by the fact that at the close of 1866-67 only 26 per cent., of the boys had advanced beyond the primer, whereas at the end of 1867-68, the number had increased to 33 per cent. The fees have increased from Rs. 2,127 to Rs. 2,550, the increase having taken place entirely in

This report was not received in time to admit of an investigation of the cause of the difference which is not however very material.—D. P. I., P.

the Hooshiarpore, Ferozepore, and Goordaspore Districts, but especially in the last named in which they have risen from Rs. 350 to Rs. 789. The cost of education has slightly diminished.

55. I was not able to visit the Jullundhur District in the past year, but Mr. Elsmie, the Jullundhur District Town Schools. Deputy Commissioner has furnished me with a very complete and interesting report which gives a good account of the state of the Schools. Of the Town Schools, which are 5 in number and situated in the same places as in the previous year, Mr. Elsmie writes as follows :—

“The Nakodur School is the least satisfactory. It has suffered from a feud between the teachers and from the fact that a bigoted old Hindoo Padha was induced many years ago to amalgamate his School with the Government institution. The object of this was doubtless, the advancement of the Government Persian School, but as yet the Padha has not given willing assistance to the Persian Department, I do not doubt that a summary removal of this obstructive old man would lead in the end to an improvement on the General State of the School ; but the immediate result would probably be the establishment of an avowedly opposition School and a great falling off in the number of Government pupils. I have recently sent one of the best of our Persian Teachers to Nakodur in the hope that he may be able to manage the Padha more successfully than the late teacher was able to do. The Kurtarpore School is now perhaps the best of the Town Schools. It was recently visited by Captain Hare, Assistant Commissioner who submitted a most satisfactory report on its progress.”

In addition to the above remarks I may notice that in the Kurtarpore School an excellent example has been set by the teachers, and particularly by Nuthoo Rann, the English teacher, in the encouragement of out-door exercises. A neatly kept little garden has been enclosed and cultivated entirely by the teachers and boys, who have been supplied with seeds and plants from the Government Garden at Jullundhur, Cricket and other Athletic sports have been practised by the boys, several of whom competed for prizes in the games held after the Educational Durbar in Lahore. The Nawasahr School has not been specially mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner, but it deserves notice for the excellent manner in which several of its pupils acquitted themselves at the General Examination held by me in Lahore, in March.

Village Schools.

56. Of the Village Schools Mr. Elsmie gives the following account :—

“There are now 71 Village Schools for the boys in the District. It will be easily understood that the efficient management and inspection of these Schools is no easy task. The teachers are, as a general rule, underpaid and not very well qualified for their posts. When Mr. Alexander examined the Village Schools in 1867, he ranked, one only as very good, 5 as good, 7 as fair, 36 indifferent, 18 bad and 3 very bad. Since then with the exception of 2 or 3 Schools in the Southern portion of the Jullundhur Tahseel every School in the District has been visited and examined by an Assistant Commissioner at least once. I have myself visited a considerable number. The Chief Mohurrir has visited all of them once, 52 of them twice and 33 of them thrice during the year. From the reports of these officers I am induced to think that although the average daily attendance has decreased to a very trifling extent nevertheless the quality and extent of education imparted have improved. The Chief Mohurrir assures me that if the educational authorities were now to examine the Village Schools they would consider 3 very good, 11 good, and 17 fair. I trust he is right in his conclusions. Considerable attention has undoubtedly been given to these Schools during the year, and I cannot but believe that some good has been the result. 9 pupils of the Schools of this District have within the last few days been sent over to Lahore to pass the Examination for Entrance to the Local Class at the Medical College. The expence of maintaining them at Lahore will be defrayed from the Municipal Funds and General Subscriptions.”

Some remarks by Captain Hare, Assistant Commissioner, who visited most of the Schools are also deserving of a place here; he says : “The Village Schools have on the whole improved, the scheme of studies has in most cases been carefully adhered to—the attendance at these Schools depends much on the support given by the Lumberdars as well as on the efficiency and popularity of the teacher. I observed that the Schools are filled chiefly with very young boys, the reason of this is that when they get older their services become so valuable to their parents that they are removed and the result of this in many instances is that the boys forget all they learnt, and in the majority of cases the chances of a Zemindar's son obtaining employment are so small that they cannot afford to lose their services whilst they are receiving an education which will if anything unfit them for following the calling of their fathers. The only remedy for this would be to endeavour to obtain the attendance of the boys for even an hour a day and this proposal seemed to find favor with some of the Zemindars I spoke to on the subject,

"but, as the boys are usually employed during the whole day it would be difficult to find time for study unless we were able to establish night-schools. I think too much is frequently expected from Village Schools, and we may certainly be satisfied with the progress that has been made in the Village Schools in this District."

57. In my last report I mentioned the recent appointment of a new Chief Mohurrir from whose exertions I anticipated good results: it may be worth while to record here the opinions expressed of him by Captain Hare and Mr. Elsmie: The former writes as follow:—

"Mehur Chund, the Chief Mohurrir was reported well of, by Mr. Tolbort I have found him very attentive to his work and he does not allow a desire for popularity to interfere with his duty. He examines boys carefully and he appears to make enquiries regarding the Schools from persons residing in the neighbourhood, and I think his information is good. He is I consider a good man and I should be sorry for the sake of the District if he were removed." Mr. Elsmie writes: "I cannot conclude without recording my high appreciation of the services rendered to the cause of education by Messrs. Spencer, Tolbort and Hare, who have been successively in charge of the Schools during the year. I fully concur in the high opinion entertained by these officers of the merits of Mehur Chund, the Chief Mohurrir."

58. I cannot give a better idea of the condition and progress of education in the Hoshiarpore Districts, than by quoting at length the very interesting report of Mr. Perkins, the Deputy Commissioner to which I would particularly invite the attention of all District Officers:—

"The following comparative tables shew a rise in general respects":—

Y E A R.	No. of pupils.	No. of boys of 3rd, 4th and 5th classes.	Amount of fees.	Private contribution.
1865-66	3,775	359 9 per cent.	478-4-0	...
1866-67	4,940	444	694-2-0	682-4-8
1867-68	4,429	595 13 per cent.	1,144-6-0	1,893-11-6

"To take these points seriatim. The number of boys has decreased, because a large proportion of those infants who were put on to the rolls of our Schools by the efforts of the Local Committee of Public Instruction very soon dropped off. But this decrease in numbers is a matter of congratulation for it has given more time to the masters and they have used it well. This is indicated by the greatly increased proportion of boys in the higher classes which is now seen to be 595. These 600 boys have all passed beyond merely rudimentary vernacular instruction, that is to say, they possess knowledge enough to use it, and if they learn no more they can at least read any vernacular book, write a petition, and do simple sums."

"The sums paid in fees have steadily and largely increased. This has been done by a little firmness in insisting on every non-agricultural boy paying his monthly anna, except in some few individual cases on my own special orders. The effect has been to extrude about 500 babies, whose parents did not think it worth while to pay for their being kept out of mischief and to raise the value of education, which is now seen to be a thing worth buying, and not so valueless as to be given gratis to any one who may choose to ask for it. From the commencement of this year the fees for boys reading in the 3rd and 4th classes are to be raised in 11 Town and Village Schools to one anna for agriculturists and two annas for all others per mensem. This will probably not cause the permanent diminution of more than half a dozen boys as those who have reached those classes have learnt to prize learning—and by a judicious and liberal system of rewards, it is easy to make up to any industrious scholar for more than the amount of his fee, and this in practice is done."

"The result of this large addition to the scholastic income of the District is that the whole establishment has been recast, with the grant of only Rs. 997 extra from the 1 per cent.

"cess—and nothing from any other source—the salaries of teachers have been raised almost universally. The annexed table will shew the improvement that has been effected in the position and resources of these most ill-paid and valuable Public Servants."

YEAR.	NO. OF TEACHERS RECEIVING.					
	Rs. 15 p. m.	Rs. 12 p. m.	Rs. 10 p. m.	Rs. 7 p. m.	Rs. 5 p. m.	Total pay of monitors.
1866-67	2	6	16	28	50	Rs. 662
1867-68	1	8	18	42	38	Rs. 786
1868-69	2	10	18	60	7	...

"It stands to reason that no one who works under the heart-breaking feeling of being unnoticed and under paid will work with credit to himself or advantage to his pupils. To give a well educated man the pay of a process server, who has moreover wider opportunities of illicit gains than the preceptor, is not the way to secure honest or efficient service, especially in these days of high prices and general rise of wages. I hope the time may come when a Government order shall issue making the minimum pay of a teacher 7 per mensem."

"The large increase in the number of boys made it obligatory on us to increase the number of monitors or as a Greek would have called them pedagogues, for one of their chief duties is to catch the little boys and bring them safely to School and to take them safely home again. These bigger boys are always alumni of the same School and the pay is in the nature of a scholarship to them."

"To prove that the people of the District are now for themselves taking an interest in the spread of education, I need only point to the last column of the little statement in para. 1. The large sum of Rs. 1,900 has been given this last year for the objects shewn in the statement appended hereto—you will see that in 14 cases, School houses have been built wholly or partly by the persons interested. In several more cases they have contributed handsomely towards the fees of poor pupils and in others they have got up little Durbars of their own—and given prizes—let off fireworks and had a grand gala day perfectly spontaneously—while I write two more such assemblages are being organized to come off next week—one at Dosuha and one at Hurriana where big and little boys are to meet and contend in the arena of both mental and bodily exercises."

"These gatherings are conducted on the model of those which have been held at Hooshiarpore two successive years. As Mr. Alexander kindly so ordered his movements as to be present on the last occasion, I need only say that it was a successful meeting. To those persons who had by extraordinary exertions in the cause of education distinguished themselves during the year were given gold rings with an engraving on the signet. "Inami-i-Madrassa" "1867." To others were given Khillats or complimentary perwanaas, to the boys prizes aggregating Rs. 973 for scholastic attainments and Rs. 40 for Athletic sports, amongst which the novelty of jumping in sacks gave rise to unspeakable merriment."

59. I visited the greater number of the Schools in the Kangra District, at the beginning of the year so that my report from my personal knowledge of their condition will not represent the progress made by them during the year under review. At the time of my inspection Major Paske had been Deputy Commissioner for a few months only and his predecessors had been so frequently changed that but little had been done to promote education in the District. I found therefore that, though some progress had been made, it was much less than might reasonably have been expected. I found too that the assignment from Imperial Revenues for the maintenance of a Model School in each Tahseel had been applied to this purpose, in two Tahseels only, and that no special arrangements had been made to meet the peculiar requirements of the Kullu Pergunnah. All these defects have been, or are in course of being remedied by Major Paske and from what I have seen of a portion of the District within the last few days, I may safely say that decided improvement has been effected.

60. Major Pasko's report gives a good view of the condition of education in the District.

Major Pasko's report.

He writes as follows: "There are two Town Schools in this

"District at Teerah Soojanpore and at Jawalla Mookhee.

"I have visited and examined both of these during the past season—in both there has been progress and improvement. An average increase of 20 students is apparent in the attendance of pupils in both Schools, being an average of 10 for each School. In both Schools there were separate Persian and Hindi Departments and the teachers are efficient and popular."

"There are now 50 Village Schools open in this District, being 2 less than the number in the year preceding. The average attendance in all the Schools amounted to 1,500 pupils compared with 1,475 the number in 1866-67 an average increase of 25 boys. The average number of pupils in each School is 31. A very good average for Village Schools. Of these Schools 18 are Persian and 32 Hindi, but year by year the number of Persian Schools is increasing—Village communities are realizing the fact that those who have secured an education in Persian and Oordoo have the better chance of obtaining employment than those acquainted only with Hindi—hence frequent applications are made to displace the Pundit and put in a Persian Teacher. I have visited and examined 25 Village Schools during my recent tour and 10 were examined by my Assistant Mr. Coldstream. I have generally found the Schools well conducted, the teachers popular and efficient. Fees are not levied in this District nor do I think the fee system could be introduced at present."

"The receipts from the sale of books shows a very great and satisfactory increase as compared with results of the year preceding, as will be seen from the following figures:—

" Receipts in 1866-67,	...	...	...	Rs. 235-14-0
" Receipts in 1867-68,	...	...	...	Rs. 673--8-0
" Increase in 1867-68,	...	...	...	Rs. 437-10-0 "

"The progress of Vernacular Education in this District is, I think, on the whole satisfactory. The average attendance of pupils in the different classes of Schools is fair and the numbers are increasing. The education imparted in the Schools generally is of a very elementary character, but the boys are taught to read and write in their own Vernacular and if not satisfied with the rudiments they acquire in the Village School, they have always the opportunity of entering a Town or Zillah School, where they can study higher branches of learning."

"Before closing this brief report, it is desirable to notice the results of the recent census so far as they apply to the condition of education among the people. The population of Kangra Proper exclusive of Kulloo, Lahoul and Spitti number 6,44,959 souls of whom 12,484 or 1.93 per cent., only can read and write—a sadly small percentage compared with the condition of education in civilized countries in Europe. Under the influence of the Education Department, I trust the percentage of those who can read and write will rise greatly year by year. I think the Director of Public Instruction would do well to secure from every District a statement giving a detail of the numbers of those who can read and write among the population of every caste and tribe in the District."

A Circular will be issued with the view of obtaining this information which will be incorporated in next year's Report.—D. P. I., P.

"Pundit Ram Ruttan, the Chief Mohurrir has been very attentive to his duties, has worked well and has given satisfaction. He belongs to a Hindoo family of some repute in the Hooshiarpore District—he knows well the idiosyncrasy of the people of Kangra and is popular among them, I think he is well suited for the post he holds."

In regard to Major Pasko's recommendation that statistics should be called for from all Districts showing the numbers of the population and of those able to read and write, I can only say that such information periodically collected would be both interesting and valuable.

61. In the Amritsar District there was in 1866-67 only one Town School situated at

Wairowal in the Turn Tarun Tahseel. At the commencement of

Amritsar District Town Schools. 1867-68 the Dehra Baba Nanuk School was transferred to this

District with the Buttala Tahseel and in November the Majitha

School, Tahseel Amritsar was promoted to the Town grade. There are now therefore 3 Town Schools all of which are doing well.

62. The Village Schools have been reduced in number from 127 to 110. Thirty one were transferred with the Reyah Pergunnah to the Sealkote District, and 27 were received with the Buttalla Pergunnah, causing a reduction of 4 Schools. 11 other ill attended Schools were closed, one was promoted to the Town grade, and another, that at Turn Tarun, converted into a Grant-in-aid School. I examined all these Schools during the year, and found them on the whole in tolerably good condition, though owing to the inactivity of the Chief Mohurrir, they had not made the progress I anticipated. One feature in these Schools of this District is bad, and should receive the Deputy Commissioner's attention; it is the very small amount collected in fees.

The number of boys belonging to the non-agricultural classes has increased steadily during the year, but the amount collected in fees instead of increasing has steadily diminished. The average number of boys who ought to pay fees during the year, allowing for the usual reduction for poor boys, was 852, the average monthly fee for whom amounts to Rs. 54, whereas the average collections have been only Rs. 34. In Hooshiarpore and Goordaspore, with a much smaller number of boys liable to fees, the average monthly collections have been Rs. 59, and Rs. 66 respectively.

63. By the transfer of the Buttalla Tahseel to Amritsar, the number of Town Schools in the Goordaspore District has been reduced to 3, namely those at Deenanuggur, Kulanour and Kanjur. Their present condition is accurately described by the Deputy Commissioner in the following passage:—

"The Deenanuggur School is by far the best and has been greatly improved during the year under report, the attendance having risen from 84 to 185. This is due partly to the exertions of the Teacher, Teg Chund, but chiefly to the interest taken on the subject of education by Hamed Ali, Tahsildar of Goordaspore, who induced the people of the Town to contribute certain fees received by them at marriage and other festive occasions, and the Municipal Committee, of which the Tahsildar is himself Vice President to vote a sum of 15 Rs. a month. This allowed of an increase in the staff of teachers who brought with them their own pupils. The Kulanour School is also a good one and will doubtless become still better, when we have a better assistant teacher. The condition of the Kanjur School is noticed by the Inspector in his late report, as not satisfactory; attention is being paid to improving this School."

64. Captain Davies having joined this District, late in the season, had not leisure to examine more than very few of the Village Schools. I, however, saw nearly all of them and found them on the whole up to the average of their class. The attendance in them has somewhat declined, in consequence probably of the increased strictness with which fees were levied, their amount having been, as I have already mentioned, nearly four times that realized in 1866-67. In my last report I quoted an extract from Colonel Young's report mentioning the Establishment of Village Committees to assist in superintending the work of the teacher and in collecting boys and fees. These Committees do not appear to have been so successful in this District as elsewhere, but from what I saw of their working I cannot altogether agree in the strong condemnation expressed by the Deputy Commissioner in the subjoined extract from his report. In many places certainly no good has been done by the Committees, and in some perhaps, positive harm may have been caused by the jealousies of the members, but there are some also where the Schools have benefitted by their co-operation, and I have no doubt that the measures proposed by the Deputy Commissioner will stimulate many of the Committees to more active exertions. Captain Davies writes as follows:—

"So far as I can learn they have hitherto done almost more harm than good owing to the feuds and jealousies which here as in other parts of the Panjab are so prevalent among the rural populations. Still I hope, by carrying out a system of rewards, such as has been suggested by the Inspector, they may be brought gradually to see that their duty is to assist Government that they have not been placed in their present positions in order to give them an opportunity of venting their petty spite and jealousies." Regarding the Village School houses Captain Davies reports as follows:—

"The state of the buildings is very bad, could scarcely be worse, but this is common to all the buildings of the District. Strenuous endeavors are being made to remedy the state of things, but time and money will have to be lavishly expended before matters in this respect are brought to the condition in which I should like to see them. By this time next year I trust a decided change for the better will be seen".

Movement to establish a Central School in the District.

65. A very remarkable movement has taken place in the past year in the Goordaspore District regarding which, Captain Davies writes as follows:—

"I must not close this memo. without referring to the movement for raising funds for educational purposes began in the Shukurgurh Tahseel, and which has now extended to Goordaspore. The origin of the movement was a desire to escape the payment of fees on the part of the smaller revenue payers. Colonel Young having ordered that all who paid revenue on which the additional one per cent., School fund amounted to less than six Rupees in the year should be called on to pay a small fee for their children. The feeling spoken of was made use of by the Chief Mohurrir Ahmed Shah assisted by the Tahseeldar of Shukurgurh Tajooden and resulted in an offer by the leading members of the agricultural community to subscribe 4 annas per cent. on their revenue. The offer, after sufficient time had been allowed for objectors to come forward, in the event of its having been made under Official pressure, was accepted by the late Deputy Commissioner. Since then Humeed Ali, Tahseeldar of Goordaspore has been using his influence to obtain funds for carrying out a still more ambitious project, which is no less than the Establishment of a Central Anglo-Vernacular College where the most promising scholars from all the Schools in the District would be boarded while completing their education. The idea is a really good one, as its development would tend to check the disposition to leave School to seek employment on the part of young men as soon as they have obtained the mere rudiments of knowledge, a habit which more than any thing else casts discredit on our system of education, a system which embracing a larger range of subjects requires for its success a much longer course of study." But to return, Humeed Ali's efforts have so far been completely successful, and at a meeting, I lately held to ascertain the state of feeling on the subject, I was glad to see that the great mass of the leading Zemindars were entirely in favor of the Tahseeldar's plan and willing to subscribe one per cent. on their revenue. I am only now waiting to see if the other two Tahseels will not come forward in the same liberal manner to place the matter officially before Government."

66. The importance of this movement, if it prove successful, cannot be overrated. There can be no doubt that our Schools have much less moral effect than they should have in forming the characters of their pupils. That this should be so is only to be expected when we consider that the influence of the masters extends only to the few hours which the boys spend in the School-room. To inculcate habits of order, cleanliness, activity, punctuality, truthfulness, &c., into young lads, the discipline of a Boarding School is almost absolutely necessary. In the School which it is proposed to establish at Goordaspore, a prominent feature is the Boarding School. It is expected that funds will be available to board some 50 or 60 boys, who will be nominated by the contributors to the funds which support the School, and every care will be taken to promote their moral and physical, as well as intellectual, training. The effect which such an institution must have on the civilization of the District will be enormous.

67. I must not omit here a para. of Captain Davies memorandum in which he mentions the valuable assistance rendered by the Tahseeldar of Goordaspore and the Chief Mohurrir. I can only add that I quite concur in the high opinion he expresses of both these Officers—Captain Davies writes:—

"I have once or twice in this memo. referred to the prominent part taken by Humeed Ali in advancing the cause of education, and I would now add that the exertions of this Tahseeldar are deserving of some marked recognition on the part of Government, and in doing so I would remark that this is not the first time he has received the acknowledgements of the Government on this account, as is proved by the many commendatory Perwanahs he holds. On this occasion I would suggest that some more substantial reward be conferred on him. The other Tahseeldars have also exerted themselves, but in a lesser degree. Of the Chief Mohurrir, Ahmed Shah, I can only say that the little I saw of him prepossessed me most strongly in his favor and that I do not remember the time when I regretted the loss of any native official so much as when Mr. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner of Hooshiarpore, asked me to let him have Ahmed Shah as a Naib Tahseeldar. I cannot help hoping he may still return to his substantive appointment."

68. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has sent me no report of the progress of Education in his District during the year, nor have I been able to see more than half the Schools in it. The Town Schools are doing well; one of these that appeared in the returns for last year, viz: that at Baghhanpore has been

reduced to the Village grade, and the Sharrakpore School is slightly below the proper standard though it gives every promise of improvement. At Kusoor the School, which I reported last year as having been much injured by the misconduct of the Teachers, has very much improved in every respect, as also has the School at Puttee. The Choonan School continues very good. In the Villages there have been some instances of excellent progress, especially at Khemkaran and Looliani; but as a rule the Village Schools of this District are below the average and show fewer elements of progress than those of some less favored Districts.

69. The Ferozepore Town Schools are the same as before. They are all good, and require no special mention. The Village Schools which last year were in a very promising condition, have greatly fallen off during the year under report, owing principally to the misconduct of the

Ferozepore District.

Chief Mohurrir who has since been dismissed. The same cause has led to the failure of the Local Committee to effect any improvements in the Schools. The members generally saw how thoroughly unprincipled the Chief Mohurrir had become, and were unwilling to do any thing which should bring them in contact with him. When I inspected the District his misbehaviour came to light, and on my report the Deputy Commissioner at once dismissed him. Under the new man, with whom Mr. Knox informs me he is much pleased, I hope the Schools will revive, for there are few Districts in which the people evince a greater desire for education or greater willingness to co-operate with the authorities for its promotion.

A Manual required for District Officers.

70. Mr. Knox in his report thus urges the necessity of supplying District Officers with a manual to guide them in their management of Schools:—

"I beg further to recommend that a manual be compiled giving within a short compass the different rules and instructions issued from time to time as to preparation of prescribed returns, mode of regulating and controlling income and expenditure, of power of nominating monitors, of sending Teachers to Normal Schools and of many other points which would readily suggest themselves to you.

"This information is no doubt to be obtained, but in the work in a District Office there are urgent matters that will not brook delay, and I fear there is a happy-go-lucky system of trusting that subordinates know the rules and do the right thing."

Similar suggestions have frequently been made to me by other Deputy Commissioners,

An Educational Manual is urgently required for the guidance both of District and of Educational Officers and will be prepared as soon as possible. It is desirable, however, that several matters now under consideration should be definitely settled first.—W. R. M. HOLKROYD, D. P. I., P.

and I have sometimes thought of preparing such a work myself, but want of leisure has prevented my doing so. If an Educational Manual could be prepared in your Office

there is no doubt it would be exceedingly useful.

71. Though I only visited a few of the Schools of the Mooltan District I was able to observe a great improvement in the tone of the Teachers and Pupils, and in the attitude of the people towards education. I

Mooltan District.

have every reason to believe that, thanks to the interest displayed in the subject by Mr. Beachcroft last year, and Mr. Macauliffs in the year under report, the Government system of Education is much better appreciated by the people than formerly—Mr. Barkley, now Officiating as Deputy Commissioner, reports of the Schools as follows:—

"Mr. Macauliffs, Assistant Commissioner, has been in charge of the Educational Department in this District for the last year. During his tours in the District he took every opportunity of examining Schools within the proximity of his line of route and distributed books and rewards where deserved. He constantly reminded the inhabitants wherever he went, that their interests were seriously injured by an ignorance of accounts and an inability to read. Of late years there has been considerable distress in that part of the District known as the Rawas; the Villagers in consequence are accustomed to borrow large sums from money lenders and some become so entangled that they can with difficulty extricate themselves. Pointing out to them at such a time the material advantages of education was an appeal to their selfish feelings and the consequence was that applications for six Schools were made by the inhabitants of indifferent parts of the District. These applications are now under consideration and I hope that a School will be established in every case."

"There has been a decided improvement in Education in this District within the year under report. In 1866-67 in the Village Schools there was no class higher than the sixth save at Bahadurpur which has been for some time an exceptionally good School. It is now common to meet a fifth, a fourth and even a third class, at most Schools."

"Great credit is due to Chief Mohurrir Moulvie Abdool Ali for his exertions in the cause of Education. He is a fair scholar, a man of good manner and I believe popular with the people. He has on the whole given much satisfaction."

72. I visited all the Schools of the Montgomery District during the year and was sorry to find that they shewed no signs of progress whatever. The Town Schools are below the standard, and the Village Schools the worst in this Circle. The Deputy Commissioner has furnished me with a brief report but as it contains merely statistics and details of little importance, there seems no occasion for me to quote from it.

73. The number of Female Schools is 3 less than at the end of 1866-67, one having been closed in each of the Districts of Jullundhur, Kangra and Hooshiarpore, and one new one opened in Montgomery. The number of names on the books and the average daily attendance have also slightly diminished. The number of girls reading English has fallen from 100 to 49. The expenditure on these Schools has increased from Rs. 10,851 to 11,701, and the cost of education has consequently risen by little more than one anna a girl.

74. It is now 5 or 6 years since the necessity for Female Education was first prominently brought before the people of the Panjab. It was then necessary to treat the subject with the utmost caution and delicacy, to humor the prejudices of the people, and to concede many points which under other circumstances would have been insisted on. In the period that has elapsed since then great progress has been made, the idea of teaching girls has become familiar to the people of most parts of the province, and they generally admit or at least the most intelligent of them, that there is little use in teaching them at all if it is not done efficiently. Female Education may now, I think, be said to be entering on a new phase, and it appears to me to be quite time that Government insisted on some real instruction being given in all the Schools either supported or aided by it, in very many of which the teaching is merely nominal and the teacher only a pensioner. At the outset it was necessary to maintain even such Schools in order to keep the subject before the people, but now that tolerably efficient Schools exist in almost every District the necessity no longer remains; in fact such manifest absurdities do more harm than good. It will be seen from the details given in the next para. that good Girls Schools can and do exist, and there appears to me no reason why those that are worthless should be allowed to remain.

Details regarding Female Schools.

75. I will now give some details regarding the Female Schools in each District.

Jullundhur.—Mr. Elsmie reports as follows regarding Female Education in his District :

"Two Mahomedan Girls' Schools have been closed during the year. One at Shakhote in the Nakodur Purgunnah, the other at Allawulpore near Jullundhur. There still remain, however, 90 Schools; of these 52 are classed as Village Schools the cost of which is defrayed from the Educational Cess Fund; 37 are considered Town Schools the cost of which is defrayed partly from a grant from the Imperial Revenue and partly from subscriptions from the Municipal Fund and private persons."

It is believed that the following Schools have made decided progress during the year under report :—

1. Nakodur.
2. Nawashahr.
3. B. Shekh.
4. Behram.
5. Bustee Goozan.
6. The Schools in Jullundhur.

"Mrs. Roberts continues in her situation of Inspectress of the Town Schools in Jullundhur; she reports favorably of their progress but she shews that there has been a considerable falling off in the attendance of the English classes owing to my having ceased to make pecuniary allowances to the girls. It became absolutely necessary about 2 years ago to reduce the cost of Female Schools in the District, and it was thought more advisable to abandon the system of bribing girls to attend Schools than to close a considerable number of these institutions."

In addition to the above there are 11 private Hindu Female Schools in the Jullundur City. The whole expense of maintaining them is defrayed by Kunwur Seochait Sing, who manages them through some Members of the Municipal Committee. The total number of pupils is reported to be 168.

"In connection with this subject I may add that when I was walking through the Town of Bungeh a few days ago, I was unconsciously brought by the people into a narrow lane on one side of which was a Mahomedan and the other a Hindu Girls' School. I was particularly requested to satisfy myself as to the progress of the Schools and some Girls were brought to the doorways and made to read aloud from their books. The people were evidently quite ready to allow me to enter the School and conduct a formal examination."

"Government has done all that can possibly be expected to promote Female Education in this District. The number of Schools is inconveniently large but as the main object is to keep the fact of Female Education before the people it is not advisable to reduce the number of these Schools save by abolishing some of the very worst in which the attendance is almost nil."

Hooshiarpore.—Female Education has never prospered much in the Hooshiarpore District and the Deputy Commissioner sees no present means of effecting any improvement. Mr. Perkins reports of his Girls' Schools as follows:—

"The number of girls under instruction remains much the same as before. I am not able at present to suggest any feasible plan for rapidly extending Female Education. The Schools in existence have all been inspected once and some of them several times by an English lady; and the education given has been found to be so elementary as to discourage me from pushing the subject just now, as I feel convinced that money can easily be spent, but can with difficulty be spent to good purpose."

Kangra.—I saw some of the Female Schools in the Kangra District and can quite agree with the Deputy Commissioner as to their inefficiency. The remedy proposed by Major Paske is undoubtedly the only one likely to effect any real improvement. Major Paske writes thus:—

"The condition of the Female Schools generally is very indifferent; so much so that I think a large number of them should be closed; the Teachers draw their pay and do little or nothing. It has been aptly remarked that Male Teachers will never establish or maintain Female Schools in this Country. Female Teachers must be secured before any progress can be made in Female Education. In this view a Female Normal School is being established at Kangra under the auspices of the Kangra Anjuman. Well trained Female Teachers are to be secured from other Districts and a certain number of stipendiary Female Students are to be admitted on the condition that when trained they will take service as teachers. I propose closing a certain number of the most indifferent among existing Female Schools and appropriating the saving thus effected as a grant for the maintenance of the new Female Normal School the successful establishment of which I consider to be a matter of vital importance in the interests of Female Education in this District."

Amritsar.—The Amritsar Schools are really twelve in number, but only two have been

These returns were compiled from the monthly statements submitted by the Inspector in which only 2 Schools were entered.—W. R. M. HOLBORN, D. P. I. P.

entered in the returns which I have received from your office. In my report last year I noticed that the Deputy Commissioner mentioned 18 new Schools no return of which had been sent to my office, so that I could not say in what manner they were supported. I have since ascertained that these Schools were originally started on the understanding that they should be supported for one year from private subscriptions and after that if they proved successful be provided for by Government; at the expiry of the year no other means presenting itself the salaries of the Teachers were paid from the savings effected by the reduction of 11 Boys' Schools. They are therefore now Government Schools and should be entered in this table. The Deputy Commissioner reports of the Girls' Schools as follows:—

"There are in all 12 Female Schools in this District including one received with the Buttalla Pergunnah. In 2 of these, Goormookhi is taught, in 1 Hindee and in 9 Urdu. In the former 3 the progress has been very good, but of the progress in the latter nothing can be said, owing to the pupils devoting the most of their time to reading the *Koran* instead of dividing it equally to the study of other subjects."

One of these Schools is situated in the Town of Dera Baba Nanak and is intended for the daughters of the Bedees who reside in great numbers in that Town. This is the only one of the Schools that I visited. I found that it was attended by a number of infants, mostly daughters of the best Bedee families and that nothing worthy the name of Education was being imparted in it.

Goordaspore.—The Goordaspore District contains two Girls' Schools. One situated in Deenanugur is really a very promising institution. When visiting it I happened to take with me a number of a vernacular newspaper, which 3 or 4 of the girls read fluently, and a passage of which they wrote correctly and neatly from dictation. Several other girls were able to read and write fairly. Some of the most advanced girls had left the School previous to my visit, but the interest taken in their studies was shown by the circumstance that one of them, who had been married and had gone with her husband to his home in a neighbouring Village, came over in order to be present and display her proficiency at my examination. The other School though well attended by a good class of girls has made no real progress.

Lahore.—The Lahore District contains 10 Schools, 8 of which are situated in the Town of Kasoor. These 8 and 1 other are almost quite worthless. One, situated in Lahore itself, is in very fair order; several of its pupils can read and write tolerably well.

Ferozepore.—In this District there are still 8 Schools. Of these the one at Dhurmnote is, as before, much the best, but little progress has been made in it during the year. Three or four others are doing pretty well and give promise of improvement. One is decidedly bad.

Mooltan.—I visited the Mooltan School in company with Mr. Barkley, the Deputy Commissioner, and was sorry to find it in almost precisely the same condition as when I visited it two years before. The elder girls were the same that I saw at my first visit which shows that the Teacher had done absolutely nothing for two years. The cost of Education in this School is higher than in any other in the Circle.

Montgomery.—The most satisfactory feature that I found in the state of education in this District was the condition of some of the Girls' Schools. Of the 20 existing I visited 11, several of which gave promise of becoming really efficient. One at the old station of Googaira, was really very promising. The Teacher, a woman, displayed an unusual anxiety to improve her knowledge, and expressed a wish to be sent to the Normal School lately established in Lahore. She had infused her spirit into her pupils, many of whom read Hindee well and had commenced to learn the Persian character.

76. The great difficulty in the way of the progress of Female Education is the one touched on by Major Paske in his remarks quoted above, viz: the impossibility of procuring proper Teachers. It is necessarily in very rare cases that efficient Male Teachers can be entrusted with the work and properly qualified Female Teachers do not exist. The most essential step then that should be taken is the establishment in few central places of good Normal Schools for Female Teachers. This is I believe about to be done immediately; I need not therefore dwell longer upon it here.

77. Owing to the non-receipt of the annual returns for the Montgomery Jail the totals for Jail Schools. General Statistics. the Jail returns of this Circle were not made up when I received the tabular statements from your office. But from my own office returns I find that the number of prisoners under instruction at the end of the year under report was slightly less than at the end of the previous year. The number of men in the 5th and 6th classes has, however, very largely increased and this, taken in connection with the fact that a considerable number of the more advanced prisoners has been released during the year, shows that the progress made has been very satisfactory. At the end of March 1868 there were 29 men in the 5th and 271 in the 6th class, against 17 and 139 which were the corresponding numbers at the end of the preceding year. These men should all be able to read and write Urdu with ease; the number of advanced students has thus increased from 6 to 12 per cent. of the whole. The 7th class, consisting of men who can read a little and write easy words, contains 278 men against 363 in the preceding year. The whole number of men therefore who could read and write more or less has increased from 20 to 24 per cent. Still further progress may be looked for as the subject of Jail Education is attracting more attention from District Officers than it formerly did, and the system of rewards for progress that has been introduced in most Jails has rendered Education more palatable to the prisoners.

The Inspector General of Jails has acted upon the suggestion I made in my last report that a register should be kept in all Jails to shew the number of prisoners who learned to read and write during their confinement, but his order on the subject was issued too late to be of use for the present report.

Details.

78. I will give a few details regarding some of the Jails.

Jullundhur.—Mr. Elsmie gives the following report of the progress in the Jullundhur Jail :—

"There are now 120 prisoners under instruction in the Jail. They have recently been examined at my request by Extra Assistant Commissioner Syud Hadi Hosein. He is of opinion that the progress made is very creditable; this opinion coming from a native Gentleman with Hadi' Hosein's reputation for scholarship is satisfactory; 5 of the prisoners are able to read Kissa Punjab Singh and to work sums in division, 10 can read the Karima and work addition sums; 12 read the Tahsil ul Taleem. The remainder are beginners. It is satisfactory, however, that even 27 prisoners have learnt to read during the term of their imprisonment."

Kangra.—The progress in the Kangra Jail appears from Major Paske's remarks, given below, to have been anything but satisfactory :—

"Special circumstances interfered with the instruction of prisoners confined in the Jail at different periods during the year, hence the average number of prisoners receiving instruction fell from 38 in 1866-67 to 28 in 1867-68. During May and June 1867, the prisoners were twice moved out into camp consequent on the appearance of cholera in the Jail, during these months education was overlooked, also later in the year Jail discipline was injuriously affected by the misconduct of the Darogah and Mohurrirs."

Amritsar.—In the Amritsar Jail Doctor Henderson's constant attention has caused considerable improvement. A properly qualified teacher has been appointed, and about 50 of the prisoners have learned to read and write more or less.

Gurdaspore.—Considerable improvement has taken place in the Gurdaspore Jail, but I see that an evident error has been made in the returns which represent all the prisoners as learning Persian, the actual number being only 7. Thirty-eight of the prisoners, all I imagine boys in the (so called) Reformatory are learning English.

161 is the number entered as learning Persian in the statement furnished by the Deputy Commissioner.—W. R. M. HOLROYD, D. P. I., P.

Lahore.—The Lahore Jail returns include those for the female Penitentiary, but do not shew how many of the students belong to the latter. In future returns it would be well to give the statistics for the penitentiary in a separate line. In the Central Jail the educational arrangements are excellent, no fewer than 179 men, being in the 6th class, upwards of a hundred more than at the end of the previous year, although a large number of men from this class were released during the year. I examined the women in the female penitentiary very lately and was pleased with the progress that had been made. Some difficulty is felt in procuring a proper teacher for the women, but this may I think be overcome. I recommended a woman for the purpose to the Superintendent but I have not heard if she has been appointed. The Thuggee department is also under the Superintendent of the Central Jail, and contains a promising little School, but I am not sure if the present returns include the statistics regarding it.

The Inspector should carry out this suggestion in his monthly returns.—W. R. M. HOLROYD, D. P. I., P.

The Inspector should submit a separate monthly return of the Thuggee School.—W. R. M. HOLROYD, D. P. I., P.

Berosepore.—This Jail is in fair condition, a considerable percentage of the prisoners having learned to read and write, but it has not made as good progress in former years.

Mooltan.—The School in this Jail is one of the best in the Circle, and contains the most advanced students, no fewer than 25 being in the 5th class, and 35 in the 6th. The women also receive instruction here, and several whom I examined were able to read a little. The School has received much attention from Doctor De Renzy who was in charge of the Jail during the greater part of the year.

Montgomery.—Little has been done in the Montgomery Jail, though 12 men are returned as belonging to the 6th class. The construction of the new Jail on which a large number of the prisoners is employed has no doubt interfered much with their education.

79. One private College only exists in this Circle, viz., the one in Lahore belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission. The number of students in this Aided Schools Colleges. is 9 or one less than at the end of the preceding year, but the average daily attendance for the year is only 6, instead of 11 in 1866-67, and the average daily attendance is the same, that is 6 only; consequent on the diminished attendance there has been a great increase in the cost of education which has risen from Rs. 667 to Rs. 1,085, though the cost to Government has slightly fallen. In my last report I noticed the very small amount realized in fees in this institution. For 1866-67 the total of the fees was Rs. 112-12, but in the year under report the amount realized was only Rs. 22-12. The rate at which fees are levied is only 4 annas a month or half the minimum rate for the Junior classes in the Government School. Whatever may be the arguments in favor of levying a very low rate of fees in the Mission School, they can scarcely apply to the students of the College, most of whom receive from Government, scholarships equal in amount to those given to the students in the Government College who are required to pay a fee of Rs. 2 a month. It appears to me then that a higher rate of fee might fairly be insisted upon in the Mission College, at any rate from those students who receive Government scholarships.

80. Private Schools have been classified this year in the same manner as Government Schools, and their branches have been separated and entered in Private Schools of the higher Class. the returns of the lower class of Schools. Instead therefore of 9 Schools containing 2,537 boys with an average attendance of 2,225, there are now only 3 Schools of the higher class containing 596 pupils with an average attendance of 427. As in the case of Government Zillah Schools, these changes have raised the cost of education very considerably, the average total cost for the three Schools having risen from Rs. 20 to Rs. 49, and the cost to Government from Rs. 8 to Rs. 22.

81. The Lahore Mission School has improved in attendance during the year, the number of names on the books at the close of the year being 249, while American Mission School, Lahore. the average number for the whole year was only 195. The cost of education in this institution is high, being Rs. 59-5-4 though the cost to Government is only Rs. 28. An excellent education is however imparted in it, and the staff of teachers is large and efficient. At the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University 3 candidates presented themselves of whom 3 passed.

82. The Amritsar Mission School has made decided progress during the year under the management of the Reverend T. Storrs the former, and the Reverend C. E. Storrs the present superintendent, both of whom have devoted nearly all their time to it. At the last Entrance Examination 3 students of this School were candidates for matriculation of whom 2 passed. Oriental studies receive more attention now than formerly, but much might still be done to improve this branch of the School course. The cost of education Rs. 64 is high, higher indeed than in any other Mission School.

83. The Jullundbur Mission School is one of the best taught and best managed Schools in this Circle. The English classes read with a remarkably good pronunciation, and have been well taught to understand and analyse what they read. Persian is carefully taught though in this the present boys are not so far advanced as some of the pupils of two or three years ago were. The cost of education in this School is very low being only Rs. 31 or less than half the cost in the Amritsar School.

84. The redistribution of the Schools into classes and the different mode of making up the returns make it difficult to do much more in this report than compare the present condition of each School with its state at the end of 1866-67. The Middle Class Schools as before are divided into two kinds, those wholly under private management and the Elementary English Schools attached to Government Vernacular Schools. Of the former the change in classification and the addition of the Hindu School in Lahore which received a grant for the first time during the year have raised the number from 9 to 13. The returns for two of the Schools of this class, the Lahore High School and the Regimental School of the 4th Ghorkhas at Bukloh, not having been received in time the totals of this table were not made up when the returns were sent to me. I can therefore do no more than give a few details regarding each School.

85. There are still two Adult Schools in Lahore, one independent and the other in connection with the American Presbyterian Mission. The former has slightly increased in attendance, the number of students at the end of the year having been 61, but in the latter the number has fallen from 72 to 50 and the average attendance from 55 to 36. The cost of education in both Schools is now nearly the same, the cost in the independent school having fallen from Rs. 18 in 1866-67, to Rs. 12 in 1867-68. These Schools are useful and popular institutions, and give a good English education at a low expense to men whose age and occupations prevent them from attending the regular Schools.

Adult Schools.

86. No returns as I said before have been received from the Manager of the Lahore High School for boys of European parentage, but I have had occasion to visit the School and can report very favorably of its progress under its present Headmaster, Mr. Thompson. The new School house, a very handsome and commodious building, is now completed and occupied by the boys.

Lahore High School.

87. The Anglo-Sanscrit Patshala has been augmented by the addition of a Bangali class containing 17 pupils, some of whom are girls; this portion of the School, the pupils of which are mostly very young, has been fairly taught and has made some progress. No great progress, however, is observable in the older portion of the School, which has been injured to some extent by disagreements between the members of the Committee. The amount realized in fees has considerably increased during the year, and the cost of education has also increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 17 which is high for an institution for the instruction that is given.

Anglo-Sanscrit Patshala, Lahore.

88. When I visited the Kangra Church Mission School at the beginning of the year under report I found it in anything but a satisfactory condition; a few boys had been rapidly pushed on in English and were reading books above their capacity to understand, while the rest had been comparatively neglected, and the Persian Department of the School was almost altogether disorganized. I am happy now to be able to report that at a recent visit I found the School very much improved in every respect and promising to make still further progress under its present Manager, the Reverend J. P. Menge. The attendance has considerably increased, and the cost of education has diminished, though, owing to the separation of the Branch School, the amount shewn in the return this year is slightly higher than last year. The fees taken in the School are very small, and probably a larger amount could scarcely be realized in a place like Kangra.

Church Mission School, Kangra.

89. The number of Orphans in the Boys' Orphanage has diminished from 26 to 20. It seems indeed to be steadily diminishing, and there appears to be no source from which it can be recruited. The education given in this institution is a good one, but as the number of boys is so small it is very costly, and it is questionable whether so large an outlay should be incurred when the Mission possesses so excellent a School in the city where the elder and more advanced boys might be taught without any additional expense. This arrangement is under the consideration of the Mission.

Church Mission Male Orphanage, Amritsar.

It has been carried out since the close of the year.—W. R. M. HOLROYD. D. P. I., P.

90. The Jhandiala School has slightly improved in attendance but in other respects I found little progress. The fees have increased, and the cost of education has fallen by about 2 Rs.

Church Mission School, Jhandiala.

91. The School in the Jullundhur Cantonments was formerly supported by subscriptions from residents of the bazar, and managed by a native Committee under the control of the Cantonment Magistrate, but it never thrived properly as the subscriptions were irregularly paid and little interest was shewn in it by any of the persons concerned. It was well therefore for the School that the Reverend Mr. Goluknath came forward and undertook to take over the School as a Branch of his large one in the city. It has thus been since December 1867, under his charge, and though it is entered separately in this class it is really of much the same standing as his Branch Schools that are entered in the table of Lower Class Schools, its only distinction being that a separate grant is given for it. The attendance has considerably increased under Mr. Goluknath's charge and in other respects improvement has taken place.

American Mission School, Jullundhur Cantonments.

92. The Ferozepore Cantonment School has made steady progress ever since its foundation by Captain Auchley, and its highest class is now the 4th. of Anglo-Vernacular School, Ferozepore Cantonments. the Zillah School scheme of studies. The Teachers have done their work conscientiously and well, and the native Committee has managed the School carefully. The attendance has increased, and the cost of Education is less than in many inferior Schools.

93. The Church Mission School at Mooltan has made some progress during the year, and Church Mission School, Mooltan. has been very fairly taught, the highest class being equal to the 4th of Government Zillah Schools. The number of pupils has slightly increased but the attendance seems very irregular, an average of more than one-third of the boys being absent daily. The cost of Education here is higher than in most Schools of its class.

94. I was not able to see the Mission School at Shujabad during the year but from some Church Mission School, Sanjabad. conversation I had with the Reverend Mr. Yeates about it I gathered that it has made fair progress. The number of boys has remained much the same as before, but the cost of Education has increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

95. I have no information of the condition of the Regimental School of the 4th Goorkhas at Bukloh, as I have not been able to visit it, and have not received the usual annual returns from the Manager.

96. The Hindu School was established in Lahore at the time when the conversion of a Hindu boy caused a very large number of boys to leave the Mission School. At first it was connected with the Oriental University, but when the managers of that institution found it necessary to reduce their expenditure the Hindu School was established on an independent footing, and from the 1st May 1867 it received a Government Grant-in-aid. 171 boys attended it at the close of the year. The course of study adopted in it corresponds closely with that prescribed for Government Zillah Schools, and all the classes from the 1st to the 10th are complete. Some boy went up to the last Examination for Entrance to the Calcutta University but all were unsuccessful.

97. Of the Elementary English Schools attached to Government Vernacular Schools that appeared in the returns for 1866-67 three have been closed, viz : those at Nawakote in the Lahore, and Luliana and Para in the Kangra District, and one at Reya, was transferred with the Tahseel of that name to the Rawulpindee Circle. On the other hand a new one has been opened at Palumpore in the Kangra District and another at Turn Tarun in the Amritsar District. The whole number has thus been reduced from 28 to 21. At the beginning of the year a School of this class was opened at Pathankote, but it did not exist many months.

98. Besides the Schools that are entered in the returns, several have been established that, Other Schools not included in the returns. not having yet received Government aid, do not here appear. Such are Schools established at Sham in Hooshiarpore, at Noormahal in Jullundhur, and Deenanuggur in Goordaspore. There is also the School, to which I alluded in para. 77 of my last report, established by Mr. Shaw at Kangra near Dhurmaalia. This School after being open for several months was obliged to be closed last summer in consequence of the panic caused by cholera which drove the greater part of the Villagers into the higher hills. After this Mr. Shaw found the greatest difficulty in procuring and keeping a properly qualified teacher, but at last in January a man was appointed and the School has since been doing well.

99. It does not appear necessary for me to go into details regarding each of the Schools of Usefulness of these Schools, this class. They were established for the purpose of giving an Elementary English Education, and this they appear to do very fairly. In a few of them, as at Sharrakpore in the Lahore District, the instruction is very elementary indeed, but in most it reaches up to the 6th class of Zillah Schools, and in some up to the 4th. Individually perhaps the work effected by these Schools is of little importance, but if properly managed as part of the educational system of the District they may be made to play a very valuable part. They should fulfil for the District the functions that Branch Schools are intended to perform for the distant parts of the large Towns, by bringing the means of elementary instruction close to the houses of the people, and their students when they have advanced as far as the teacher can effectually carry them, should be transferred to the Zillah School either with a scholarship or at his own charges to complete his education. This system has been carried out with excellent results in the Jullundhur District, and as far as funds admit will be introduced throughout the Circle. I cannot therefore altogether agree with the remarks of Major E. Paske on Schools

of this class, though I think that great caution should be exercised in opening new Schools where there is little prospect of the system I have above described being efficiently carried out. Major Paske writes as follows:—

“ I am myself disposed to deprecate the tendency to multiply the number of so called English Schools, that is Schools in which English is taught. Funds at our disposal will not allow of the appointment of good English teachers for so many Schools, and without efficient teachers instruction in English should not be attempted. English is a special study not contemplated in the scheme of Education ordinarily imparted to native boys. Let there be, as there usually is, in every District one good Zillah School in which English is taught by efficient masters and let those who desire to study this special branch come and learn in the Zillah School. But let our Town and Village Schools remain as they are, institutions in which the masses of the rising generation may acquire an elementary education through the medium of their own Vernacular. So called English Schools presided over by native teachers on Rs 30, or 40 per mensem, who accept such small salaries for the reason that they themselves have been but half educated in English and are ill fitted to teach the language, are in my opinion a mistake. In such Schools boys acquire a smattering of bad English, the only use of which they make is to address ridiculously expressed petitions to the authorities, claiming on the score of their English education, appointments they are utterly unfitted to hold; moreover led away by a false estimate of their acquirements they neglect and look down upon the occupations they are best fitted to fill. No teacher of English should be appointed on a salary lower than Rs. 80 or 100 per mensem for no really efficient teachers can be secured on a lower salary.”

In regard to the above remarks, I may observe that Major Paske does not appear to know the effect that the progress of English education has had in reducing the price of educated labour. The fact is that English teachers quite qualified to teach up to the 5th and 4th classes of Zillah Schools can be procured for Rs. 40 and even 30 a month and two of my most efficient Headmasters of minor Zillah Schools are receiving only Rs. 70 and 80 per mensem.

Gardening School at Jullundhur. 100. One School only appears to call for special notice and that is the gardening School at Jullundhur; the condition of which is described by Mr. Elsmie in the following words:—

“ This School continues to make satisfactory progress. It was recently carefully examined by Captain Hare and the following is his report:—

“ I inspected this School and held examinations on the 11th, 12th and 14th instant. There are 47 names on the register, present 42. In the 5th class there are 9 boys who are able to read Persian petitions with fluency, and their Urdu reading was good and they have evidently been carefully taught. They are not as well advanced in Arithmetic as they should be, not being able to do a rule of three sum correctly and they could not reduce Rupees to pies rightly either. The master Hashim Ally apparently gives too much time to Persian and Urdu reading. There are 7 boys in the 6th class and they read Urdu well and did easy sums in reduction without a mistake. There are 10 boys in the 7th class who read fairly, the remainder are in the 8th class. I also examined the boys in English. There are altogether 30 boys learning English. 4 in the 8th class read pretty well but their accent is not at all good; still they have made progress and know more than sufficient to enable them to read the names of flowers which I presume is all that is required of them as gardeners. There are 8 boys in the 9th class and 18 in the 10th. The School is certainly flourishing and fulfils its objects. More attention should however be paid to Arithmetic.”

101. The returns for the lower class Aided Schools contain now 25 Schools besides the Private Schools of the lower Vernacular Teachers of the Lahore Society for promoting Useful Knowledge. The Schools were attended on an average by 2,174 boys, who contributed Rs. 584-3-9 in fees. The cost of education was very low.

102. Three Branches of the Jullunddhur Mission School. They are rather superior to the Branches of Jullunddhur Mission majority of Branch Schools at any rate in the instruction given in School. Oriental subjects. All the 232 boys learn Urdu, and 111 of them learn Persian also, in which a good number have advanced to the Gulistan and Bostan. A few have just made a commencement of English. These Schools are represented as costing nothing to Government, though in reality they are supported partly by the grant assigned to the large Schools with which they are connected.

103. The Kangra Branch School is also rather above the average—English and Persian are taught in it up to about the standard of the 6th class of Government Zillah Schools, and the instruction given is very fair.

104. The Amritsar Mission Branch Schools are of the most elementary description. They are 4 in number and contain 517 boys all of whom learn Lunda or Bazaar accounts. About a quarter of them have just made a commencement of English and Urdu. Mr. Storrs has lately remodelled them, and as he gives them a great deal of attention, they will very probably make good progress.

105. Fifteen of the Schools of the lower class are Branches of the Mission School at Lahore. They contain 1,023 boys of whom 1,017 are learning English, a larger proportion than in any other Schools of the class whether Government or private. Very small fees are taken in this School, the average being about 4½ pie a month for each boy. The cost to Government of Education in these Schools is slightly higher than the average cost to Government in Government Branch Schools.

106. The Mean Meer Contonment School is this year entered in this grade though it seems from the returns to be in somewhat better condition than at the end of the preceding year. The attendance, the number of English scholars, and the fees, have increased slightly, while the cost of education has been reduced by nearly 6 rupees.

107. I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining exactly what have been the subjects of the Vernacular lectures given by the Lahore Anjuman, or Society for promoting Useful Knowledge, towards which Government has contributed Rs. 310. I imagine they have been principally, if not entirely, of a literary character, probably were recitations of original poetry; and I fear the returns of the attendance on them cannot be regarded as quite trustworthy.

108. The Church Mission School at Dhurmsalla has fallen off in attendance during the year but in other respects has done fairly. It is largely attended by the sons of Sepoys in the Ghoorkha regiment at Dhurmsalla. The education given in it is quite elementary, but is tolerably good as far as it goes.

109. Private Girls' Schools have decreased in number from 402 to 233 principally by the reduction of the Schools in the City of Lahore to which I shall allude hereafter. The number of girls has decreased in like manner from 7,062 to 5,221. This decrease presents no cause for regret as though the Schools are fewer, the efficiency of those that remain is greater, and the attendance is more real though the number of girls is nominally less.

110. I have no information regarding the Hindu Girls' Schools in the Jullundhur District beyond what is contained in the following extract from Mr. Elsmie's report:—

"There are still 42 Hindu Female Schools on the Grant-in-aid system. These contain nominally about 900 scholars. The Schools have all been inspected by the Chief Mohurrir and some of them are in a very fair state of progress sufficient to warrant their continuance."

111. The Church Mission Girls' School at Kangra has made very good progress during the year. It is most carefully taught, and a considerable number of the girls can read well at sight and have made some advance in Geography and Arithmetic. The girls are mostly very young but seem bright and intelligent.

112. Major Paske in the passage quoted above in para. 75, gives some account of the Female Schools in the Kangra District. I need only here mention that I have since been at Kangra and have ascertained that the Normal School established under the auspices of the Anjuman is doing really effective work. The School is taught by a well educated native Christian woman, and is frequently visited by an English lady, who takes great interest in it and assured me that it is making fair progress. This energetic and enlightened action of the

Kangra Ajuman contrasts well with the reluctance of the native Committees of some large places to introduce real efficiency into their system of education, and seems to deserve the marked approval of Government.

113. The Female Orphanage at Amritsar has made real advance during the year. I have for several years remarked the want of progress always displayed by this institution, and I have now great pleasure in recording that it is in a far more satisfactory state than formerly. Two well qualified teachers have recently been obtained for it from a training School in Calcutta, and they have in a short time very greatly improved its condition. I trust next year to be able to give a good report of it.

114. The Lady Lawrence Girls' Schools, 8 in number, have worked efficiently during the year. I was much pleased with my examination of them in Reading, Writing, Geography, and Arithmetic. The Manager has opened a Normal Class in connection with these Schools, in which the elder girls are induced to remain on small stipends and are trained with a view to eventually becoming teachers.

115. The Schools managed by the Sikhsha Sabha of Amritsar shew a very slight falling off in attendance, but are substantially in the same condition as formerly. After considerable persuasion, the native Committee has agreed, to reformations which, by closing all those Schools which are merely nominal, will place the remaining ones on an efficient footing under an European lady superintendent, who will also teach in the Normal School; but they are unwilling to introduce the change until the Schools as they at present exist have been inspected and reported on by some competent person, so that their past endeavours to promote Female Education may not go without recognition. This is only reasonable. I have been assured by a lady who has visited several of their Schools, that though some are quite worthless, others are really doing well.

116. In the Lahore Schools a very great reformation has been effected chiefly through the exertions of Mr. C. U. Aitchison, late Officiating Commissioner of Lahore and yourself. A very large number of the Schools which were consuming large sums of money without any adequate results were closed so that the number was reduced from 173, with a nominal attendance of 2,497 to 7 with an actual attendance of 138 girls. These are under the supervision of the lady who has charge of the Normal School. The new arrangement is as yet quite recent but appears to work well, and from the periodical progress reports, the girls seem to be really learning something.

117. The Lahore Christian Girls' School is doing well. The number of pupils has increased from 31 to 40, and the instruction given is good and practical.

118. The Anarkullie Girls' School continues much in the same state as usual, and calls for no special notice.

119. I was not able to see the Schools belonging to the Church Mission at Mooltan. The lady who had charge of them thought my visit might be injurious to them, and I did not like to press the subject. I am satisfied, however, that they are carefully looked after, and though no great progress has been made I have no doubt they are useful.

120. The 5 Schools managed by the Ferozepore Native Committee are quite worthless for all educational purposes. At the invitation of the Committee I visited them all, and found that the sole instruction given was to teach the girls to repeat their religious books by rote. I urged the Committee to do their utmost to introduce some more useful system of instruction, and they promised that they would do so. The result, I have since heard, has been that one girl has commenced the Persian Alphabet.

121. The return for Indigenous Schools is sent with this report as usual. Regarding the great mass of these Schools I have nothing more to report than I said last year. Every endeavor has been made to induce the proprietors of these Schools to improve their system of instruction

and accept grants from Government under Act XIV. of the Revised Code, but they shew no inclination to do either. Three Schools, however, require particular mention. Two of them I referred to last year, namely the School of Moulvi Mahomed Ali Shah at Futtahgurb, and that of Khalifa Ibrahim in Jullundhur. The third is the Moravian Mission School at Kailang in British Lahoul.

Futtahgurb School.—In para. 8 of my last report I gave an account of the origin of Moulvi Mahomed Ali Shah's School. This School is now quite equal to an average Government Town School. At the General Examination held in Lahore in March last some of the boys from this School acquitted themselves very creditably, and one or two of them obtained prizes.

In the Athletic sports which followed the Durbar several of the boys took part, and though they did not obtain any of the prizes, they displayed an activity and energy which the alumni of a Mahomedan School seldom exhibit. The teacher is a son of the Moulvi, and has received some training in the Lahore Normal School.

Jullundhur School.—Khalifa Ibrahim has loyally redeemed his promise to impart to his boys some instruction in Arithmetic, &c. To do this he has engaged an Assistant who has taught the boys some Geography, History and the first 4 rules of Arithmetic.

The Khalifa, however, finds great difficulty in obtaining a man qualified to teach these subjects, as most of the trained men prefer Government employment, and he has applied to the Deputy Commissioner to take into his own hands the appointment of an efficient Assistant, paying his salary out of the Government grant of Rs. 120 a year.

122. In former reports I have given an account of the efforts of the Moravian Missionaries in Lahoul to establish a School—efforts which proved so fruitless that they were at last almost abandoned in despair. In 1866, however, when Mr. Forsyth visited Spiti, he found that in the whole valley, there was but one man, and he an elderly one, who understood any thing of Urdu, and that if he were to die there would remain no one who could interpret for European officers and his countrymen. He directed therefore that 2 boys should be sent from each Kothi or township to a School which he proposed to establish at Kailang. A similar order he gave for the people of Lahoul. He then applied to this department for the means of establishing this School, but Major Fuller, considering how difficult supervision would be if the School were directly under the Deputy Commissioner, advised that it should be placed under the charge of the Missionaries at Kailang and receive Rs. 300 a year as a grant under Act XIV. This plan was adopted, and in August last I visited the School and found between 30 and 40 boys under instruction many of whom had commenced to make very fair progress. As nearly all came from a distance, comfortable quarters had been provided for them and they were supplied with food and fuel by the Zamindars of the townships to which they belonged. The educational staff consists of a well qualified Persian-Urdu teacher on Rs. 25 a month, and a Thibetan teacher on Rs. 10. The whole arrangements are very carefully superintended by the Missionaries who live close to the School house. The Reverend A. W. Heyde who has charge of the School has sent me the following interesting account of its progress since I saw it last. I cannot only echo his wish that the School may be continued as at present for two years more, but also hope that it may be established on a permanent footing. I would suggest that the contributions of the Zamindars to the support of the boys be taken in lieu of their payment to the educational one per cent cess. Mr. Heyde writes:—

"The School has flourished well till now. Considering that it is only 19 months in existence, the boys with 6 or 8 exceptions have made very good progress in Urdu as well as Thibetan. Some of the Urdu-learning Thibetan pupils are able to translate in writing correctly long sentences from Thibetan into Urdu. In Arithmetic 7 of the Urdu class have got through simple multiplication; the same seven knowing also almost the whole book of Geography of the Panjab by heart, being able at the same time to point out well the mountains, rivers, places, &c., on the map. This is much for Lahoul boys. My fervent wish is that the School may last under the present arrangements at least for 2 years longer, when some of the best pupils might be placed in indifferent localities of Lahoul to teach other boys, who then perhaps would come spontaneously in order to be instructed, caring for their own food. I hope the Lahoulis will be found willing to support their boys for one or two years longer in spite of the complaints of some, which arise chiefly from the fear that the boys now taught will one day supplant those now in authority as headmen of Kothies, &c."

123. The Normal Schools in this Circle continue on the same footing as last year. There is a large School at Lahore with preparatory classes at Government Normal Schools. Lahore, Hooshiarpore and Mooltan. The number of pupils fluctuates but slightly, the Hooshiarpore class alone shewing any considerable falling off. The cost of education in Lahore has fallen from 179 Rs. to Rs. 142, and the

cost to Government from 104 Rs. to Rs. 80. In Mooltan a similar reduction of cost has taken place, but at Hooshiarpore owing to the small number of pupils the cost has more than doubled. I propose to recommend the closing of the Persian class at Hooshiarpore, as the men who form it can equally well go to Lahore but it will for some time be necessary to maintain a Hindoo class at that place to meet the requirements of the Hindoo Schools in the Hooshiarpore and Kangra Districts. These Schools are however year by year diminishing in numbers, and will probably ere very long almost cease to exist.

124. In April and October the ordinary examinations for certificates were held in the usual manner. In the former of 14 candidates, 3 obtained certificates of the 2nd grade, 7 of the 3rd grade, and 4 of the 4th grade. In the October examination it was found that one of the students had fraudulently obtained copies of the questions from the Educational press where they were being printed and had communicated the information to nearly all his classfellows, one of whom reported the circumstance to Moulvi Karim-ud-din. The whole examination was thus vitiated and no certificates were granted.

125. The examination of the elementary classes have not been by any means satisfactory, and shew that a very inferior class of men are sent in for training by District Officers. In the Lahore class of 56 students 7 only passed, in Hooshiarpore 4 passed out of 9, and in Mooltan 2 out of 13. Thus out of a total of 78 men, all of whom had been 6 months and some more than a year under training, only 13 succeeded in passing a very elementary examination. For these very unsatisfactory results I cannot blame the teachers, who are competent and hardworking, and over whom a constant and careful supervision is exercised. I can only attribute them as I said before to the negligence of the Chief Mohurrirs in their selection of the men they send in for training, and I once more urge upon Deputy Commissioners, the necessity of exercising greater vigilance in this matter, without which very much valuable time and money must annually be wasted.

126. One matter connected with the Lahore Normal School requires to be urgently brought to notice. It is the extreme unhealthiness of the School buildings. At all times of the year a large number of the men remain sick and unfit for work, but during the months from July to November, the sickness is so great as quite to disorganize the School. This has now become so notorious that men dread the order to go to the Normal School as a sentence of death, and it is only by great pressure that they are induced, or rather forced to go there. The buildings are so convenient, and, situated as they are in the Hazoori Bagh, so picturesque, that I imagined at first that this unusual sickness arose from accidental and temporary causes, and therefore I have hitherto abstained from officially reporting it. But now it seems so constant that there can be no doubt it is caused by the situation of the building and I fear it will be absolutely necessary to remove at any rate the quarters of the students to a more healthy site.

127. There are as before 3 private Normal institutions of which I shall report separately. The first is the Normal School for women managed by the Sikhsha Sabha at Lahore. Up to nearly the end of the year no reliable information was procurable regarding this School and though we heard occasionally of work done in it, and were shewn specimens of writing and needle work done or supposed to be done by the students, no inspection even by ladies was permitted by which the reports made could be tested. Since then, through the influence of Mr. Aitchison and yourself, a more healthy system has been introduced, and the School has been placed under the charge of a lady who teaches it with the assistance of some educated Native women. At the close of the year 1866-67, the number of pupils was only 16, 8 of whom were Mahomedans and 8 Hindus. At the end of 1867-68, the number had increased to 54 of whom 24 were Mahomedans and 30 Hindus. A fair commencement of work has been made, and there is every reason to hope that the School will prove efficient.

128. The Amritsar School on the other hand remains in almost precisely the same state that it was in at the end of 1866-67. The native Committee have agreed to adopt a similar arrangement to that which obtains at Lahore, but no lady competent to undertake the charge has yet been found and the School therefore remains in *statu quo*.

129. The Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School at Amritsar continues to flourish under the excellent management of Mr. Rodgers. Normal School of the Vernacular Education Society. A batch of 5 or 6 students having completed their course of study during the year, have obtained employment in various Mission Schools, and have been found very efficient. Fresh students have taken their places and the number at the end of the year under report was one higher than at the end of the previous year. The cost of education is very high being more than double than in the Lahore Normal School.

130. I have now reported on classes of Schools in this Circle. Annexed is a list of the native officials and gentry whom I recommended to the favorable notice of Government. Before concluding I must express my regret that this report should have been so long delayed. Just when I began it was attacked by an illness which prevented my writing at all for some time and has since disabled me from giving it the attention and labor that I would wish to have bestowed on it.

C. W. W. ALEXANDER,

Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

RAWAL PINDI CIRCLE.

No. ⁸²₁₈₃

FROM

C. PEARSON, Esquire,

Inspector of Schools,

Rawal Pindi Circle.

TO

CAPTAIN W. R. M. HOLROYD,

Director of Public Instruction,

Panjab.

Dated Rawal Pindi, 11th May, 1868.

Received 13th do. do.

SIR,

I have the honor to furnish my Annual Report for the year ending March 31st 1868. During the hot weather I visited the principal Anglo-Vernacular Schools in my Circle—on the 28th October I commenced my tour of inspection, and returned to Rawal Pindi on the 21st March having seen nearly all the Schools with which I am concerned. Since then I have inspected the Zila Schools at Siyalkot and Gujranwala, the Aided Schools at Rawal Pindi, and the Lawrence Asylum at Murree.

2. The year under review has been one of satisfactory progress. The state of Middle-Class Schools in which English is taught, is not all that could be desired, but some Elementary English Schools have improved very considerably, and are doing quite as well as the corresponding classes in Zila Schools. In Vernacular Schools generally a very decided change for the better has taken place. In former Reports I have had to complain of great irregularity and neglect of the prescribed course of studies, but during my last tour I found nearly everywhere that teachers and pupils had been busy upon the appointed work, and were anxious to acquit themselves well at examination. However, the screw is only just beginning to bite, and much remains to be done before the limits of possible excellence are reached. With respect to numbers, the Zila Schools have rather fallen off, and Vernacular Schools show an increase; though, as will be explained below, not to the extent indicated by the tabular statements in either case.

The Female Schools in Siyalkot appear to be doing well. Also those of Bedi Khem Singh in Rawal Pindi and Jhelam. Elsewhere the accounts received are less favourable.

3. Before going into details I will describe my system of inspection. The larger Schools are of course examined separately, but the rest are collected at convenient places where I pitch my camp. In Bengal and Bombay, where each School is visited, the actual work of inspection is to a great extent in the houses of native subordinates; and although that system has advantages of its own the personal in-

fluence of a European Officer is lost. Owing to the comparatively small number of advanced scholars in this Circle, hitherto I have been able to examine all the Schools in all their subjects, and also the Teachers, and have very rarely been compelled to delegate any of the work to the Deputy Inspector. But as the numbers in the higher classes increase it will be necessary to adopt a different plan. It seems desirable that the Inspector should, if possible, see something of the work of every School while for the purpose of classification certain subjects would be taken up by his Assistants.

The Examinations of the Deputy Inspector are quite trustworthy, but I prefer to act upon the results of my own observation, when the circumstances of a particular School have to be taken into consideration. My plan of Examination is to take all the boys of one class together and the classes separately. A passage for Dictation is read out to them—and afterwards the mistakes are marked. Then a sum in the same manner. Afterwards each boy reads a passage from a Persian author, and answers questions upon the Grammar and meaning. Then questions are put in History and Geography. This is the general routine, but of course it varies occasionally.

4. The Zila Schools work up to the Calcutta Entrance Examination although few stay on until qualified for that standard. It is curious that Matriculation is practically in most cases a certificate of the completion of School-education rather than an introduction to more advanced studies, and thus corresponds to the Middle-Class School Examinations at Oxford and Cambridge.

Zila Schools.

I hope that in future none will be allowed to attempt Matriculation who have failed to satisfy our departmental tests. In the University Examinations a third or fourth of full marks will serve to pass a candidate, and hence there is always a chance for those who may be prepared only in a portion of their work, provided that they know so much pretty well. Or, again, an imperfect knowledge of the whole is sufficient. Hence it is not easy to say that a boy may not scrape through, but the preliminary examinations give a very fair indication, and it would be well to be guided by them if we would avoid the discredit of a large proportion of failures.

There is a considerable apparent decrease in numbers, viz., from 864 to 688, but two, Branch Schools at Gujrat containing 104 on the rolls have been separated from the returns of Zila Schools.

In the present year for the first time Gujrat and Gujranwala alone are considered Schools of the Higher Class, as the other Zila Schools do not come up to the Matriculation Standard. The average cost of educating each pupil at Gujrat is Rs. 49 and in the other Schools Rs. 30, but comparing the cost of Elementary English Schools, it would be fair to estimate the expense of educating the great mass of boys in the lower classes at Rs. 15, and the remainder in the upper classes at Rs. 100 on account of each pupil. It is necessary to make some such distinction because large numbers leave School at an early age, and derive little benefit from the chief expenditure of the establishment.

5. Gujrat Zila School continues to thrive under Mr. Buchanan's zealous and conscientious management. Three students passed the last Entrance Examination, and are now employed as teachers, two at Bhera

Gujrat Zila School.

and one in the Gujrat Branch Schools, I have always observed a good deal of industry and an excellent spirit in this School, but also a want of accurate teaching and some laxity of discipline. I hope the Head Master will exert himself to correct these failings, which have been repeatedly noticed. Two Branch Schools, Urdu and Hindi, have lately been taken over by the Municipality and will be put on the Grant-in-Aid footing in future.

6. The state of Gujranwala Zila School is not quite satisfactory. I have remarked more than once that Mr. Lambert fails to understand his position as Head Master. He has had difficulties to contend with, but is too much inclined to let things take their course. One boy passed

Gujranwala Zila School,

the University Entrance Examination last December and is now employed as a teacher in the School. A few boys are doing well but the classes are not generally in good order, and not more than a dozen boys are beyond the standard of an Elementary English School.

Bhera Zila School.

7. The upper classes of Bhera Zila School have made good progress, but the lower classes have been somewhat neglected. The staff of teachers has recently been strengthened, and I trust there will be no further complaints on this score. Babu Jagdeshwar vacated the Head Mastership from November last, and has been succeeded by Babu Khetarnath from Jhang Zila School, who has always borne a good character for efficiency, and promises to be successful in his present position.

Siyalkot Zila School.

8. Siyalkot Zila School has fallen of considerably during the year, and it became necessary to remove the Head Master, Babu Uma Charan Ghos, who failed to conciliate the good will of the people of the Town. At the same time he was fortunate enough to obtain promotion in Bengal where he is more likely to be popular.

His successor, Mr. Brown, commenced work with fair prospects of improving the School but since the question of transferring it to the Church of Scotland Mission has been mooted the boys have become unsettled, and several have ceased to attend.

Jhang Zila School.

9. The state of Jhang Zila School is satisfactory and creditable to the Head Master Babu Opendar Kishn Bhos, who has a good deal of influence with the citizens in Jhang and Maghujana, and uses it for the benefit of the Schools in both places.

Arithmetic is not well done, but I hope to improve it by securing a competent teacher. In other subjects there are more signs of industry than of intelligence. For instance Euclid and History had been carefully prepared, but written translation from Urdu into English was a failure. Taking all things into consideration, the School is as deserving of commendation as any other of the same class.

10. In my last Report I attempted to show that our present arrangements fail to secure a systematic control over Schools managed by District Officers. The principle has been admitted by most of those consulted, but to prevent misapprehension, I may add now that in my opinion it would be highly inexpedient to separate the Civil Officers in any way from the work of education; on the contrary I should be glad to see Zila Schools as well as Vernacular Schools placed under the Deputy Commissioners. Only in both cases the details of School-work, and all that specially comes within the range of professional experience should be left to the Inspector's discretion. Practically the difficulties which I had in view may be obviated more or less by a good understanding between the officers concerned, but an Inspector often feels the want of authority to settle matters off-hand without the delay and inconvenience of correspondence.

11. I have to record a very decided improvement in Vernacular Schools generally. This appears not only from the larger numbers coming forward in the Upper Classes, but still more from the quality of the work, and the anxiety of teachers and pupils to pass a good examination. Last year I made a classification of the boys examined in Vernacular Schools, but I have found it necessary to make some modifications of my plan, and hence a comparison between the two years is less exact than I could wish. For the present year I fixed three standards, viz :—

I. Standard.—Superior attainments generally.

II. Standard.—Ability to read and explain a Persian or Urdu book of ordinary difficulty and to write neatly and correctly from Dictation.

III. Standard.—To read and explain Panjab Singh, and to write Dictation from the same.

The table below shows the results obtained.

Classification of Students of Vernacular Schools Examined by Inspector 1867-68.

DISTRICTS.	Schools established 31st March.	Schools Examined.	Passed I. Standard.	Passed II. Standard.	Passed III. Standard.	Total passed in Literature.	Average passed in each School.	Total passed in Literature and Arithmetic.
Jhelam,	60	58	7	109	386	502	9.3	
Siyalkot,	108*	110	23	242	785	1,000	9.1	
Gujrat,	65	63	4	98	446	548	8.7	
Jhang, ..,	29	29	7	39	201	247	8.5	
Gujranwala,	74	67	10	122	410	542	8.1	
Rawal Pindi,	58	58	3	65	385	453	7.8	
Shahpur,	39	39	2	24	214	240	6.1	
	[* Some Schools reduced since Examination.]							
TOTAL, 1867-68,	433	424	56	699	2,777	3,532	8.2	...
Comparative Table for 1866-67, ...	425	424	...	...	...	2,658	6.3	1,541

The addition of the Raiya Tahsil to Siyalkot accounts for an increase of less than 200 passed students. Allowing for this there is a gain of 700 in the present year. History, Geography and Arithmetic have been omitted from the calculation because the average standard of attainments in these subject is still very low. Perhaps it will be convenient in future to pass boys separately for different subjects instead of requiring them to show general proficiency. Last year two-fifths of those who passed in Literature failed in Arithmetic, and if History and Geography had been taken into account perhaps as many more would have been rejected. Hence classification according to general proficiency must be fallacious or incomplete until the prescribed studies are carried out more systematically than at present.

12. During my last tour I made a practice of examining the Teachers in Dictation, Persian, Reading, Arithmetic, History and Geography. By this means I am able to form some judgment of their qualifications, to encourage private study, and to check the employment of incompetent persons. The Examination was always of the most elementary kind.

Table showing the number of teachers examined and of those who failed to pass in each subject. 1867-68:—

DISTRICT.	Number of teachers examined.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS WHO FAILED IN.			
		Dictation.	Persian Reading.	Arithmetic.	History and Geography
Rawal Pindi,	57	2	7	11	16
Jhelam,	64	12	13	26	26
Gujrat,	68	15	16	32	34
Shahpore,	44	5	6	19	21
Siyalkot,	118	21	38	71	38
Jhang,	34	1	4	18	14
Gujranwala,	68	6	10	18	24
	453	62	94	195	173

I have noted the number of failures only in the above table because occasionally for want of time I was obliged to omit one or more subjects. The large proportion of failures in Siyalkot is curious. The demand for teachers there is perhaps greater than the supply as compared with other Districts. Last year 330 teachers were examined of whom only 102 could read, write, and work easy sums, all but a very few were absolutely ignorant of History and Geography; so that there has been a very decided improvement in their qualifications already, although nearly one-half are still grossly ignorant of a portion of what they have to teach.

The preponderance of Mahomedan teachers is still very great. Hindus are often very deficient in Persian Literature, and few competent men are to be found. In Jhelam District a larger number of Hindu teachers are employed than elsewhere. These belong chiefly to a particular tribe of Muharrirs resident near Chakowal.

Excepting those who have passed successfully through the Normal School, or who have been educated in Government Schools, few Hindu teachers are at all efficient, whereas untrained Mahomedan teachers are generally up to the mark in Literature.

13. Vernacular Schools are classed as Town or Village Schools with reference to the numbers and attainments of scholars. The prescribed standard for a School of the Town Grade is so high that I doubt whether any in this Circle can properly be said to reach it. However the traditions of this office have been less exacting, and the conditions which I have insisted upon are (1) 50 boys on the Register. (2) 20 boys in the sixth and upper classes. (3) a third class. Such a Standard falls in with the old idea of a Tahsili School, and in this Circle fairly divides Schools of a superior order from the average. It has also been usual in Examination Reports to describe Schools as *Good, Fair, Bad, &c.*, but it is difficult to attach any definite meaning to these terms, and the attempt to use them in the place of a figure of merit leads only to paradoxical results.

14. In the Rawal Pindi District there are Town Schools at Kalar and Pindi Gheb. Both have improved considerably. Pindi Gheb which two years ago was attended by a small number of young boys is now equal to any in the Circle. Many Village Schools have made fair progress, particularly, Kahuta, Bisali, Gujrkhan, Gangrila, Sukho, Mukhad, Attock, Hazro, Sawa. But near the Indus there is a good deal of religious fanaticism which affects unfavourably the Schools attended by Mahomedans. The Chief School Muharrir, Sahib Ali, continues to work satisfactorily, and the Tahsildars have been extremely useful. Excellent School-houses have been built during the year at Kahuta and Fathjang. Another would have been commenced at Attock, but objections were raised to the proposed plan, and an unfortunate delay has resulted. An Elementary English School has been started at Kahuta but at present receives no aid.

15. In Jhelam District there are two Town Schools. That at Chakowal has always been in good order, and continues to improve. When I visited Rohtas little or no progress was visible but a favourable account has been received lately. The Schools generally are doing as well as in any other District. The Deputy Commissioner's memorandum notices a falling off in numbers owing to the reduction of some inefficient Schools in the Salt Range, but the apparent loss is compensated by improvement elsewhere. Colonel Bristow writes that last winter he was glad to observe a certain tone of improvement in the Schools visited by him which he had not observed in previous years. He attributes this to the encouragement held out to teachers in the way of rewards. From sale-proceeds of books it would appear that there is a steady falling off year after year, and this, he thinks, is owing to the distribution of Prize Books by the Inspector, to which practice however he has no objection. As a matter of fact Schools were very ill supplied with books three years ago, whereas now I have seldom to complain on this score. Last year Colonel Bristow mentioned the cheap rate at which School-books are sold in the Bazar, and this, I imagine, accounts for the diminution of indents upon the Curator.

The Chief School Muharrir, Ahmad-din, has continued to work in a most satisfactory manner, and the Deputy Commissioner who speaks in high terms of him has at my request recently made some addition to his allowances. Mention will be made in a separate report of Tahsildars who have given their assistance. A new School-house will soon be built at Pind Dadan Khan, and it is hoped that an English School on the Grant-in-Aid footing will be established there before long.

16. In Gujrat District there are Town Schools at Kunjah and Dinga. The former was not making satisfactory progress at the time of my visit, but it appears from the District Report that an improvement has taken place. Dinga promised to do well under a new teacher and is now in excellent order. Jalalpur is a large Town and possesses a very good School-house, but circumstances have interfered with the success of the School. Village Schools generally have made considerable progress, and their present state is highly creditable to the Tahsildars and School Muharrir. Of the latter Major Smyly writes: "I would bring to your notice the praiseworthy exertions of the Chief Muharrir, Ahmad Hassan, whose attention to the state of all the Schools under his charge is unremitting. He is constantly on the move and does not fail to bring to my notice all deficiencies."

This is the more satisfactory because in my District Report I had occasion to remark upon two or three cases of teachers attempting to impose upon European Officers who visited their Schools.

17. There are no Town Schools in Shahpur, Vernacular Schools have improved during the year, but not to the same extent as elsewhere, and there has been very little regular study of prescribed books. I attribute this in a great measure to the absence of the School Muharrir who was away on six-months' leave at the time of my last visit. Captain Johnstone, the Deputy Commissioner, concurs generally with the remarks made in my District Report. He thinks further that the chief obstacles to the progress of education are the dislike of parents to send their children to School, and the low pay of teachers, but this of course does not account for the relative inferiority of Schools in this District where in fact the teachers are better paid than in any other. He makes favourable mention of Tahsildar Mehdi Khan, and of Abdusalam, the School Muharrir, who, I feel sure, will exert himself to bring the Schools up to the mark next year.

18. There are now 6 Town Schools in Siyalkot and 102 Village Schools the increase being due to the transfer of the Raya Tahsil from the Amritsar District. Strictly speaking none of the Town Schools should be in the higher grade, as was explained in para. 13, but all are going on fairly with the exception of Ghota. The other Schools are Zafarwal, Daska, Pasrur, San Khatra, Nonar. The state of the Schools generally is very satisfactory and encouraging, and the exertions of the Deputy Commissioner to promote education have created an interest in the subject on the part of the people such as I do not often see elsewhere.

Much credit is due to Maulvi Ilahi Buksh, the School Muharrir, for the industry and judgment with which he discharges the duties of his office, and the Tahsildars have generally given valuable assistance. The usual Public Examination and Darbar was held in February at a time when I was unable to be present. Experience proves the value of these gatherings which have a tendency to impress the native mind with a sense of the importance of education, and moreover are in accordance with the customs of the country. I shall endeavour in future to make arrangements with Deputy Commissioners so as to give them my assistance on such occasions.

19. There were three Town Schools in Gujranwala District. The School at the Sadr has improved since the School-building was restored. That at Hafizabad was not in very good order though well attended. Pindi Bhattiyan has been reduced to the Village Grade, but arrangements have been made for its improvement. There has been satisfactory progress on the whole although some Schools are still in a bad state. The use of English figures in Arithmetic has been practised more successfully here than in other Districts, and this alone is a proof of pains-taking. The Chief School Muharrir Maulvi Inam-ul-lah continues to give satisfaction, but he has not so much influence over the Schools as I could wish. The Deputy Commissioner reports that within the year 12 Schools have been reduced and that it will be necessary to close as many more to bring the expenditure within the income of the District. The number of scholars has increased nevertheless, and this he considers a proof that the Schools are becoming more popular, although the genuineness of the Registers is in some degree open to suspicion. Some 80 boys who have been educated in the Government Schools have obtained employment as Government servants, as Patwarie assistants, in the Railway, with Contractors, &c., and openings are no doubt daily multiplying. Last year Major Babbage awarded seven scholarships for English. In the present year he will award twelve scholarships for Vernacular only. He states his views as follows :—

"I think that the existing English Schools prepare sufficient boys to supply the demand and I should be well content to see the number of boys learning English diminished and the education of the scholars more perfect in good plain English and Arithmetic. I think that in this Zila the advantages of learning English are sufficiently appreciated, and that scholarships and rewards are not required, nor is it desirable to attract boys who otherwise would not learn it. I am not afraid that English Education will really suffer from this because it is pretty well known that knowledge of English if accompanied with other qualifications is a great recommendation to candidates for employment, and one much regarded by me. As regards Vernacular Education attention continues to be devoted to Arithmetic, and in most Village Schools it is only desirable to give such an education as would, if the time ever come for it, be made the standard minimum for compulsory state education. In the larger Villages and Qasbas much more is desirable and can certainly be attained, and in such places with more ambitious views I would certainly erect more ambitious School-buildings. In this view I do not regard our Village Schools as altogether unsatisfactory."

20. Education in Jhang is remarkably successful considering the isolated position of the District, but incessant quarrels have materially affected progress. The Town School at Chinyot has recovered itself since last year, and promises to go on fairly. Maghiyana has improved in the lower classes.

Shorkot is still below the mark owing to the unhappy temper of the teacher who has been transferred in consequence. Village Schools are going on well in most cases. The School Muharrir Munshi Hakim Chund has worked entirely to my satisfaction. The Deputy Commissioner proposes to give Tahsildars the power of awarding Prizes when they visit Schools, and this no doubt, will give them an interest in the work. Munshi Rahimuddin, Tahsildar of Jhang, has been rewarded with a silver watch, and the other Tahsildars have given much encouragement and assistance.

21. The Normal School continues to work efficiently although it has failed to turn out men of superior attainments. The longer period of training, though in some respects unpopular, gives us a small number of competent teachers, whereas men who hold the old certificates are generally as ignorant of History, Geography and Arithmetic as those who have never studied in a Government School. But the stipends allowed are insufficient to attract many of the better sort, and the consequence is that half the students are ignorant or sickly men who have no object in view beyond the temporary subsistence afforded to them in the Normal School, and never pass beyond the Rudimentary Class. My own experience leads me to the conclusion that it is a waste of time and money to attempt to train men of this description.

It would be better economy to limit the numbers so as to raise the stipend to 10 rupees, and to admit only selected men. And if at the same time salaries of not less than 12 or 15 rupees were secured to all who passed in any of the higher grades, the proportion of Normal students lost to the Department would be insignificant, and complaints of the hardship of being sent up for two years would cease. Considering the material upon which they have to work, Maulvi Ilahi Buksh and his Assistants have been very successful, and deserve much credit for their industry and conduct.

22. The chief obstacle to progress in Jail Schools is the unwillingness of officials to excuse the men from manual labour, and the small amount of remuneration available for teachers. I imagine it is as easy to learn to read as to weave, and as it is the wish of Government that prisoners should be educated more systematic arrangements for teaching them should be made. Recently the Inspector General of Prisons has issued an order for classification and report of progress, but beyond this it is necessary that each division of twenty or thirty men should be placed under a competent teacher, that prisoners employed to teach should be eligible for rewards in case their work is good, and that the School Muharrir should constantly visit the Jail-School when he is at the Sadr. The results of Examination detailed below are little enough, but they fail to give a correct impression of the actual work done, because the majority of those put forward were educated before they entered the Jails.

Rawal Pindi Jail.—430 men at School.

VI. Class. 18 write Dictation and read Panjab Singh.
3 can do an addition sum.

VII. Class. 9 can read easy narrative.

Juvenile Criminals. 5 are making fair progress after studying for two months.

More than half the above are old Munshis.

Jhelam Jail.—5 men write Urdu Dictation and read Panjab Singh, but not well, very little Arithmetic. The rest are in the Alphabet.

Gujrat Jail.—9 men read Panjab Singh and write from Dictation.

Shahpur Jail.—258 Prisoners, 180 at School.

VI. Class. 6 read Panjab Singh well.
3 write Dictation.
2 work addition sum.

VII. Class. 2 read Tashil-ut-talim Sentences.

Siyalkot Jail.—A new School.

1 reads Sikandar Nama.
5 read Sentences Tashil-ut-talim.
25 read compound letters.

Gujranwala Jail.—6 men write very badly—8 read imperfectly, a few more can read half a dozen sentences from Pand Sudmand.

They do not understand the Map.

Thang Jail.—21 men at School.

9 read sentences from Pand Sudmand.

5 write Dictation from the same.

4 write numbers.

The rest learn their letters.

23. Aided Schools in this Circle are the Lawrence Asylum at Murree for soldiers' children; the Murree cum Rawal Pindi School for children of European descent; the Schools of the American Presbyterian Mission in Rawal Pindi City and Cantonment; Church of Scotland Mission Schools at Siyalkot, Wazirabad, and Gujrat; Elementary English Schools in

Aided Schools.

connection with Government Vernacular Schools; Branches of Zila Schools; a few indigenous Vernacular Schools for boys, and the great majority of Female Schools. No general description can be given of Aided Schools. As a rule they are as efficient as Government Schools of the same class, and cost the State less than half as much. Those which are under the superintendence of a resident Missionary are perhaps more favourably situated than any.

24. The numbers on the rolls of the Murree Lawrence Asylum have increased considerably of late, and several candidates for admission are waiting for the opening of the new Girls' School. During the summer the

The Murree Lawrence Asylum.

prevalence of sickness and the want of an Assistant Master interrupted School-work, but satisfactory progress has been made since. In May 1868 I examined 48 boys and 38 girls, the remainder, 31 in number, being very young children, and a few sick. The subjects of examination were English Dictation and Reading, History of England, Geography, and Arithmetic. The First Class of boys took up also 30 Props, of the First Book of Euclid, a little Algebra, Urdu, and Latin.

In Latin not much has yet been done, but all could read and translate the Gospel of St. Mark in Urdu. Both boys and girls are fairly prepared in their work so far as they go, but it appeared to me that more might be expected from the boys, and, particularly, that some subject in English Literature besides Gleig's History should be read regularly in the Upper Classes. The girls are under two excellent teachers, and Mr. O'Brien the new Assistant Master is most efficient, but the lowest class of boys is still taught by the Steward who has other duties, and is not specially qualified to teach.

The children are healthy, happy, and well conducted. In some respects there is room for improvement, but on the whole there can be no doubt of the increasing usefulness and popularity of the Institution.

25. The Murree cum Rawal Pindi School for children of European descent was inspected by me at Rawal Pindi in March. Only 14 girls and little boys were present. The names of a few more were on the books, but the

Murree cum Rawal Pindi School for European children of both sexes.

chief attendance is at Murree during the season. I examined in Dictation, Reading, History, Geography, and Arithmetic, and found the children very well prepared in all subjects. The teaching staff is represented by Mrs. Harris, the Principal, and Miss Penke, her Assistant, who do their work most efficiently, and so as to give much satisfaction to parents. At the same time it is right to notice that no provision is made for the education of boys above 8 or 10 years of age, or for the accommodation of boarders on reasonable terms; and that there are children in the Sadr Bazar of the class which Lord Canning's Minute had principally in view who do not attend, because the general style and arrangements of the School are unsuited to the requirements of persons in humble circumstances.

A report will be submitted on this subject.—W. R. M. HOLROYD, D. P. I., P.

The Committee are aware that the object of the grant is not fully attained, and are always willing to facilitate the admission of poor students by reducing the tuition-fees in special cases; but the existence of the School depends upon the support of the better classes, and it seems necessary that their convenience should be kept in view.

26. Aided Schools at Rawal Pindi under the management of the American Presbyterian Mission are (1.) The City School which educates up to the

Rawal Pindi City and Cantonment Aided Schools.

University Entrance Standard. (2) An Anglo-Vernacular School of the Middle Class in Cantonments. (3) a Female School. All are going on very fairly. The Main School is not inferior to any Zila School in this Circle except Gujrat, though many of the boys are imperfectly prepared in their work. Three boys passed the last Entrance Examination and are now employed as teachers in the School.

The following are extracts from the Revd. Mr. Orbison's Mission Report :—

"A large and comfortable School-house has been built in the Sadr Bazar on a lot kindly given by the Cantonment authorities for this purpose. The work was done by Mian Abdul Rahiman, Government Contractor, for the sum of 2,000 rupees, although the estimated cost was 2,800. The large balance was generously thrown off because the object was a charitable one. A very substantial and commodious house was erected for the native Pastor and Head Master by the same contractor who again liberally agreed to throw off a similar handsome sum from the estimated cost as in the former case. An addition of five rooms to the Main School-house has been made. This was done at the suggestion and with the very substantial assistance of the native gentlemen of the city, who generously gave 600 rupees for the purpose. The Girls' School has continued to give satisfaction both as regards the numbers in attendance, and the progress made in study and needle-work. The number is 65, (now nearly 100). Sardar Nihal Singh, K. S. I., has kindly continued the use of a suitable house for the School, free of rent. Native gentlemen have assisted with money and influence. Parents and children all seem favourably inclined; and there is every encouragement to hope that the cause of Female Education will continue to take deep root, and become permanently successful."

27. The Aided School at Jhelam has taken the place of the Zila School there. It is under the management of the Revd. F. Cardew, the Resident

Aided School at Jhelam.

This will be inquired into.—W.
R. M. HOLADAY, D. P. I., P.

Chaplain, and receives no contributions from private sources beyond the personal services of the Manager, nominally estimated at rupees 150 per mensem. Hence the apparent cost of education is double the amount actually expended. In November when I last visited the School the Upper Classes were doing fairly in English and in other subjects. Besides the Head Master the only English teachers are monitors. The Vernacular Staff appeared to me to be too costly, and if no funds are forthcoming from local sources it will be necessary to make a different distribution for the benefit of the lower classes in English. There is a Vernacular Branch School the cost of which is defrayed from savings in the Main School.

28. The Church of Scotland Mission has Aided Schools at Siyalkot, at Wazirabad, and at

Church of Scotland Mission
Schools.

Gujrat, and the Zila School at Siyalkot has now been made over to them. When I visited their City School at Siyalkot I found it in much better order than I had ever seen before. It was still however an Elementary English School as the highest class was the sixth of the Government scheme. The Cantonments School had suffered a good deal from the change of regiments. The boys did well in Persian and Urdu but failed in English. The Wazirabad School is going on well. The lower classes have improved, and some of the senior boys have nearly reached the University Entrance Standard. I believe however that these have now left for employment. The School at Gujrat will probably be successful although at the time of my visit little progress had been made in English. Last year the Vernacular portion of it was aided under Article XIV. of the Grant-in-Aid Rules, and a regular grant has been sanctioned from the commencement of the present year.

29. The Anglo-Vernacular School under the management of the Amritsar Mission be-

Church of England Mission
School at Narowal.

came included within this Circle a year ago on the transfer of the Raiya Tahsil to the District of Siyalkot. The School is numerously attended, but the English Classes are in a very rudimentary state and consequently the monthly expenditure, upwards of 160 rupees, is excessive. For the results obtained, what the Mission spends alone should be ample without the Government Grant, and unless a decided improvement takes place the latter should be reduced or withdrawn. Narowal is a poor place for a School of this class, but in former years better work seems to have been done, and some of the deficiencies which I observed could only be due to mismanagement.

30. Elementary English Classes are attached to some Vernacular Schools, and are supported by local subscriptions and Grants-in-Aid. Some of these

Elementary English Schools.

are doing remarkably well and may compare with the lower classes of Zila Schools both in numbers and efficiency. A great deal depends upon the competence and popularity of the teacher. Everywhere there are boys who wish to learn something of English, but in some cases their parents are prejudiced against it.

It may not be easy to define the object and use of Schools of this class, but it seems

I am afraid that this is not the case in the majority of Schools, at least to any appreciable extent.—
W. R. M. HOLMES, D. F. I., P.

advisable to support and encourage almost any education that is acceptable to the people and successful in practice, rather than to be too particular about abstract principles. Besides, as the best boys are eventually drafted off into the Zila Schools, the proportion of those whose education is cut short is perhaps not greater than where more advanced studies are carried on, and thus the question of principle cannot be limited to the Elementary English Schools, but applies equally to superior Schools so far as they fail to lead up to a higher education.

31. There are three Elementary English Schools in Siyalkot District. That at Zafarwal

Elementary English Schools in Siyalkot District.

There is also an English School at Jámko which promises to be successful; but is not at present eligible for a Grant-in-Aid.

is going on quite satisfactorily, and has already sent up promising students to the Zila School. Pasrur which a year ago had broken down completely is doing fairly under a new teacher. Daska has made great progress and is now on a par with Zafarwal.

32. There are three Elementary English Schools in Gujranwala District. Akalgarh which

Elementary English Schools in Gujranwala District.

sons, and can hardly be looked upon as permanent. None of the above Schools are equal to the best in some other Districts.

was formerly in very good order suffered from the removal of the teacher, but is now improving. Ramnagar is likely to do well under the new teacher, who came from Akalgarh. The School at Batafa is kept up chiefly for the benefit of Sardar Jhandu Singh's

33. The Elementary English Schools at Shorkot and Maghiyana are progressing in a

Elementary English Schools in Jhang District.

satisfactory manner; the teacher of the latter has been quarrelling, as usual, but measures have been taken to improve his temper.

The School at Maghiyana although recently established is perhaps the best specimen of an Elementary English School in the Circle, and the work so far as it goes is done more perfectly than in any other Anglo-Vernacular School.

34. The Elementary English School at Shahpur was going on satisfactorily and seemed

Elementary English Schools in Shahpur District.

class, and the men of the Amla at Shahpur appeared to care very little about it at all. The School at Khushal was not doing well. I recommended the employment of a different teacher and if that failed that the School should be broken up.

likely to improve, although when I saw it the work was being done without much regard to method. The Adult School had been broken up. Those who desire to learn English can generally do so more conveniently by private study than by attending a

35. Female Schools as a rule are not open to inspection, but several have been visited by

Female Schools.

District Officers, and I saw a few in Siyalkot myself. The most important are Aided Schools in Siyalkot, Rawal Pindi, and Jhelam.

The Municipality of Gujranwala keep up a few Schools in that city, and in five Districts there are Schools supported from the proceeds of a special allowance for three or four years from Imperial Funds. The accounts which reach me are more favourable than they have been previously. The American Mission School at Rawal Pindi has already been mentioned. The Deputy Commissioner of Rawal Pindi saw at one gathering 70 selected girls from Bedi Khem Singh's Schools, many of whom were of more advanced age than is usual in Female Schools. He was much pleased with their proficiency in reading and writing, and with their general appearance. The Bedi's Schools in Jhelam District are said to be flourishing. The Siyalkot Schools have improved in number, and, I should imagine, very considerably in efficiency. * Those which I saw consisted of very little girls who could read and write as well as boys of the same age. The young person who was employed to inspect has lately been obliged to relinquish her charge, but Major Mercer hoped before long to make arrangements to supply her place. In December she had visited 94 Schools of which 50 were in a satisfactory state. From her description all must closely resemble those which I saw myself as regards age, books studied, &c. Female Schools in Gujranwala and Shahpur do not appear to be very successful. I am not aware that the popular feeling upon the subject differs materially in different parts of the Circle, but the natives

give way to moral pressure, and though at first apathetic and suspicious with regard to measures of public utility, before long are sure to follow the lead of their political or spiritual rulers. This should not be lost sight of, for the same measures which in any District may have proved successful will in all probability be equally effective elsewhere, and the statement not unfrequently made that the people of a certain place do not desire to have Female Schools, though true, is irrelevant. The question really is how far it is expedient to exert the influence of Government upon the people through those who have authority with them. On this point the opinions of European gentlemen differ considerably, and hence arises the unequal progress of Female Education in various parts of the country.

36. The opinions of District Officers, and native gentlemen interested in Female Education were recently taken upon Miss Carpenter's scheme for

Miss Carpenter's scheme.

establishing Normal Schools under European ladies. The answers received were generally unfavourable to the organization of any such system in this Circle, though the principle of employing women as teachers in Girls' Schools was approved. The Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot however thought it possible to have a Normal School of this kind in each District where Female Education has been taken up vigorously, and he pointed out how sufficient funds might be appropriated for the purpose in his own District. The question is probably still under consideration.

37. The Returns of Indigenous Schools furnished by Deputy Commissioners are rat---

Indigenous Schools.

difficult of interpretation, and would perhaps be more clearly understood if divested of statistical form. It appears that 27,858 children attend, of whom the great majority are Mahomedans who read the Quran by rote. Most of the rest are Kahtri boys who learn the Elements of shopkeepers' accounts, and Musalmans or Hindus who learn Persian with a view to get their living as Muharrirs. A few, who study Arabic or Sanscrit, are trained for the priesthood.

A limited number of Persian Schools and one Hindi School have been recommended for a grant under Act. XIV, but the best Indigenous Schools seem to keep aloof. The rewards given in the previous year appeared to have had no particular effect, and in fact during my last tour I saw fewer Schools deserving aid than before.

The only way of utilizing the expenditure sanctioned on this account will be to put the Aided Schools under systematic inspection, and, except in large tours, to retain them only where there is no Government School. In future I shall endeavour to carry out this idea.

38. Maulavi Muhammad Ali, the Deputy Inspector, continues to work efficiently. He is

Notice of the Deputy Inspector and others.

an expert examiner, is well acquainted with the people and the country, and performs his duties with industry and good sense. The Chief School Muharrirs have already been mentioned in connection with their work. A list of Tahsildars and others deserving

commendation will be forwarded separately.

Acknowledgments to District Officers.

39. In conclusion I beg to acknowledge the courtesy and assistance which I have met with from District Officers, and to express my sense of the value of their services to education.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

C. PEARSON,

Inspector of Schools,

Rawal Pindi Circle.

FRONTIER CIRCLE.

No. 97

FROM

D. W. THOMPSON, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Inspector of Schools,

Frontier Circle.

TO

CAPTAIN W. R. M. HOLROYD,

Director Public Instruction, Panjab,

Lahore.

Dated Abbottabad, 29th May, 1868.

SIR,

Report Frontier Circle for 1867-68.

I have the honor to forward the Annual Report on Education in the Frontier Circle for the year ending 31st March 1868.

2. On the death of Mr. Hutton in March 1867, the Inspectorship of the Circle was given to Mr. Clarke, tutor to the Raja of Mundee, but as he could not leave the Raja immediately, to join his new post, I was appointed to officiate for him, which I accordingly commenced doing on the 12th of August last.

Inspectorship given away to Mr. Clarke.

3. The Circle embraces the two whole divisions of Peshawar and Derajat, with a small portion of Mooltan; subdivided into the seven Districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bunnoo, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gaze Khan and Moozuffurgurh.

Extent of the Frontier Circle.

4. I started on my annual tour from Abbottabad on the 10th October 1867, and inspected the Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan (Trans-Indus) and Dera Gaze Khan Districts on my way down, and the Moozuffurgurh, Dera Ismail Khan (Cis-Indus) and Bunnoo on my way up the Frontier.

Route adopted during the cold season inspection.

5. On the completion of my inspection of this last District, the year came to a close, which was a great disappointment to me, as I thought on my way down, that I would have been up the Frontier again in time to make the first inspection of the seven Schools in Kohat, and a second inspection of the Village Schools in the Peshawar District, before the end of the year, but was not able to do so.

Year closed before the end of the tour.

6. The following were the changes, worthy of any notice, made in the Circle during the year.

The Branch School attached to the Zilla School at Dera Gaze Khan, abolished on the 11th April.

Grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 to the Mission School in Bunnoo, commenced from 1st April.

Changes worthy of notice, made during the year.

All the Schools in the Dera Gaze Khan District, except the Zilla School, converted into Aided ones from May.

An Elementary English School (aided) attached to the Vernacular one at Rajanpore, Dera Gaze Khan District, commenced from 1st June.

Mahomed Ameen, appointed as Chief Mohurrir of the Dera Ismail Khan District in October, vice Moulvi Saadoola the former Chief Mohurrir.

The Peshawar Zilla School abolished 31st March.

Different kind of Schools.

7. All the Schools brought under Government inspection may be divided into the two principal divisions, of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular.

The Anglo-Vernacular I intend dividing into Zilla, Mission, and Elementary Aided Schools; and the Vernacular Schools into the Normal, Jail, Town, Village and Female Schools.

Number of Schools where English is taught.

8. The number of Schools of all grades, in which English was taught, was 17 up to the end of the year, viz.

Zilla Schools, 3; Mission (Central and Branches), 11, and Elementary Aided Schools, 3.

9. The Zilla School at Abbottabad in the Hazara District had at the close of the year 63 students on the rolls with an average daily attendance of 45 for the whole year. The former number is almost the same as, and the latter much less than, the corresponding statistics for the last year.

Abbottabad Zilla School.

At the Oral Examination of the Schools in October last, only 37 boys were present. This very small number was attributed to two causes; one was the absence from the Station of the Goorkha Regiment, which went out into camp, and drew away some of the boys; while others were engaged at the celebration of the Doosairah festival which was going on at the time of Examination; since then, the highest class, the 3rd according to the Government scheme of studies, consisting of three students, has been broken up, one of the students having got employment, another having left to seek for something for himself, and the third who used formerly to be very irregular in his attendance and is consequently backward in his studies has gone to read with the 6th class, the next highest in the School.

No Progress made during year.

Kanh Singh, the Head Master, seems an intelligent and energetic man, but, as far as I can judge from the report of the School for 1866-67, I don't think any perceptible progress has been made in learning during the year. Now that the 3rd class has been abolished, Kanh Singh will have more time to give up to the other classes, and it is hoped that with the help of the 2nd English teacher Salig Ram, there will be a marked improvement soon. Besides the above two, there are two Vernacular teachers, making in all a staff of four teachers.

10. I held an Oral Examination of all the classes of the Peshawar Zilla School in the beginning of November last. The number of names on the rolls at that time was 149; the average daily attendance for the month before, 115; and there were present at the examination, 103. There were seven classes; the 3rd, and 6th to 10th in all of which English was taught, and a Vernacular class in which no English was taught. There was only one boy in the 3rd class and he did not acquit himself at all creditably at either the oral or at the written examination held in October. The other classes did very fairly in both English and Vernacular at the oral test.

Peshawar Zilla School.

The School was established, experimentally, for two years, in 1865. It may be said to have been getting on very fairly, first under the guidance of Mr. Millett and after his transfer from Peshawar on account of ill-health, under Mr. Rebsch, in whose time the number of students had risen to as high as 170. The panic caused by the cholera which was raging in Peshawar in the months of May, June, and July, reduced this number to such a degree, that it was thought necessary at one time to shut up the School for a while; it began to recover itself again and though it never reached the same high number, it got into as good working order as before.

11. The chief object, however, for which the School had been established was to try and attract to it those Pathans in the surrounding District, who had a desire for learning, but might have prejudices against a Mission School; and as this object had not been gained, inasmuch as all the Pathans attending it belonged to the city, it was considered expedient to abolish it, which was accordingly done on the 31st March, at which time the number of names on the register was 149 and the average attendance (daily) for the whole year 126.

The reason for abolishing the School.

12. The number of students on the Register books of the Dera Gazeo Khan, Zilla School for the end of the year was 161, and the average daily attendance for the whole year 129. This shows a very great reduction since the end of last year, caused by the shutting up of the Branch School, which was attached to the Main School, and had nearly one hundred boys in it. There were 136 boys present at the Oral Examination in December last, and these were arranged into classes from the 3rd down to the 10th in which English instruction was imparted, and a Hindee class containing 44 boys who learnt no English. The 3rd class contained two young lads, who worked out sums in Arithmetic and Algebra, and proved propositions in Euclid in a smart and intelligent manner at the Oral test; but I was rather disappointed at the results of their Written Examination in October, which I thought might have been more satisfactory. Not having ever visited the School before, I could not judge of the progress made during the year, but it appeared to me that the classes were well instructed in both English and the Vernacular.

13. Moolraj, the Head Master, had a Khillat of Rs. 60 conferred on him at the last "Distribution of Prizes" in the School, and from what I have seen of him, I consider he deserved it.

At the time of my inspection, he was carrying out a proposition, made by the late Director, Major Fuller, of having the whole School dressed in a uniform suit of clothes, each class having its own colour. As he was in want of funds to carry out this project among the students of the two lowest classes, he made an application for assistance to the Deputy Commissioner, but I have not heard yet whether he received it or not.

14. The English portion of the School Staff, though good enough in itself, was, and as no change has yet been made, is still very insufficient for the School. There are only two English teachers for the 110 students who are learning that language. The Head Master felt himself obliged to give up one of the lower classes to one of the Vernacular teachers who had a very slight acquaintance of English, but this naturally weakened the efficiency of the Vernacular Staff. Even with the addition of a third English teacher, the Staff would be scarcely sufficient for upwards of 110 boys.

The Vernacular Staff consists of three teachers. As I mentioned before, there was a Branch School in the city of Dera Gazeo Khan, attached to the Main one; it was getting on well as far as numbers of boys attending it went, but it was not allowed sufficient time to show any results, as it was closed from want of funds. I should like very much to see it reopened, as I think there is plenty of room to admit of one Branch School, at the very least, flourishing in the city.

15. Up to this it has been the practice for students of this School, as soon as they reach the 3rd or sometimes even the 4th class, to be sent off to the Zilla School at Mooltan to prepare for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination there, by which the Dera Gazeo Khan School is deprived of half the laurels gained in the success of any of its quondam pupils at the examination. If the English Staff could be strengthened, the School would be able to pass its students into the Calcutta University without aid from other institutions.

16. There are in Peshawar, belonging to the Church Mission Society there, six Schools (male), ranked thus, one of the Higher class, one of the Middle and 4 of the Lower. The one of the Higher class is the City School, and the 4 of the Lower are the Branch Schools attached to it. The aggregate number on the rolls of these five, was for last year 329 and for the end of this 396, showing an increase of 67 students. One of the students from the City School went up for the Calcutta Entrance Examination in December last, and succeeded in passing. He has since been made an Assistant English teacher of the School. The Cantonment Mission School has increased during

the year in number of students in the School, and number learning English, but the average daily attendance, which I look upon as being the most important, is about the same as what it was at the end of last year as the following statement will show :—

Number on the Rolls for 1866-67,	... 71	} The increase almost entirely of Mahomedans.
Ditto, for 1867-68,	... 101	
Average daily attendance for 1866-67,	... 59	
Ditto, for 1867-68,	... 61	
Number learning English, 1866-67,	... 50	
Ditto, 1867-68,	... 63	

17. The Educational operations of the Church Mission at Peshawar are, however, beginning to extend themselves beyond the City and Cantonments.

Mr. Ridley, the Manager of the Mission Schools there, opened a small Vernacular School about three or four months ago in the Village of Pelosi 6 or 7 miles from the City of Peshawar, and he intends, if Government aid can be procured, to open some more in those Villages that are within easy riding distance of the city, so as to enable a daily supervision of them by one or other of the Missionaries.

18. The 5 remaining Mission Schools are under the management of the Missionary at Dera Ismail Khan, and are divided into one of the Middle class at Bunnoo; one of the Middle class at Dera Ismail Khan; and three Branch Schools attached to this latter, which are not brought under any class yet but are expected to be so soon.

19. I visited the Bunnoo Mission School, and forwarded the report on it so very lately that nothing more need be said of it here except that there has been an increase of only three students in the number attending the School, during the year, and that there has been a considerable increase of Mahomedans, there being 37 of these last year, against 61 at the end of this; but as the School is about the same size, the number of Hindoos must have decreased proportionately.

20. When I inspected the Dera Ismail Khan Mission School in November last, the Revd. R. Bruce was the Manager of that and the Bunnoo School, but since then he has gone home and given over charge to the Revd. D. Brodie. The School (including its branches) has gained an increase of 108 boys during the year. An application was sent in, a short time ago, for a Government Grant for the Branches, as the three existing ones were found to be growing to a size, which required additional pecuniary aid, and it was also thought expedient to open a fourth in a quarter of the city unprovided with a School.

21. The three other Anglo-Vernacular Schools are the Elementary Aided ones at Kohat, Mardan, and Rajanpore.

At the Inspection of the Kohat English School in November last, I found 75 names on the register and 50 boys present, divided off into 5 classes; 4 in which English was taught, and one in which there was only Vernacular. The four English classes were the 7th to the 10th according to the Government scheme.

No progress made.

I was not pleased with the Examination given in English, and from remarks on the School in the last Annual Report, I don't think any progress has been made since last year.

This, however, can't be put down to the fault of Mr. Jennings, the English Master, as he was quite unassisted in the tuition of 60 boys.

Resignation of Head Master.

I was in hopes of seeing him, with the aid of a 2nd teacher, bringing the School on to an efficient state, which I think he would have done, had he not resigned his appointment at the end of the year.

There was an attempt made to levy fees in the School during the year, but it appears to have been given up now some months ; the reason for which I have not heard, but I suppose it was found difficult to collect them. Sanction was applied for and has been obtained for the conversion of the School into the Zilla School of the District from the 1st April, 1868.

Failure in introducing fees.
To be converted into a Zilla School.

22. The School at Murdan in Eusufzai, belongs to the Corps of Guides. I examined 16 boys of the School last October and was pleased with the proficiency of most of them in English. Those in the Higher classes read and explained portions of the 2nd and 3rd English Books very fairly and wrote a piece of English from dictation remarkably correctly. There was, however, no Vernacular teacher appointed to the School till near the close of the year.

Murdan English School.

23. English was introduced into the Vernacular School at Rajanpore on the 1st June last, so that when I visited it in January very much progress could not have been expected for such a short time. The Rajanpore chiefs have not as yet shown as much inclination in sending their sons to the School as they have displayed liberality in furnishing funds for the opening of it. The Vernacular School has increased considerably during the year.

English School at Rajanpore.

24. Of purely Vernacular Schools there are 188 divided thus :

Number of Vernacular Schools.	Normal Schools,	2
	Jail Schools,	2
	Town Schools,	2
	Female Schools,	2
	Village Schools,	180

TOTAL, ... 188

25. The two Normal Schools are at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The number of pupils in the former at the end of the year was 17 of whom 3 were reading for Certificates, and 14 were in the Rudimentary class.

Peshawar Normal School.

Of this latter number 6 were Village School teachers, 3 scholarship holders, and 4 non-stipendiary students.

At the Examination in April, one pupil from the School was examined for a certificate and succeeded in obtaining one of the 4th Grade : and out of 6 students who were examined from the Rudimentary class, 2 passed. At the October examination, 4 out of 5 students passed from the Rudimentary class.

The Educational Staff of the School consists of only one teacher, who, though a good scholar, can hardly be expected to carry on all the work by himself. One of the teachers of the Peshawar Zilla School, used to give assistance during the year by attending to the Normal School students in his leisure hours, but as the Zilla School has been abolished, this aid will of course be withdrawn. A good feature in the School is the four non-stipendiary students reading at it ; and this number would, I dare say, increase, if there was a 2nd teacher appointed to carry on the general subjects such as Mathematics, History, Geography, &c.,

Inefficiency of the Staff of Teachers.

Arrangements have been effected for the appointment of a second teacher.—W. R. M. HOLROYD, D. P. I., P.

so that the Head teacher might be allowed to give up the whole of his time to the languages.

Dera Ismail Khan Normal School.

26. At the Dera Ismail Khan Normal School, there were 13 pupils at the end of the year, all Village School teachers, and all in the Rudimentary class.

In April, 6 tried for certificates and all failed ; 9 were examined from the Rudimentary class and not one passed. In October, however, there was more success as 4 passed from this class out of 5 examined.

This School has two teachers employed in it, and is better off in this respect than the Peshawar one, although the number of pupils allowed for the latter, independent of the non-stipendiary ones attending, is greater than that allowed for the former.

27. Just before my visit to the Dera Ismail Khan Jail School, a large number of prisoners, some transferred, others released, had left the Jail among whom some belonged to the School. I found 33 students who were divided off into the 6th and 8th classes and could read little easy sentences, but had not learnt any

Dera Ismail Khan Jail School.

Writing, Arithmetic, History, &c. Besides these, there were 40 or 50 of the prisoners learning the letters of the Alphabet, whose names were not put down in the Register of the School.

28. In the Peshawar Jail School, there were 51 names on the Register. Some of the students examined by me could read and write a little Urdu, and some worked out a simple addition sum, but nothing else had been taught. I believe it is the practice to transfer prisoners, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, from the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Jails to the other ones. In this case, the Schools in them can never rise to any very high standard, but may be ranked as Branch Schools attached to other Jails.

29. There are only two Town Schools in the Circle, one at Jampore in the Dera Gzee Khan District and the other at Kotoddoo in Moozuffurgurh. Three or four other Schools have very nearly, or altogether reached the Town standard, but have not as yet been set down as such. The number of students in the Jampore School for the end of the year is 104, or nearly the same as last year, but the classes have risen a grade since then. The first class, however, has been broken up since my visit to the School in January, one of the two students in it having got employment, and the other having left to look out for something for himself.

30. The Moozuffurgurh Town School at Kotoddoo has increased considerably in number of students during the year there being 112 at the commencement of it against 150 at the close. At my inspection of the School in February, the three students of the 2nd class did fairly in all their subjects of examination especially in translation from Persian into Urdu, and Urdu dictation, two of the most important requirements for those looking out for Government employment as all these were. In the other classes, some of the translations were not good, and there was rather a deficiency in Arithmetic.

31. The 180 Village Schools are situated thus,

Number of Village Schools in each District.	Hazara,	2
	Kohat,	7
	Dera Ismail Khan,	30
	Peshawar,	41
	Bunnoc,	27
	Dera Gzee Khan,	38
	Moozuffurgurh,	35=180.

32. The two Schools in the Hazara District, one at Manseera, the other at Hurreepore, are both supported entirely by Government. I visited the Manseera School last October, and found it in a very confused state; no classification or no regular set of books studied. The number of students at the end of the year was 22, about the same as it was when I was there.

33. The Hurreepore School has 60 names on the rolls with classes ranging up to the 3rd. A new teacher was appointed to the School in May last, from the Rawalpindge Normal School; he has got it on well during the time he has been there, but a flourishing institution can not be looked for in Hurreepore till there is a good Schoolhouse built and a 2nd teacher or, at the least, Monitors appointed.

On my last visit I found nearly 50 boys sitting together in one small room, with one teacher to attend to them all.

34. As soon as the Settlement of the District is completed, Schools will doubtless be established on the same footing as the Schools of other Districts, To have teachers ready for and supported partly by Educational Cess Fund money. In order to meet this contingency, I should like, if funds were forthcoming, to see a few young men preparing themselves at the training institution, to be ready to take charge of the first Schools opened in the District.

35. The numbers on the rolls at the end of the year and the average daily attendance for the whole year in the 41 Village Schools in Peshawar are respectively 812 and 619, against 830 and 683, the corresponding numbers for the last year, showing a decrease of 18 on the Registers and 64 in the average attendance.

Pushtoo is encouraged as much as possible and is read in the lower classes of many of the Schools.

36. There are seven Schools in the Kohat District, all of which were inspected during the year by the Deputy Inspector. I intended making my inspection of them on my way up the Frontier, but could not do so before the year closed.

Kohat Village Schools.

These numbers accord with the statistics entered in the monthly reports submitted by the Officiating Inspector.—W. R. M. HOLZORD, D. P. I., P.

The roll number for all the Schools at the end of the year was 183 and the daily average attendance, which looks to me as incorrect, is set down as 173.

37. The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat in his Annual Report on the Schools in his District for the year writes thus: "I have had an application from the Syuds in Terah, requesting that a Village School be established at Shahookhayl in the Hungoo Sub-collectorate. This I beg strongly to support, and it will have the effect of inducing children from independent territory to be sent for instruction."

38. As Rs. 40 spent on the English School at Kohat will revert to the Educational Cess Fund, now that the School is converted into a Zilla one, this sum will be available for opening a School at the Shahookhayl and another wherever the Deputy Commissioner recommends.

39. I found 34 Schools in the Bunnoo District, and at the inspection of them I recommended seven to be closed. On talking, however, with Major Munro, the Deputy Commissioner, on the present backward state of the majority of the Schools, and the very slight, or no progress made by them since Major Munro's first acquaintance of them in 1860, we both thought it could not at all events make matters worse, and it might produce better results to reduce the number of the Schools in the District from which it is at present, down to 10 or 12, and to spend the funds, allowed to the larger, on the smaller number, by which the teachers' salaries could be raised, and better men could thus be obtained for the posts.

Major Munro, the Deputy Commissioner's Report on the subject forwarded in original.

Major Munro shows that the present condition of the Vernacular Schools is unsatisfactory and that no great improvement can be expected unless the salaries of the teachers be raised. I quite concur in the general principle he advocates and am much indebted to him for his able minute on the subject. I should doubt the expediency of making so large a reduction as has been proposed in the number of Schools, but it will be convenient to consider this matter when making arrangements for the redistribution of the one per cent cess in accordance with the determination approved by Government of spending the money levied in each District as far as possible in that District after making certain deductions for general charges.—W. R. M. HOLZORD, D. P. I., P.

40. I forward, in original, Major Munro's Report on the subject. Owing to our calculating on having a larger sum of money for the Schools than is allowed for the year 1868-69, the statement of the number of teachers and their proposed salaries as drawn out by me, and set down in para. 11 of the enclosed Report, requires some revision, which I have accordingly made and appended to the Report.

41. In para. 18 of the same Report will be found the Deputy Commissioner's opinion on the subject referred to by you in your Circular No. 5, dated 3rd February.

42. The number of students at School in the whole District at the beginning of the year was 740 and at the end 768: the average attendance for last year and this 600 and 639 respectively. There has therefore been an increase during the year of 28 names on the School Registers and 39 in the average daily attendance for the whole District; this will appear the more satisfactory when it is known that the number of Schools at the end of the year was 5 less than at the end of the last year.

Statistics.

43. Very nearly one-half of the students belong to the Meeanwalee Tahseel, where the Schools are far more advanced than those in the other three. The Meeanwalee School, by far the best in the whole District, will be ranked as a Town School soon, if it continues in its present efficient state.

Meeanwalee Village School.

44. At the request of some of the most influential native officials at Meeanwalee, an application was sent up at the beginning of the year by the Civil Authorities for a Grant-in-aid for the appointment of an English teacher in this School, and a sum of Rs. 25 was obtained from the Government; but it was found out afterwards that the few natives of influence, who were the leaders in the application, had left the Tahseel, and that the wish for instruction in English was not at all general among the people; so the Grant was withdrawn.

45. Some of the leading natives in those Villages of the Bunnoo District where Schools were situated got certificates, for assistance given by them to the Schools, from your office one year, and these were followed by small rewards in money in the following year. At the time of my visit in the District, I was given a list of those, who received Honorary certificates last year, and are in hopes of having the same favor conferred on them, of rewards in money, as was on their predecessors. These names will be added in the general list at the end of the Report.

46. I inspected 11 out of 15 Schools in the Trans-Indus portion of the Dera Ismael Khan District on my way down the Frontier in December, and 13 out of 17 in the Cis-Indus part on my way up in February. The most advanced were those of Karor, Vehowa and Puniala, though the two latter were small, having only 32 and 36 students respectively.

The three Schools at the Head quarters of the Tahseels of Koolachee, Bukker, and Leia had very formidable numbers for Village-Schools, one of them having as many as 100 and another 88 students, but the condition they were in was proportionately low.

47. The following extracts are taken from the Annual Report on the Schools in the District, forwarded to me from the Deputy Commissioner's Office :—

Extract from Deputy Commissioner's Report.

"The falling off of 211 scholars is the result of the reduction of 6 Schools which were utterly worthless serving only to swell the Registers with no results. It is hoped that this measure and a further reduction which I propose, will have its results ere long in a marked improvement in the Schools to which I am by this means enabled to afford better-paid teachers."

The amount applied for by the Deputy Commissioner was entered in the Budget and no application was subsequently made by that officer for a large amount.—W. R. M. HOLBORD, D. P. I., P.

Money for building purposes very inadequate.

Proceeds from sale of books.

This appears to be an error. A request was made to all Dy. Comrs that they would endeavour to make reductions where practicable in the Budget 1868-69. The reduction of Rs. 14 was proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, but too late for compliance as the Budget had already been submitted. Provision has been made and sanctioned for 6 students at the Normal School.—W. R. M. HOLBORD, D. P. I., P.

"Repairs to the buildings amount to Rs. 200, being the amount of the Budget allotment, which is utterly inadequate for the purpose (Rs. 300 being the least sum that will suffice) and which has remained the same as before with regard to Dera Gazeo Khan notwithstanding the transfer of Vehowa from that Zilla to this one." "The proceeds of book sales were Rs. 110-5-0 against Rs. 101 last year." "In accordance with the wish of the Director of Public Instruction, I effected a reduction of Rs. 14 per mensem during the year by reducing the number of teachers under instruction at the Normal School from 6 to 4; but this of course directly affects the cause of Education in the District which entirely depends on getting the present ignorant teachers instructed as soon as possible, in which case only are the people likely to incline to our Schools."

48. At the commencement of the year under review all the Schools in the Dera Gazeo Khan District, except the Zilla School, were at the request of the Civil Authorities and Native Chiefs converted into aided ones, to be maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 10,042, made up of Educational Cess money, private incomes, and a Government Grant. As this amount was greatly in excess of the funds applied to the Schools in former years, a general increase of the salaries of all the teachers took place from the 1st of May.

A part of the money also was intended to be laid out in maintaining boys who would be bound anxious to attend the Schools, but unable to do so from poverty. I thought I would have been able to mention here whether this arrangement had been carried into effect, and if so, how it was acting but I find I cannot, as the Deputy Commissioner's Report has not reached me yet.

49. I examined 35 Schools during my tour, out of 36 then existing in the District. Since then the number has risen to 38.

They are in general far more advanced than Schools in the other Districts of the Circle.

The Town School of Jampore has been already mentioned. I am in hopes of the three Schools at Hairo, Jung, and Mugrota, becoming Town Schools at the time of the next Annual Inspection. There has been an increase of 417 boys during the year in the whole District and an increase of 286 in the average daily attendance for the whole year.

50. There were 35 Schools at the close of the year in the Moozuffurgurh District. The aggregate number of students in all the Schools at the end of the year was 805, or 122 more than at the end of last year; the average attendance for the whole year is 639 or only 25 more than what it was for the last. I found most of the Schools to be bad during my inspection of them, and recommended one-half of them to be closed, and the funds thus saved, be spent on the more flourishing ones. In approval of this the Deputy Commissioner of the District writes in his Annual Report.

"In conclusion I would add that steps have been taken towards carrying out the proposition of the Inspector of Schools, for the abolition of the poorly attended Schools and the expenditure of the savings effected thereby, on the more flourishing Schools in localities where Education is appreciated by the trading and Agricultural classes."

The measure is no doubt judicious but care should be taken lest money paid by the Agricultural classes should be unduly expended for the benefit of the trading community.—W. R. M. GILKARD, D. P. I., P.

51. The following are also taken out of the same report. "Raja Ram, the Chief School Mohurrir has made 6 tours of inspection during the year in the Districts and once accompanied the Inspector of Schools in his inspecting tour through the District." "The Tahseeldar of Kotooddoo, Ferozedin has received the thanks of His Honor, the Inspector, and the Director of Public Instruction Panjab for his exertions in the cause of education; his efforts have met with great success." "Rs. 20 have been spent in the purchase of instruments for the instruction of pupils in two of the Schools in the use of the Plane Table."

Female Schools. "There are no Female Schools now in this District; the attempt to introduce them having proved a failure." "19 School buildings have been repaired in the District at a cost of Rs. 200, the full amount of the provision for the year." "Rs. 96-10-8 on account of savings from the salaries of establishments have been credited to the 1 per cent. Educational Fund between the months of April 1867, and March 1868." "Rs. 18 have been realized on account of fees during the year."

Repair of buildings.

Savings from salaries of Establishments.

52. There are two Female Schools in existence in the Frontier Circle at present, one at Moosakhayl, and the other at Esakhayl, both in the Bunnoo District. Many were closed during the year 1866-67, and I strongly recommend the same plan to be followed with these two. That at Moosakhayl was composed at the time of my visit there, of about 10 or 11 little children who seemed to be, all except one, hardly old enough to be able to talk.

53. At the Esakhayl one, I found that four little girls could read and write, of whom two were the daughters of the old man who was the teacher of the School; but it is most probable that the amount of knowledge displayed by them and for which a monthly sum of Rs. 11-8-0 has been spent for some time, was nearly all gained before they went to School at all.

54. The correspondence on the subject of Female Education, received during the year from your Office, was forwarded as directed by you to the several Districts of this Circle with the view of obtaining the opinion of the District authorities on the matter. There seemed, from the replies I received, to be only one opinion amongst them all, which was that the time for Female Education on the frontier had not yet arrived. It is certainly too early yet, to establish Female Schools in parts of the Districts where no one knows anything about them except the teachers who draw their salaries, as was the case with those that have been shut up, and is so with the two left open still.

55. But the following account, kindly furnished to me by Mrs. Ridley, (the wife of the Revd. W. Ridley, Manager of the Peshawar Mission Male Schools) of the Mission Female School in Peshawar under her superintendence, shows that attempts might be made to establish such Schools in some of the other Frontier Stations. Mrs. Ridley says "The number of names on the books has varied during this year from 39 to 44. The girls are all Mohomedans and so is the principal teacher. Among the children are three little girls who belong to the Shahzade's family. Some are daughters of Mullahs, but the greater number are poor. The 1st class girls range from about 12 to 19 years old (judging from their appearance). The School has been under my care since last December, but was not given up to me entirely until this month, and the beginning of next I hope to make some changes in order to establish another School near the Gurdattri."

"The only inducement I give the girls to come is a constant supply of needle work of various kinds for which I pay them according to its value, and this has made them, particularly the elder girls, regular in their attendance. I always spend 2 or 2½ hours there every day, and many girls and women visit the School during School hours. They read the same books as the lower classes in the Boys' School, and the Scriptures. The School has been established about 5 years."

56. Female European supervision can't of course be obtained in the other stations to the same extent that it is in Peshawar, but from the few words of conversation I have had, on one or two occasions, with some of the Frontier Ladies, I am inclined to think that they would render assistance towards Female Education, by paying occasional visits to the Girls' School in their station, to see that it was in existence and that tuition was going on; and this would be one essential point gained. Furnishing the Schools with Native Female teachers would be another difficulty on the Frontier. Mrs. Ridley says that she can't find women, who can read and write, to take charge of the new Girls' School she is going to open, and she is obliged to arrange by placing Monitors in the old School and sending the teacher of it to the new one. And further, the parents of the little girls who attend, are very careful and very particular about the women that they entrust their children to. If Female European supervision could be secured in the manner described above and trained Female Native Teachers be imported from elsewhere, I don't see why success should not attend the establishment of a Girls' School in each of the following stations, Kohat, Bunnoo, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gaze Khan, and Moozuffurgurh, provided that funds were forthcoming for the purpose.

57. Moulvi Sufecolla, the Deputy Inspector made two inspections of the Peshawar and Deputy Inspector. one of the Kohat District during the summer, and accompanied me on my Inspection tour in the cold season from Attock to Peshawar and from that all down the Frontier and up again to Kohat.

58. Abdool Hakeem, the Chief Mohurrir of the Peshawar, Alla Bux of the Bunnoo, Chief Mohurrirs. Nothura Dass of the Dera Gaze Khan, and Raja Ram of the Moozuffurgurh Schools are all working very satisfactorily. Mohomed Ameen, the Chief Mohurrir of the Dera Ismail Khan District has been, as before mentioned, so lately appointed to his post, that his work cannot as yet be commented on, more than that he has begun it energetically.

59. I have already brought to your notice that the sanctioned allowance of Rs. 1,000 for Reward Fund. Rewards to the teachers, scholars, &c. in this Circle was expended before I finished my tour.

60. The following remarks will I think show that this sum is inadequate to meet all the expenses, legitimate or otherwise, which fall upon it. In the first place, although the Circle was increased in 1865, by the addition of the Moozuffurgurh District, the Reward Allowance remained the same as it was before. Secondly, wherever students came into the examination from any distance and had to spend any days away from their homes, I found it to be the practice to pay for their travelling expenses and

also for their meals; and wherever the money for this purpose could not be obtained from the District Fund, it had to be furnished from the Reward Allowance. Again, the distribution of money in the way of Rewards ought to be looked on in a different light in Frontier Schools from what it is in the other Circles of the Province. In the latter, where education is sought after and paid for in fees more or less generally throughout all the Schools, Rewards may be looked on as really such, and given only to the comparatively few who make progress.

The Reward Allowance is already very high in proportion to the number and proficiency of the students and could only be increased by reducing the amount allowed for other Circles. It would be quite impossible, even were it desirable, to allow money from this fund sufficient to meet the object indicated by the Officiating Inspector.—W. E. M. HOLBORD, D. P. I., P.

But in the former, where education is not as yet appreciated on account of its own merits and is not paid for by voluntary fees, money distributed under the name of Rewards, may be called nothing more or less than a payment given in cash, books, and sweetmeats, not to a few of the most deserving but to almost all the boys for their attendance at School.

61. An attempt was made lately to introduce the levying of fees in the Moozuffurgurh Schools, but the extent of the failure may be seen in the fact that the Town School of Kotooddoo, the only one where a fraction could be got at all, collected Rs. 3 in fees for the whole year from its 150 students. One of the Choudrees of Moozuffurgurh, being well aware of the uselessness of trying to levy fees from the Moozuffurgurh School, offered to pay Rs. 15 a year in lieu of the monthly collections from the students. The same attempt would I think meet with the same failure if tried in the other Districts of this Circle.

62. The Arithmetic and Reader mentioned in the last Annual Report as having been lithographed at the Peshawar Jail Press, have since been issued. *Pushtoo Books.* The Grammar in Pushtoo is expected to be ready shortly for distribution. In many of the Schools in the Peshawar, as has been mentioned, and in a few in the Bunnoo District, Pushtoo is read in the lower classes, but as up till this there have been only the two Elementary Books of Tahseel ul taleem and Nisab Afghancee in Pushtoo in use, it can hardly be judged yet how the study of this language is liked; now, however, that two more have been brought into use and a third almost ready for distribution, the popularity or otherwise of the study of Pushtoo will be fully shown before the next Annual Report. Besides the mention of the above books, I may also add that the Part II. of the Arithmetic used in the Government Vernacular Schools, has been lately translated into Pushtoo, and the Manuscript is at present undergoing revision and correction at the hands of Mirza Ismail, Master of the Normal School at Peshawar, who is himself the author and translator of some of the Pushtoo books now in use; as soon as it is reported by him to be fit for publication, notice of it will be forwarded to your Office.

63. Those statements of Indigenous Schools that have been furnished from the Deputy Commissioner's Offices, are forwarded herewith.

64. In conclusion I append a list of native gentlemen recommended by the Civil authorities or myself for reward or honorable mention on account of the services in behalf of Education during 1867-68.

List of natives forwarded for reward or honorable mention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. W. THOMPSON,

Officiating Inspector of Schools,

Frontier Circle.

Report on Bengal Military Normal School.

Copy of No. 41, dated 10th July, 1868, from the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, to the Military Secretary to Government, Panjab.

I have the honor to submit in original for the consideration and orders of Government, No. 143, dated 11th ultimo, from Captain Dunn, Superintendent of Army Schools, reporting on the Bengal Military Normal School at Kussowli for the year 1867-68.

2. At the close of 1866-67 there were nine students under instruction—six of them left during the year under report: three on the completion of the regular course of instruction and three at their own request, the remuneration attached to the post of Army School Mistresses being insufficient to induce them to complete their studies. Of the former, two have been appointed to Regimental Schools and the third is employed as a temporary arrangement in the Lawrence Asylum.

3. Seven students were admitted during 1867-68 of whom one was withdrawn, so that the School contained at the close of the year, as at its commencement, nine students.

4. The conduct of all the students now present is reported to be most creditable, but three of those who have quitted the Institution are reported by the Head Mistress to have given cause for dissatisfaction.

5. Mrs. Vice has shewn her usual energy in conducting the duties of the School, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Mellor have afforded valuable assistance by superintending the practical training of the students in the Lawrence Military Asylum.

6. Captain Dunn proposes that the time during which students attend the Asylum, with the view of learning how to teach, should be somewhat prolonged on the appointment of a trained Mistress to the Infant School of that Institution.

7. The accommodation at the Kussowli Depot for students whose husbands are permitted to accompany them is still insufficient for the number of applicants, but on this point Captain Dunn proposes to make a separate reference.

8. I beg to draw attention to the 7th para. of Captain Dunn's report for 1867-68, and to the 6th para. of Major Fuller's report for the previous year. Captain Dunn stated in his report for 1866-67 that an increased rate of salary was long ago sanctioned by the Secretary of State for Army School Mistresses, and it appears certain that the remuneration now offered, which is less than can be obtained as a domestic servant by a totally uneducated woman, is not sufficient to induce the students to complete their course of study or to make them look with apprehension on removal from the School or the withholdment of appointments.

Copy of letter No. 143, dated 11th June, 1868, from Superintendent of Army Schools Kussowli, to Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Government of the Panjab my Annual Report of the Bengal Military Normal School for Army School Mistresses for the official year 1867-68.

At the close of the year 1866-67, there were 9 students under instruction; of these three completed their course of study during the year 1867-68, two having been appointed to Schools, and one permitted to do duty in the Lawrence Asylum (drawing pay as Army School Mistress) till an appointment in a Regiment, suitable for a young unmarried person can be found for her. Three students withdrew at their own request during the year. Two of these were reentered to, at the

Mrs. Hynes appointed to 46th Reg.
" Aves " to 107th Regt. (since deceased.)
(Miss Donaldson.)

close of my last report, and the third left under similar circumstances, (i. e., from no cause connected with the institution itself) having been induced to do so by her husband, on account of whose inability to support her previously, she was under special authority admitted to the School.

2. Seven students were admitted during the year, but one, a young girl, after passing her second examination very satisfactorily, was withdrawn by her mother who accompanied her to the School, because the latter was unable to obtain further leave of absence from her Regimental duties as School Mistress.

3. There are therefore at the close of 1867-68, again 9 students in the School and two are expected immediately.* There are other candidates for admission but one only can be at present received on account of the restricted accommodation available at the Kussowli Depot for students whose husbands are allowed to accompany them. This point will form the subject of a special reference, on my return to Kussowli.

4. Mrs. Vice, the Head Mistress, reports the conduct of the students at present under her as everything she could wish, but remarks unfavorably on some portions of the past conduct of three of the students who have left her immediate charge, whose names I, on this occasion, withhold as I think the faults referred to might have been more effectually dealt with at the time they occurred.

5. Mrs. Vice has not furnished me with any report as to the manner in which the Assistant Mistress, Miss Parson, has discharged her duties during the past year, but I believe she has given general satisfaction.

6. Mr. and Mrs. Mellor at Sanawar continue to afford valuable aid, in conducting the students through the practical portion of their training. I have been for some time wishing to propose a somewhat longer period of residence of the students at Sanawar, the added portion to be devoted particularly to the study and practice of the system of conducting Infant Schools, which forms the most important Branch of a Regimental School Mistress's duties; but I have deferred doing so, because up to the time when I last had an opportunity of conversing with the Lawrence Asylum authorities on the subject, there was not a regularly trained instructor at the head of the Infant School in that Institution, endeavours being, however, I believe, made to obtain one from England.

7. I much regret that I am unable to report the carrying into effect of the measure so long proposed and virtually sanctioned (referred to by me in several successive reports) of increasing the salaries of Army School Mistresses in this Country. Till this is done we cannot hope either to attract the best qualified women in Regiments as candidates, or to secure that degree of anxiety amongst the students as to the final result of their course of study necessary to ensure anything like a high measure of success at the examinations. At present, in spite of every care bestowed in the teaching, the papers of the students at their final examinations, though generally shewing a fair knowledge of the subjects studied, fall short of what might be expected, and of what I believe would be attained, under the stronger incentives to exertion which the proposed increase of salaries would supply.

8. The house for the accommodation of the students at Sanawar is completed, and I believe occupied, but I have not seen it since its occupation.

9. Of the zeal and general good management of Mrs. Vice I have only to report in the usual favorable manner.

* Since arrived.

Report on Roman Catholic Institutions.

Copy of No. 378, dated Simla, 8th June, 1868, from the Revd. Father Sebastian, Secy. to the Roman Catholic Institutions, Simla, to Captain W. R. M. Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you the Annual Report of the Roman Catholic Institutions at Simla for the year 1867-68.

2. Within the last twelve months, up to the 30th of April, nothing particular which calls for notice, has taken place in the above mentioned Institutions with the exception, perhaps, of the following three things, viz., the appearance of Cholera last year; the completion of the new building; and an increase of 3 Nuns.

3. With reference to the first point: Cholera; a Report on the subject was sent to Government from Surgeon J. C. Tuson then in joint Medical Charge at Simla. That Report, however, whilst it stated the substantial fact of the epidemic disease, failed in the establishing of the accuracy of many circumstances in connection with it, which called upon me to rectify in a reply of mine, No. 403, dated 19th August, 1867, forwarded to Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C. B., Deputy Commissioner, Simla.

The simple truth is that the infection manifested itself *suddenly* within the premises of the Institution on the morning of the 30th June, and the one attacked child died at 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day. On the first of July a second child also was attacked and she fell victim of the same disease on the morning of the 3rd of that month. With the exception of those two cases no other child was attacked, and cholera disappeared entirely from the Orphanage on that very day.

But here I am bound to repeat for the credit of the religious ladies in charge of the children that nothing was left undone by them to save, if possible, those two children, whilst every precaution was at the same time taken to prevent the spreading of that unwelcome visitor.

4. Having mentioned the subject of last year's cholera I may here take the opportunity of adding that, since that time and throughout the remainder of the twelve months under review the health of the children has been always very good and satisfactory. The periodical Reports of the different Members of the Local Committee to Government bear ample evidence of this happy state of things.

The only shortcoming to which the attention of Government has often been called by those Gentlemen in their reports is the absence of a suitable Hospital in the case of some contagious malady springing up amongst the children. But the only explanation I can offer for it, and to the justification of the authorities of the Institutions, is "want of funds."

The attention of Government has likewise and repeatedly been drawn to the absence of medicines in the Establishment. To this also I am bound to repeat that as a free grant of medicines was refused as often as applications for it were made, and as on the other hand the funds supplied by the same establishment are not even sufficient to furnish its inmates with food, clothes, &c., the poor children of our soldiers have no other alternative but to pray to the kind Providence of our common Father, God, to preserve them in good health.

5. The plan of the new building intended for a proper accommodation of the children and their religious teachers, of which mention was made in my last report, and the foundations of which were laid on the 15th October, 1866, was brought to completion on the beginning of the same month of the succeeding year. But only two-thirds of the plan, leaving the raising up of its second wing for more favorable times with regard to the forthcoming of pecuniary means. Even as it now stands it costs already little below half a *lac* of rupees. And all this large amount was *solely* supplied by the generosity of the Public in India, and the uncommon efforts, self-denials and personal sacrifices of the not wealthy but zealous priests located at the different stations in the

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iv.

Agra Vicariate. And you will agree with me that to have now recourse once more to the same benevolent sources would rather wear out the patience of the kind Public than prove for the *third* time an efficacious means of raising funds to complete the building in all its parts, to build up the Hospital or Chapel, &c., especially so when we consider that funds also are to be collected for a second Orphanage for the Boys at Massoori.

However, even as the Building now is, it is very large and of two stories, capacious enough to accommodate at least 1,500 girls.

6. Last year there were 5 Nuns attached to this Establishment for the tuition of the children as well as the management of the House. But last February 3 more came up from Agra to increase the efficiency of the teaching system for female education. Thus their number is now 8. It is to be hoped that this additional number of Mistresses will afford efficacious help towards the attainment of the great object in view.

The results of the Examination of the children held last year by yourself are already known to Government. I need not therefore dwell on this point.

7. The number of the girls averaging from 5 to 17 years of age is now 59, thus leaving an increase of 12 on that of the last year which was only 47. Of this number 5 were removed by their parents or relatives; 1 was married; 2 died of cholera, as I have stated in para. 3; leaving altogether 8 vacancies. But within the first quarter of the new year 1868, 20 children were admitted to make up 59 as stated above.

Of this number 34 are Orphans; 13 non-orphans supported by Government allowances; 3 received no allowance whatsoever, being above age and 9 are maintained as Boarders by their Parents or Relatives.

This last number, however, is not composed of soldier's children. The annual expenses of the Institutions being in all instances in excess of the receipts, the Superior of the Mission had no other choice to balance at least the finances of the Institutions, but open their doors also to a certain number of Boarders.

8. In conclusion, although the means for a proper management of the R. C. Military Orphanage at Simla are exceedingly scanty, yet I am happy to say that Military as well as other visitors who either by Government orders or otherwise have during the last twelve months under review, visited the School, found generally speaking, everything in an improving and satisfactory condition.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) FATHER SEBASTIAN,

Secy. R. C., Institutions.

Copy of letter No. 79, date 10th July, 1868, from Inspector of Schools, Amballah, Circle, to the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

I have the honor to lay before you my report of the Inspector's examination of the Roman Catholic Female Orphanage at Chelsea, Simla.

No. of children.

2. The Institution educates 66 (sixty-six) girls; these are divided into four classes.

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4 Classes.

In the 1st class there are 5 pupils.

2nd (of two divisions)	15.
3rd	11.
4th	35.

3. *The first class.*—This class read a very difficult piece of an English book well and afterwards a newspaper article was clearly read and well explained by all. A very difficult dictation was perfectly written by two and extremely well by the rest. Two practice sums were solved correctly by the whole class. Questions in Grammar and the Geography of Europe and Asia were answered with quickness and intelligence, and the class was tolerably familiar with the History of England. The whole class wrote me a capital account of a recent picnic to Elysium by the whole School, every girl expressing herself sensibly and without affectation and writing legibly and elegantly.

II. Class.
4. *Second class.*—The reading and explanation of this class is very good ; their dictation good in the first division and very fair in the second. Writing generally clean and plain. A sum in the compound long division of money was solved correctly by all ; and the class generally answered satisfactory elementary questions in Grammar and Geography and in the first two-thirds of the history of England.

III. Class.
Third class.—This class read and explained very well indeed considering the average age of the children. A sum in simple multiplication was done correctly by about half. The answering in Elementary Grammar and the outlines of the world was good.

IV. Class.
6. *Fourth class.*—The children of this class are mostly mere beginners. They read short sentences well and spelt and explained words of (5) five letters very creditably. They know their tables up to 4×12 well.

7. I consider the general proficiency of the girls of this Orphanage most creditable to all engaged in their tuition. The girls are evidently fond of their work, and anxious to do their teaching justice. The plain and fancy work shewn to me as the work of the girls was excellent, a proof that the leisure of the children is well employed

General Remarks.

Copy of No. 165A., dated Murree, 21st August, 1868, from the Director of Public Instruction Panjab, to the Military Secretary to Government, Panjab.

* No. 378, date 8th June, 1868, from Superintendent, Roman Catholic Institution, Simla.

† No. 79, date 10th July, 1868, from Inspector of Schools, Amballah Circle.

I have the honor to submit the report of the Revd. Father Sebastian on the Roman Catholic School at Simla, during the past year and the Inspector's report † on his examination of that Institution.

2. The School contains at the close of the year 59 girls or twelve more than at its commencement. The age of the pupils ranges from 5 years to 18 and no less than 34 are Orphans. Nine are supported by their parents or guardians but they are not the children of soldiers like all the rest. It was found necessary to admit a few children as boarders in order to raise the income of the Institution to a level with the expenditure.

3. The general progress of the Orphanage during the past year has been very satisfactory, and the report of the Inspector shews that the children passed a highly creditable examination and that they have greatly improved since last year.

4. The educational staff has been increased by the arrival from Agra of three more Nuns, and there are now eight in all engaged in tuition and the management of the domestic department.

5. The want of a hospital and of a good supply of medicine is much felt. The Revd. Father Sebastian, however, states that nearly half a lakh of rupees raised entirely by means of private subscriptions have been expended on the new building designed for the accommodation of the girls and their religious teachers. And under these circumstances little hope is entertained of the possibility at present of raising more money either for the completion of this building, of which two-thirds have been finished, or for the erection of a hospital.

6. The Revd. Father points out that repeated applications for the gratuitous supply of medicines have been refused by the Government. I am not aware on what grounds this concession was withheld, as the children attending the Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree are supplied with medicines free of cost, and an Apothecary is allowed to the Institution and paid by the State. Both these Institutions are assisted by grants-in-aid and both are maintained for the education of the children of British soldiers.

Copy of No. 536, dated 25th October, 1868, from Military Secretary to Government of India, to Military Secretary to Government of Panjab, received with No. 3,899, dated 9th November, 1868, from Military Secretary Government, Panjab.

In reply to your letter No. 347, dated 9th September, 1868, submitting the report on the Roman Catholic Institutions at Simla for the year 1867-68, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council considers the report satisfactory.

2. With reference to para. 2 of your letter which contains His Honor's recommendation to a free issue of Medicines to the inmates of the Asylum, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council sanctions the proposal and the Medicines are to be supplied gratis on half-yearly Indent to be prepared by the Medical Officer in visiting charge and countersigned by the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT shewing the number of PUPILS in each Class of ZIL' SCHOOLS,

NAME OF DISTRICT.	NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH CLASS AT THE CLOSE OF 1886-87.										NO. OF PUPILS ADMITTED DURING 1887-88.												
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.	
Dehli Zil' School, ...	3128	29	37	61	83	80	42	16	14	421	9065	48	14	68	20	17	62	37	50	471			
Branches Ditto,	51	178	609	838	...	...	...	...	...	26	92	21	51	190			
TOTAL, ...	3128	29	37	61	83	80	93	194	623	1,259	9065	48	14	68	20	43	154	58	101	661			
Rewari Zil' School, ...	4	6	6	6	7	8	11	20	...	77	...	...	1	2	15	9	19	...	...	46	
Branches Ditto,	38	312	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	122	144			
TOTAL, ...	4	6	6	6	7	8	11	29	38	312	427	...	...	1	2	15	9	27	14	122	190
Simla Zil' School,	5	...	...	10	5	12	13	48	93	...	...	...	15	15	13	2	3	59	107		
Branches Ditto,	6	79	85			
TOTAL,	5	...	...	10	5	12	13	48	93	...	...	...	15	15	13	2	9	138	192		
Jugadhrree Zil' School,	4	4	8	8	21	19	49	113	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	20	36	65		
Branches Ditto,	20	356	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	104	110			
TOTAL,	4	4	8	8	21	39	405	489	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	26	140	175		
Kurnal Zil' School,	6	6	7	4	8	23	13	15	82	2	2	2	...	3	5	17	17	48	
Branches Ditto,	146	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	257		
TOTAL,	6	6	7	4	8	23	13	161	228	2	2	2	...	3	5	17	274	305	
Rohtak Zil' School,	2	5	6	11	...	10	22	21	...	77	...	1	1	1	11	23	16	2	30	...	85	
Branches Ditto,	18	241	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	127	138		
TOTAL,	2	5	6	11	...	10	22	39	241	336	1	1	1	11	23	16	2	41	127	223
Bhewani Zil' School,	6	4	8	5	10	45	78	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	19	23		
Branches Ditto,	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76		
TOTAL,	6	4	8	5	10	93	126	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	95	99		
Jhajjur Zil' School,	5	11	7	17	8	24	103	175	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	9	25	38		
Branches Ditto,	83	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9		
TOTAL,	5	11	7	17	8	24	186	258	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	9	34	47		
Ropar Zil' School,	5	2	6	...	6	28	131	178		
Branches Ditto,	200	200		
TOTAL,	5	2	6	...	6	28	331	378		
TOTAL OF UMBALLA CIRCLE, ...	3536	51	64	107	124	147	213	370	2,069	3,216	9066	52	23	101	83	88	202	208	1,362	2,270			

at the beginning of, and at the close of, 1867-68.

NO. OF PUPILS WITHDRAWN DURING 1867-68.											NO. OF PUPILS AT THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.										
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.
95	65	52	51	71	103	63	46	53	32	631	36	28	25	...	58	...	34	58	...	32	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	71	199	650	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	72	...	101	197
95	65	52	51	71	103	63	117	252	591	1,402	26	28	25	...	58	...	58	130	...	133	458
2	3	...	1	3	4	13	8	...	...	31	6	4	6	10	21	20	22	...	...	...	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	14	174	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	66	153	266
2	3	...	1	3	4	13	52	14	174	266	6	4	6	10	21	20	22	13	66	153	331
...	...	3	...	5	13	5	14	16	65	121	...	...	2	...	10	12	13	...	...	12	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	41	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	38	49
...	...	3	...	5	13	5	14	20	106	160	...	...	2	...	10	12	13	...	2	89	119
...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	19	35	64	...	...	4	1	6	7	20	11	19	78	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	148	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	312	323
...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	31	183	221	...	...	4	1	8	7	20	14	33	350	440
...	...	3	6	4	4	3	12	15	25	72	...	4	1	5	...	5	11	11	18	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	197
...	...	3	6	4	4	3	12	15	231	278	...	4	4	5	...	5	11	11	18	197	255
...	1	2	2	13	12	15	12	30	...	87	...	2	1	5	9	11	11	12	21	...	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	118	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	250	262
...	1	2	2	13	12	15	12	47	118	222	...	2	1	5	9	11	11	12	33	250	337
...	...	...	...	4	...	5	4	8	26	47	...	...	...	3	4	4	8	4	5	26	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	66
...	...	...	...	4	...	5	4	8	84	105	...	...	...	3	4	4	8	4	5	92	120
...	...	...	...	3	8	4	1	5	24	45	...	...	5	4	4	7	12	12	26	98	168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83
...	...	...	...	3	8	4	1	5	33	54	...	...	5	4	4	7	12	12	26	181	251
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	9	49	65	...	...	...	5	2	5	4	2	24	71	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	166
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	9	83	99	...	...	...	5	2	5	4	2	21	237	279
97	69	60	62	104	147	114	219	401	1,603	2,876	32	38	60	36	116	71	150	223	207	1,673	2,610

STATEMENT shewing the number of PUPILS in each Class of ZIL' SCHOOLS,

NAME OF DISTRICT.	NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH CLASS AT THE CLOSE OF 1866-67.											NO. OF PUPILS ADMITTED DURING 1867-68.										
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.
Lahore Zil' School,	14	10	13	19	12	27	14	12	12	17	150	7	5	4	...	7	6	12	12	13	15	81
Branches Ditto,	22	22	90	354	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	144	505	678
TOTAL,	14	10	13	19	12	27	36	34	102	371	638	7	5	4	...	7	6	17	36	157	520	759
Anritsur Zil' School,	7	7	10	23	17	21	33	33	23	...	174	2	6	5	11	7	8	26	20	25	40	160
Branches Ditto,	30	85	833	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	102	655	800
TOTAL,	7	7	10	23	17	21	33	63	108	833	1,122	2	6	5	11	7	8	26	63	127	695	950
Multan Zil' School,	8	4	17	11	13	10	15	27	105	...	...	1	3	3	4	7	4	...	60	82
Branches Ditto,	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	123
TOTAL,	8	4	17	11	13	10	15	101	179	...	...	1	3	3	4	7	4	...	183	205
Moshearpur Zil' School,	...	8	...	11	...	8	11	15	13	58	124	...	...	2	1	2	5	5	1	...	46	62
Branches Ditto,	208	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	108
TOTAL,	...	8	...	11	...	8	11	15	13	266	332	...	...	2	1	2	5	5	1	...	154	170
Buttala Zil' School,	8	9	10	8	9	10	13	39	106	...	...	2	4	1	8	4	10	...	74	103
Branches Ditto,	33	119	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	186	223
TOTAL,	8	9	10	8	9	10	46	158	258	...	...	2	4	1	8	4	47	...	260	326
Narpur Zil' School,	5	10	5	7	22	21	8	78	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	18	25	41	...
Branches Ditto,	11	150	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	101	118	...
TOTAL,	5	10	5	7	22	32	158	239	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	30	126	159	...
Ferozepur Zil' School,	6	7	...	11	13	15	138	190	...	...	1	3	2	...	11	7	...	115	139
Branches Ditto,	11	56	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	121	127
TOTAL,	6	7	...	11	13	26	194	257	...	...	1	3	2	...	11	13	...	236	266
Bahun Zil' School,	8	14	18	18	57	90	205	...	...	7	8	9	9	8	5	...	29	75
Branches Ditto,	162	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	67	77
TOTAL,	8	14	18	18	57	252	367	...	...	7	8	9	9	8	15	...	96	152
TOTAL OF LAHORE CIRCLE, ..	2125	39	77	81	94	138	185	399	2,333	3,392	9,111	925	83	33	70	134	394	2,270	2,947			

at the beginning of, and at the close of, 1867-68.

NO. OF PUPILS WITHDRAWN DURING 1867-68.											NO. OF PUPILS AT THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.										
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.
13	8	9	6	7	15	19	15	11	14	117	6	8	8	13	9	12	18	14	11	15	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	36	165	522	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	21	93	305	430
13	8	9	6	7	15	32	51	176	536	853	6	8	8	13	9	12	20	35	104	320	514
3	5	6	15	12	7	32	24	21	15	140	7	11	12	20	16	16	32	27	17	26	184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	125	684	848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	69	797	900
3	5	6	15	12	7	32	63	146	699	988	7	11	12	20	16	16	32	61	86	823	1,084
...	...	1	...	7	4	2	7	12	31	64	...	8	4	16	10	...	13	9	15	48	123
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	79
...	...	1	...	7	4	2	7	12	149	182	...	8	4	16	10	...	13	9	15	127	202
1	3	3	3	1	5	4	8	8	33	69	4	4	6	6	11	14	11	11	0	41	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	194
1	3	3	3	1	6	4	8	8	155	191	4	4	6	6	11	14	11	11	6	238	311
...	...	2	4	7	3	4	8	8	56	92	...	7	5	9	7	6	8	9	22	44	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	122	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	153	195
...	...	2	4	7	3	4	8	66	178	272	...	7	5	9	7	6	8	9	64	197	312
...	...	...	2	5	2	1	6	10	9	35	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	17	18	32	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	103	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	127	141
...	...	...	2	5	2	1	6	45	112	173	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	17	32	159	225
...	...	...	2	2	3	2	4	5	79	97	...	...	5	5	9	8	15	13	24	153	232
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	66	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	89	105
...	...	...	2	2	3	2	4	28	145	186	...	...	5	5	9	8	15	13	40	212	337
...	...	...	1	8	11	12	11	20	22	85	...	...	...	6	8	12	15	15	42	97	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	82	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	147	155
...	...	...	1	8	11	12	11	22	104	169	...	...	...	6	8	12	15	15	50	244	350
17	16	21	33	40	50	89	158	503	2,078	3,014	17	38	40	86	70	74	123	170	397	2,350	3,365

STATEMENT shewing the number of PUPILS in each Class of ZIL' SCHOOLS,

NAME OF DISTRICT.	NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH CLASS AT THE CLOSE OF 1886-87.										NO. OF PUPILS ADMITTED DURING 1887-88.											
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.
Gujrat Zil' School,	11	9	...	14	9	10	14	28	55	150	...	...	...	4	2	3	17	33	5	...	...	...
Branches Ditto,	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	102	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	84	9
TOTAL,	11	9	...	14	9	10	21	36	157	267	...	...	...	4	2	3	28	117	15	...	...	...
Gujranwala Zil' School,	4	9	...	13	...	18	6	13	147	210	...	2	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	63	7	...
Syalkote Zil' School,	...	...	...	5	...	13	5	14	...	40	77	...	9	3	9	3	4	1	12	73	11	...
Branches Ditto,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	116	14
TOTAL,	...	...	...	5	...	13	5	14	...	40	77	...	9	3	9	3	4	1	42	189	26	...
Bhara Zil' School,	...	...	...	11	...	11	9	12	97	140	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	53	6	...
Jhang Zil' School,	1	9	7	...	6	7	9	7	10	114	170	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	54	58	...
TOTAL OF RAWUL P. CIRCLE,	16	9	25	5	44	29	53	57	71	555	864	1	12	6	11	7	11	9	72	476	606	...
Peshawur Zil' School,	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	17	32	68	132	...	...	...	5	1	5	5	...	131	14	...
Dera G. Khan Zil' School,	...	...	2	6	...	9	9	11	18	202	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	94	9	...
Abbottabad Zil' School,	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	11	16	29	61	...	2	3	...	9	10	6	8	36	7	...
TOTAL OF FRONTIER CIRCLE,	...	...	2	10	...	9	25	39	66	299	450	...	2	3	...	14	11	12	15	261	318	...
GRAND TOTAL,	78	70	117	156	232	256	363	494	906	5,256	7,922	99	80	76	54	145	136	180	357	684	4,860	6,180

at the beginning of, and at the close of, 1867-68.

NO. OF PUPILS WITHDRAWN DURING 1867-68.											NO. OF PUPILS AT THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.										
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	TOTAL
4	...	2	2	5	3	5	11	12	33	77	15	...	...	11	...	8	19	16	24	39	132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	80	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	79	163
4	...	2	2	5	3	5	19	27	119	186	15	...	...	11	...	8	19	19	45	118	235
3	...	9	...	8	5	9	9	6	34	83	5	...	7	...	...	9	13	10	14	141	199
...	...	1	8	3	16	4	8	4	83	127	...	...	8	...	6	...	5	7	8	30	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	66	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	50	56
...	...	1	8	3	16	4	8	28	149	217	...	...	8	...	6	...	5	7	14	80	120
...	...	2	1	...	4	3	3	5	63	81	...	...	10	...	8	5	11	...	11	75	120
1	3	...	...	3	1	2	3	...	42	55	7	7	...	6	6	6	9	16	12	104	173
8	3	14	11	19	29	23	42	66	407	622	27	7	25	17	20	28	57	52	96	518	847
...	...	...	...	...	6	4	9	13	98	130	...	...	1	...	...	7	8	19	27	87	149
...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	9	177	193	...	2	...	5	5	7	11	11	29	91	161
...	2	3	3	...	...	5	6	16	37	72	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	11	8	28	63
...	2	8	4	2	7	10	17	38	312	395	...	2	1	5	5	23	26	41	64	203	373
122	90	98	110	174	233	236	436	1,008	4,400	6,007	76	85	116	144	211	199	365	491	761	4,747	7,195

* The following pupils are shown in the returns of aided Schools not in those of Zila Schools and their Branches :-
Pupils of Branches of Roopur Zillah School 166.

Do. Kurnal Do. 97.

Do. Siyalkot Do. 56=319

Students of purely Vernacular Schools receiving a grant-in-aid but serving as Branches of Zila Schools, are not included in this return.

STATEMENT of Vernacular School Houses for the year 1891-92.

DISTRICT.	NO. OF SCHOOL HOUSES EXISTING ON 1ST APRIL 1891.		SCHOOL HOUSES ERRECTED DURING 1891-92.		SCHOOL HOUSES TAKEN DOWN DURING 1891-92.		SCHOOL HOUSES DEFERRED DURING 1891-92.		SCHOOL HOUSES EXISTING ON 1ST APRIL 1892.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	TOTAL.	Locality.	Cost.	Locality.	Cost.	Locality.	Cost.	TOTAL.
AMBALA,	67	3	70	...	...	Bakala,	90	...	90	64
LUDHIANA,	65	6	71	...	...	...	...	1 Khizri,	90	4
STAMLA,	25	8	34	...	...	...	...	2 Machrauli,	90	...
DEHLL,	41	2	43	...	150	...	...	3 Duiyana,	120	...
GURGAON,	36	4	40	1 Madrow,	...	...	...	4 Ghuda,	90	...
KARNAL,	17	...	17	1 Burwala,	130	...	...	5 Ran Kamthia,	90	...
HISSAR,	38	9	47	2 Burak,	125	...	...	1 Subahira,	100	...
ROHTAK,	13	...	13	1 Sumana,	100	...	...	2 Siduan kalan,	100	...
SIRSA,	61	1	62	...	...	1 Khara,	100	1 Khandasa,	200	...
JULIANDHAR,	86	...	86	...	...	2 Sival,	70	2 Madkula,	200	...
HUSHYARPORE,	...	...	...	...	...	3 Subabal,	100	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Ghuvan,	100	1 Medina,	99	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Kot Palal,	100	2 Muthra,	99	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Machrauli,	100	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Sui,	100	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 Sanghi,	110	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Mu'azam,	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Kanjuwala,	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Balugi,	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Mahli,	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Kina,	46	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Odiapure,	69	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Pillaur,	74	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 Chakri,	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Bakhatgarh,	55	...
KANGRA,	47	7	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UMRITSUR,	65	...	65	1 Sultanwind,	100	...	...	2 Subian,	261	...
GURDASPORE,	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	1 Mannu Chal,	100	...
LAHORE,	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	2 Gamrashi,	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Amarkhad,	450	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Jungle,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Sur Singh,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Dal,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Rangilpore,	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Sham Kot,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 Pachu Pa,	25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Kanganpore,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 Labanwala,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Kutnala,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 Khairpore,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 Khairpore,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 Bhugrana,	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 Hari kas,	50	...

1891 and on that day the school at Ruyar having become a Jir school.

The cost of the 6 deserted schools has been recovered from Lambar-dars.

The cost of the 12 deserted schools has been recovered from Lambar-dars hence they have been struck off the list.

DISTRICT.	EXISTING ON 1st APRIL 1906.		DURING 1906-07.		DURING 1907-08.		SCHOOL HOUSES DESERTED DURING 1906-07.		SCHOOL HOUSES RE-ENTERED ON 1st APRIL 1908.		The cost of two Schools has been recovered from Landlords.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	TOTAL.	Locality.	Cost.	Locality.	Cost.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	TOTAL.	
PEROZPORE, ...	51	1	52	47	1	48	The cost of two Schools has been recovered from Landlords.
MULTAN, ...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
MONTGOMERY, ...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	50	...	51
SAWAL PINDI, ...	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	45	8	53
JHELAM, ...				...	...	...	...
							
							
							
							
							
GUJARAT, ...	62	1	62	Kiladar, ...	100	...	...	64	...	64
SHAHPORE, ...	34	...	34	...	...	1	75	32	...	32
SEALKOT, ...	84	...	84	...	...	...	...	83	1	84
GUJRANWALA, ...	59	1	59	...	...	...	...	56	3	59
							
SHANG, ...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
D. I. KHAN, ...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	21	2	23
BANU, ...	27	2	29	1 Garhi' Azim, ... 2 Dadu Khai, ...	30 30	Kala Bag, ...	17 1	21	9	30	
							
PESHAWAR, ...	31	4	35	...	...	...	...	31	4	35
							
KOHAT, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
MUZAFFARGARH, ...	27	...	27	1 Marri, ... 2 Aio Amin, ...	...	...	...	24	1	25
HAZARA, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL,	1224	49	1273	15	80	15	100	1101	82	1183	

STATEMENT showing the Teachers employed in TOWN and VILLAGE SCHOOLS at the close

DISTRICT.		TEACHERS EMPLOYED AT THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.								TOTAL.
		3 to 5 Rupees P. M.	6 to 7 Rupees P. M.	8 to 10 Rupees P. M.	11 to 12 Rupees P. M.	13 to 15 Rupees P. M.	16 to 20 Rupees P. M.	21 to 25 Rupees P. M.	26 to 30 Rupees P. M.	
1	Delhi, ...	45	26	14	5	2	4	...	..	96
2	Gurgaon, ...	28	34	17	3	4	2	2	2	92
3	Kurnal, ...	24	25	9	5	1	1	2	..	67
4	Hissar, ...	9	7	11	1	3	1	1	..	33
5	Rohtak, ...	18	16	6	5	1	3	1	..	50
6	Sirsa, ...	6	7	5	..	1	1	1	..	21
7	Ambala, ...	45	29	13	4	7	2	...	1	101
8	Ludhiana, ...	26	25	16	3	2	4	1	1	78
9	Simla, ...	...	..	..	..	3	..	...	..	8
		201	169	91	26	24	18	8	4	541
1	Jalandhar, ...	57	11	15	1	3	4	..	..	91
2	Hoshearpur, ...	44	43	21	9	3	4	..	..	124
3	Kangra, ...	20	24	9	..	3	1	2	..	59
4	Amritsur, ...	57	42	17	..	2	1	1	..	120
5	Gurdaspur, ...	63	24	12	5	3	3	..	..	110
6	Lahore, ...	38	14	11	1	2	1	1	..	68
7	Ferozepur, ...	22	20	14	2	..	2	..	1	61
8	Multan, ...	15	17	9	1	4	..	..	..	46
9	Montgomery, ...	14	10	4	..	3	2	..	..	33
		330	205	112	19	23	18	4	1	712
1	Rawal Pindi, ...	33	20	7	1	..	2	..	..	63
2	Jhelam, ...	38	16	11	1	1	1	1	..	69
3	Gujrat, ...	30	28	10	1	2	1	..	..	72
4	Shahpur, ...	15	13	14	2	2	2	3	1	52
5	Gujranwala, ...	47	21	13	..	..	2	..	..	83
6	Syalkot, ...	50	42	14	3	3	..	..	..	112
7	Jhang, ...	6	17	5	..	3	..	1	..	32
		219	157	74	8	11	8	5	1	483
1	Peshawur, ..	11	13	9	6	2	1	..	...	42
2	Hazara, ..	...	...	...	..	1	..	1	..	2
3	Kohat, ...	3	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	11
4	Dera Ismail Khan, ...	14	14	8	1	5	..	..	..	42
5	Banu, ...	3	15	7	..	1	2	1	..	29
6	Muzaffargarh, ...	19	11	6	..	2	..	..	1	39
		60	55	34	8	11	3	3	1	165
	GRAND TOTAL, ..	800	586	311	61	69	47	20	7	1,901

of 1867-68, the salaries drawn by them, and distinguishing the trained from the untrained.

TEACHERS TRAINED AT NORMAL SCHOOLS WHO HAVE OBTAINED CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, OR HAVE FAILED.											TEACHERS UNDER INSTRUCTION AT NORMAL SCHOOLS AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT YET BEEN SENT THERE.			
According to old system.						According to new system.				Teachers who failed to qualify for any certificate.	TOTAL.	Studying at Normal Schools.	Not yet sent to Normal Schools.	TOTAL.
3rd Grade Village.	2nd Grade Village.	1st Grade Village.	3rd Grade Town.	2nd Grade Town.	1st Grade Town.	4th Grade.	3rd Grade.	2nd Grade.	1st Grade.					
9	10	10	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	5	41	9	46	55
5	5	13	6	2	...	16	2	3	...	8	60	16	16	32
9	15	6	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	12	47	2	18	20
3	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	14	4	10	14
9	5	13	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	10	43	2	5	7
1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	9	2	11	16
18	19	20	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	5	69	8	24	32
5	16	16	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	10	52	5	21	26
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
60	72	80	13	12	8	18	8	8	2	57	338	48	154	202
7	10	7	11	8	...	4	2	...	...	11	60	7	24	31
10	7	24	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	93	6	25	31
6	8	7	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	39	1	19	20
19	14	22	18	2	1	4	5	...	...	12	97	7	16	23
29	19	13	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	86	6	29	35
13	8	11	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	47	3	18	21
5	1	7	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	10	27	5	30	35
11	4	...	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	10	34	3	9	12
4	5	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	25	2	6	8
104	76	93	99	27	3	13	7	1	...	85	508	40	176	216
7	6	6	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	10	35	4	24	28
4	7	8	8	5	...	...	3	1	...	7	43	6	20	26
9	6	12	7	1	...	3	2	1	1	4	46	5	26	31
4	7	7	9	...	2	...	1	...	...	9	39	4	9	13
11	13	7	15	5	2	2	...	...	...	8	63	7	20	27
18	13	15	17	14	...	2	...	...	...	13	92	3	17	20
5	3	2	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	5	22	3	7	10
58	55	57	61	27	5	8	10	2	1	56	340	32	123	155
4	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	17	7	18	25
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	4	5
4	4	2	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	26	12	4	16
6	3	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	19	5	5	10
6	2	1	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	11	27	8	4	12
22	11	5	11	4	...	10	...	1	...	32	96	33	36	69
244	214	235	184	70	16	49	25	12	3	230	1,282	153	480	642

STATEMENT shewing the Position, Salary or Income, of Scholars, whether Government or Private, who matriculated in December 1867, and also of those who matriculated previously and left the College during 1867-68.

NAME.		SCHOOL.	YEAR.	NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	
1	Saibhi Mal,	Lahore Zil' School,	1862	Teacher of Kural on Rs. 150 per month.	
2	P. Peyara Lal,	Ditto ditto,	1863	Left College. Studying law privately.	
3	J. Patter,	Lahore Mission School,	...	Unemployed.	
4	Thakur Das,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto.	
5	Sulashan Mal,	Ditto ditto,	...		
6	Ram Kashin Das,	Ditto ditto,	...		
7	Bashir Lal,	Ditto ditto,	...		
8	Rampur Roy,	Delhi Zil' School,	...	Clerk, Accountant General's Office, on Rs. 40 per month.	
9	P. Dwarka Nath,	St. Stephen's Coll. Delhi,	...	Assistant in Public Works Department, Lahore.	
10	P. Ram Narain,	Delhi Zil' School,	...	Head Master, Charkhiwala Grammar School, on Rs. 40 per month.	
11	B. Golak Nath,	Ditto Mission School,	1864	Teacher in a private School at Umbala, on Rs. 50 per month.	
12	Inayat-ul-Rahman,	Ditto Mission School,	...	Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lahore, on Rs. 50 per month.	
13	Jamna Das,	Delhi Zil' School,	...	Clerk, Office of Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, on Rs. 80 per month.	
14	Lechhman Das,	St. Stephen's Coll. Delhi,	...	Institution of Sadar Hakim in Singh, on Rs. 100 per month.	
15	Wajid Ali,	Delhi Zil' School,	...	Chief Mourning, Delhi, on Rs. 60 per month.	
16	Anur Singh,	Lahore ditto,	1865	Officiating Head Master Gurgaon Zil' School, on Rs. 60 per month.	
17	Abdul Rahim,	Ditto ditto,	1866	Assistant Master, Delhi Zil' School, on Rs. 25 per month.	
18	Balmukand,	Lahore Mission School,	...	Deputy Inspector of Police, Juchum, on Rs. 60 per month.	
19	Ram Saran,	Amritsar Zil' School,	1866	Clerk, Irrigation Department, Lahore, on Rs. 50 per month.	
20	Atzal Khan,	Ditto ditto,	...	Employment unknown.	
21	Bisheshar Nath,	Guarat ditto,	...	Assistant Master, Amritsar Zil' School, on Rs. 20 per month.	
		Delhi ditto,	...	Assistant Master, Guerat Zil' School, on Rs. 50 per month.	
			...	Gone to Abyssinia, a Commissioner Gomashita on Rs. 50 per month.	
				Student in Government College, Delhi.	
1	Girdhari Lal,	Delhi Zil' School,	1867	Ditto ditto	
2	Madan Gopal,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
3	Ganga Prasad,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
4	Sham Nath,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
5	Laehman Das,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
6	Dim Dival,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
7	Shib C. Bose,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
8	Kashi Nath,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
9	Kunj Behari Lal,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
10	Kishori Lal,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
11	Umrao Singh,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
12	Johri Mal,	St. Stephen's Coll. Delhi,	...	Ditto ditto	
13	Sham Jus,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	
14	Joti Larshad,	Ditto ditto,	...	Ditto ditto	

16	Shambhu Nath,	Rewari Zil' School,	...	Registry Navis, Office of Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, on Rs. 20 per month.
17	Kelar Nath,	Ditto	...	Teacher in Rohtak Zil' School, on Rs. 25 per month.
18	G. F. Moore,	Ambala Mission School,	...	Unemployed.
19	J. Elston,	Bishop's School, Simla,	...	} Unknown.
20	W. D'Bouth Brown,	Ditto	...	
21	A. H. Bryson,	Ditto	...	} Unemployed—at present gone to Kanpoor.
22	Khetar Chandar,	Lahore Zil' School,	...	
23	Behari Lal,	Ditto	...	
24	P. Pirithi Nath,	Ditto	...	
25	Ganga Ram,	Ditto	...	Student in Lahore Government College.
26	Atma Ram,	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto ditto
27	Kirpa Ram,	Amritsar ditto,	...	Ditto ditto ditto
28	Lahna Singh,	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto ditto
29	Molak Ram,	Lahore Mission School,	...	Unemployed.
30	Shahzada,	Ditto	...	Student in the Mission College, Lahore.
31	Hit Lal Missar,	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto ditto
32	Aziz Bakhsh,	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto ditto
33	Sagar Mal,	Jalandhar Mission School,	...	Ditto ditto ditto
34	Sayad Mir,	Ditto	...	Teacher, Jalandhar Mission School, on Rs. 15 per month.
35	Prem Singh,	Amritsar Mission School,	...	Teacher, Amritsar Mission School, on Rs. 35 per month.
36	Bhagat Ram,	Ditto	...	Student in Mission College, Lahore.
37	Sundar Singh,	R. Pindi Mission School,	...	Teacher, Rawul Pindie Mission School, on Rs. 20 per month.
38	Harnam Singh,	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto ditto
39	Atree Das,	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto ditto
40	Kashi Ram,	Gujranwala Zil' School,	...	3rd Teacher Gujranwala Zil' School, on Rs. 20 per month.
41	Mungal Khan,	Gujarat Zil' School,	...	2nd Teacher Gujarat Ditto ditto 30 per month.
42	Jauhat Ram,	Ditto	...	3rd Teacher Ditto ditto ditto 20 per month.
43	Nand Gupal,	Ditto	...	Teacher of a Branch School at Gujarat, on Rs. 8 per month.
44	Narsing Das,	Peshawar Mission School,	...	2nd Teacher, Peshawar Mission School, on Rs. 25 per month.

STATEMENT shewing the number of students of ZILA SCHOOLS who have obtained employment during 1867-68.

DISTRICTS.	No. of students who have obtained employment in the Edl. Department.	No. of students who have obtained employment in the Civil Department.	No. of students who have obtained employment in other Departments.	TOTAL.	AVERAGE SALARY.		
1. Delhi, ...	2	5	7	14	27	8	...
2. Simla, ...	...	...	7	7	9	11	5
3. Jagadhri, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Jhajjar, ...	1	1	...	2	22	8	...
5. Rewari, ...	...	1	2	3	26	10	8
6. Karnal, ...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...
7. Bhiwani, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Rupar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ruhtak, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	3	7	17	27	20	4	5
1. Lahore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Batala, ...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...
3. Multan, ...	1	...	1	2	17	8	...
4. Rahun, ...	2	2	1	5	8	6	5
5. Hoshiarpore, ...	1	...	...	1	30	...	...
6. Amritsur, ...	4	...	5	9	13	7	1
7. Narpore, ...	...	3	1	4	7	12	...
8. Ferozepore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	8	5	9	22	15	5	7
1. Gujarat, ...	3	...	3	6	31	10	8
2. Siyalkot, ...	...	...	1	1	30	...	...
3. Gujranwala, ...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...
4. Jhang, ...	2	...	1	3	25	...	...
5. Bhera, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	6	...	5	11	26	10	8
1. Peshawur, ...	...	...	3	3	21	10	8
2. Dera Gazi Khan, ...	3	1	2	6	36	...	...
3. Abbottabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	3	1	5	9	28	18	4
GRAND TOTAL,	20	13	36	61	21	...	9

**STATEMENT shewing the number of students of Government Vernacular Schools who
have obtained employment during 1867-68.**

DISTRICTS.	No. of Students who have obtained employment in the Edl. Department.	No. of students who have obtained employment in the Civil Department.	No. of students who have obtained employment in other Departments.	TOTAL.	AVERAGE SALARY.		
1. Gurgaon, ...	1	3	1	5	5	3	2
2. Ambala, ...	12	1	16	29	7	5	6
3. Dehli, ...	8	1	3	12	6	14	8
4. Ludhiana, ...	11	...	7	18	7	...	...
5. Hissar, ...	1	2	4	7	13	...	...
6. Sirsa, ...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...
7. Simla, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Karnal, ...	6	...	2	8	8	...	...
9. Ruhtak, ...	...	2	4	6	14	...	...
TOTAL, ...	41	9	37	87	8	4	11
1. Kangra, ...	2	88	5	95	7	6	1
2. Ferozepore, ...	5	9	...	14	7	1	2
3. Amritsur, ...	1	8	1	10	11	11	2
4. Montgomery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hoshiarpore, ...	8	16	9	33	6	4	4
6. Lahore, ...	1	30	6	37	8	9	1
7. Jalandhar, ...	5	5	6	16	8	3	...
8. Gurdaspore, ...	1	24	9	34	5	9	5
9. Multan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	23	180	36	239	7	15	6
1. Gujranwala, ...	6	52	23	81	7	11	3
2. Shahpuré, ...	3	4	1	8	8	13	9
3. Rawal Pindi, ...	5	4	12	21	9	14	6
4. Siyalkot, ...	2	15	3	20	8	...	10
5. Gujarat, ...	4	13	7	24	6	8	...
6. Jehlam, ...	9	8	8	25	6	13	7
7. Jhang, ...	...	1	1	2	6	...	...
TOTAL, ...	29	97	56	181	7	11	2
1. Banu, ...	3	...	...	3	6	10	8
2. Peshawar, ...	1	2	...	3	5	...	...
3. Muzzafargarh, ...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...
4. Hazara, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Kohat, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. D. I. Khan, ...	8	2	1	6	7	...	...
TOTAL, ...	9	4	1	14	5	14	8
GRAND TOTAL, ...	102	290	139	521	7	10	11

STATEMENT shewing the number of PUPILS studying in each Class of TOWN SCHOOLS,

NAME OF SCHOOLS.		NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH CLASS AT THE CLOSE OF 1896-97.									NO. OF PUPILS ADMITTED DURING 1897-98.								
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	TOTAL.
1	Delhi, ...	8	15	19	27	58	69	82	268	546	1	...	...	2	8	11	25	134	181
2	Gurgaon, ...	10	14	30	19	51	106	86	391	731	...	4	8	4	20	31	44	133	244
3	Karnal, ...	2	4	18	9	39	91	76	352	582	...	2	1	1	11	32	36	171	254
4	Hissar, ...	...	2	4	6	10	17	18	102	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohatak, ...	5	12	17	18	21	58	58	128	316	1	...	2	6	16	20	16	71	132
6	Sirsa, ...	...	...	1	3	7	7	13	51	85	...	...	...	5	4	13	9	69	100
7	Ambala, ...	8	12	47	53	127	162	143	591	1,149	...	6	23	26	25	67	38	395	580
8	Ludiana, ...	11	18	33	33	56	90	64	351	656	1	5	12	26	29	70	48	308	490
9	Smala, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...		44	76	169	189	360	600	513	2,213	4,224	3	17	46	70	104	244	216	1,281	1,981
1	Jalandhar, ...	...	...	15	23	46	106	93	292	575	...	...	1	11	28	35	29	217	321
2	Hushyarpur, ...	...	...	25	32	44	107	135	328	672	...	...	2	3	3	13	17	245	283
3	Kangra, ...	...	...	5	8	17	22	50	161	263	...	...	1	6	2	5	5	113	127
4	Amritsar, ...	...	...	11	3	6	20	10	24	74	...	6	12	19	27	40	28	156	288
5	Gurdaspur, ...	1	11	18	23	36	64	53	160	366	2	2	15	14	16	47	70	191	357
6	Lahore, ...	...	2	14	17	33	53	94	165	378	2	1	1	3	30	42	36	264	379
7	Ferozpur, ...	5	6	5	19	18	47	54	121	275	...	1	1	4	4	5	4	119	138
8	Multan, ...	...	...	2	9	15	10	11	4	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Montgomery, ...	...	2	9	13	13	19	37	97	187	...	...	...	...	1	6	13	23	44
TOTAL, ...		6	21	105	117	228	448	531	1,352	2,841	4	10	33	54	116	190	202	1,328	1,937
1	Rawal Pindi, ...	...	...	6	13	13	39	46	80	188	...	...	2	9	13	36	37	99	196
2	Jhelum, ...	...	...	8	11	16	16	37	86	174	...	...	3	4	6	18	12	31	74
3	Gujarat, ...	...	...	12	13	14	18	21	81	159	...	...	1	2	1	4	5	84	97
4	Shahpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Gujranwala, ...	3	...	10	15	24	43	65	122	282	...	...	4	3	8	20	20	141	196
6	Sialkot, ...	...	...	13	16	16	51	52	140	288	...	...	11	17	34	39	49	227	377
7	Jhang, ...	...	...	4	7	21	29	27	92	180	...	...	1	3	4	10	30	102	150
TOTAL, ...		3	...	53	75	104	187	248	601	1,271	...	...	22	38	66	127	153	684	1,090
1	Peshawur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Hazara, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kohat, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	D. I. Khan, ...	...	3	3	6	9	8	8	63	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	D. G. Khan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bannu, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Muzaffargarh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...		...	9	10	14	25	26	29	99	212	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	41	45
GRAND TOTAL, ...		53	106	337	425	717	1,261	1,354	4,295	8,548	7	27	101	163	288	562	571	3,934	5,053

at the beginning of and at the close of 1867-68.

NO. OF PUPILS WITHDRAWN DURING 1867-68.									NO. OF PUPILS AT THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.								
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	TOTAL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	TOTAL.
2	4	9	10	22	38	66	187	338	11	8	11	14	46	57	60	182	389
3	3	8	19	32	43	39	186	333	7	15	30	25	39	94	91	311	632
1	1	6	3	17	46	42	172	288	1	5	13	19	45	82	90	293	514
...
2	4	3	9	12	20	27	82	159	4	7	16	15	25	58	47	117	239
...	...	1	4	7	8	4	46	70	...	...	...	4	4	12	18	77	115
6	12	47	42	101	89	97	568	962	1	13	30	66	88	201	91	274	767
8	7	9	26	28	42	69	207	396	10	20	27	43	74	113	108	355	759
...
22	31	83	113	219	286	314	1,448	2,516	34	68	127	186	321	620	505	1,639	3,500
...	...	12	18	26	51	58	177	345	...	2	18	27	74	79	107	211	551
...	...	17	14	16	24	51	197	318	...	...	27	43	66	126	121	254	637
...	...	1	...	7	9	18	62	97	...	...	7	10	22	38	69	117	233
...	2	12	4	5	3	12	36	74	...	3	15	21	51	55	73	84	288
1	10	26	17	17	31	80	151	333	2	3	7	29	35	80	43	200	390
2	1	8	11	32	61	66	165	316	3	3	7	31	22	97	91	160	411
4	1	3	8	12	11	13	115	167	4	1	7	17	23	67	62	65	216
...
...	...	2	3	5	7	11	22	50	...	...	11	10	12	17	26	105	181
7	14	81	75	119	200	310	965	1,780	6	12	99	182	288	559	592	1,259	2,987
...	1	5	8	13	26	51	72	176	...	4	9	12	21	40	37	85	208
...	...	3	6	9	8	12	15	53	...	...	8	9	13	26	37	102	195
...	...	8	6	4	3	7	44	72	...	...	17	22	19	32	35	59	184
...
3	2	8	7	29	37	39	119	254	...	5	5	7	16	19	41	111	204
...	...	5	7	7	12	17	136	184	...	...	28	31	44	66	93	210	481
...	...	1	...	14	10	22	71	118	...	4	9	19	26	37	26	91	212
3	3	30	34	76	96	148	487	877	...	13	76	103	139	220	260	664	1,484
...
...
...
...
...
...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	3	5	9	14	22	20	77	159
...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	3	5	9	14	22	20	77	159
32	51	197	222	414	583	811	2,900	5,210	40	96	307	480	762	1,421	1,386	3,639	8,131

STATEMENT shewing the number of PUPILS studying in each Class of VILLAGE SCHOOLS,

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH CLASS AT THE CLOSE OF 1896-97.								
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	TOTAL.
1	Delhi, ...	...	...	4	17	35	122	338	938	1,454
2	Gurgaon, ...	...	...	7	18	53	114	294	1,640	2,126
3	Karnal, ...	...	...	10	21	62	148	185	676	1,102
4	Hissar, ...	...	...	7	8	31	70	77	339	534
5	Rohtak, ...	...	...	8	25	78	178	254	788	1,334
6	Sirsa, ...	...	...	...	7	13	43	103	381	547
7	Ambala, ...	...	...	5	41	100	223	531	428	1,150
8	Ludhiana, ...	...	...	28	62	142	213	387	361	764
9	Simla, ...	...	...	...	5	7	13	11	70	106
TOTAL, ...		...	38	139	343	715	1,606	2,051	6,746	11,638
1	Jalandhar, ...	...	...	16	58	167	371	427	1,286	2,325
2	Hoshearpur, ...	...	...	2	58	232	693	809	2,434	4,278
3	Kangra, ...	...	...	...	1	23	88	235	1,432	1,834
4	Amritsar, ...	...	...	31	137	453	895	838	2,590	4,944
5	Gurdaspur, ...	...	3	11	16	66	306	791	979	2,045
6	Lahore, ...	...	...	5	27	136	314	304	782	1,658
7	Ferozepur, ...	...	...	2	8	47	106	309	443	863
8	Multan, ...	...	...	1	31	73	216	187	531	1,042
9	Montgomery, ...	...	...	...	12	79	146	193	489	910
TOTAL, ...		3	14	82	437	1,630	3,823	4,560	12,452	23,007
1	Rawal Pindi, ...	...	...	1	25	120	301	346	918	1,711
2	Jhelum, ...	...	...	...	33	99	291	538	1,454	2,411
3	Gujrat, ...	...	...	4	39	141	353	464	1,724	2,721
4	Shahpur, ...	...	...	9	22	80	239	281	878	1,500
5	Syalkote, ...	...	...	13	117	277	539	692	1,353	2,966
6	Gujranwala, ...	...	...	12	85	243	476	439	1,032	2,288
7	Jhang, ...	...	...	1	17	38	103	114	523	79
TOTAL, ...		...	...	40	338	998	2,302	2,844	7,882	14,440
1	Dera Ismail Khan, ...	...	...	...	30	97	147	207	946	1,437
2	D. G. Khan, ...	...	...	2	19	97	146	159	336	707
3	Bannu, ...	...	...	6	10	25	79	128	118	379
4	Peshawar, ...	...	...	...	3	60	193	183	391	888
5	Kohat, ...	...	...	...	7	27	11	11	116	172
6	Muzaffargarh, ...	...	...	2	23	76	144	133	305	643
7	Hazara, ...	...	...	...	3	8	15	31	25	68
TOTAL, ...		...	...	8	21	115	451	779	2,498	4,777
GRAND TOTAL, ...		3	60	282	1,233	3,794	8,510	10,297	29,578	53,777

(*etc.*)

at the beginning of and at the close of 1867-68.

NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH CLASS AT THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	TOTAL.
...	...	6	18	44	117	257	907	1,349
...	...	21	27	74	118	272	1,600	2,112
...	...	9	15	50	130	195	614	1,013
...	2	11	26	65	65	72	434	675
...	5	9	39	62	169	251	509	1,044
...	...	...	5	10	40	109	453	617
...	7	36	81	214	493	434	1,261	2,529
...	10	35	118	187	346	281	702	1,679
...	...	4	...	12	15	18	55	104
...	24	131	332	718	1,493	1,889	6,535	11,122
...	...	6	78	217	432	417	1,152	2,302
...	...	9	103	347	734	821	1,778	3,792
...	...	...	4	50	164	293	1,353	1,864
...	4	21	96	450	680	703	2,217	4,171
...	1	10	50	249	604	613	1,491	3,018
...	...	4	27	130	335	381	791	1,668
...	...	7	48	107	345	430	815	1,752
...	...	14	43	89	253	306	610	1,320
...	...	...	19	75	150	162	418	824
...	5	71	473	1,714	3,697	4,126	10,625	20,711
...	...	5	50	143	301	367	920	1,786
...	...	5	37	169	319	517	1,351	2,398
...	...	14	49	196	411	437	1,780	2,887
...	...	3	14	86	222	303	892	1,520
...	...	21	126	399	628	766	1,893	3,838
...	1	31	66	245	444	400	1,130	2,317
...	...	5	15	58	107	133	545	863
...	1	84	357	1,196	2,432	2,923	8,511	15,504
...	...	4	20	60	159	176	796	1,215
...
...	3	14	26	62	114	121	428	768
...	...	2	7	45	168	176	414	812
...	...	...	2	11	27	39	93	172
...	...	3	17	73	152	139	421	805
...	...	3	5	7	22	13	32	82
...	3	26	77	258	642	664	2,184	3,854
...	33	312	1,239	3,866	8,264	9,602	27,855	51,191

(xx. A.)

EDUCATION B. I.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta as regards the Punjab
for the year 1867-68.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION	No of affiliated Colleges.	No of then students	No. of Candidates.	Average age	EDUCATED IN		RELIGION.				PASSED			Net Cost State	REMARKS.
					Govt. Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hind.	Mulammudan.	Other.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.		
Entrance Examination,	3	44.	(2) 72	19	38	34	1	61	7		1	15	21	2,059-3-5	1/100
First Examination in Arts,			10	21	9	1		8	2			3	2	1,516-0-5	
B. A. Examination,			7	23	4	3	2	5			2	2		3,883-15-2	
M. A. Ditto,															
B. L. Ditto															
B. L. Ditto,															
L. M. S. First Examination,															
L. M. S. Second Examination,															
B. M. Examination,															
M. D. Examination,															
TOTAL,	3	44	89	21	51	38	6	74	9	...	4	20	28	10,459-3-6	

EDUCATION

GENERAL STATEMENT of Educational Institutions in the Province of the

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.											
	Number.	No. of students on the rolls.	Average attendance daily.	Average age.	Teachers.		Income.			No. of persons instructed in		
					Christian.	Other.	Public funds. (A)	Fees.	TOTAL.	English.	Vernacular.	General.
COLLEGES.												
Arts, ...	2	36	24	20	4	2	37,585	493	38,078	36	...	36
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.												
Higher, ...	6	979	827	14	12	48	57,676	4,796	62,472	885	979	979
Middle, ...	99	10,639	8,055	...	5	300	84,493	5,556	90,049	2,036	10,639	10,639
Lower, ...	1,624	59,447	49,488	...	...	1,695	28,085	6,491	35,176	1,568	59,447	59,447
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.												
Higher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower, ...	272	5,653	5,120	...	1	246	9,652	...	9,652	49	5,653	5,653
NORMAL SCHOOLS.												
For Masters, ...	9	271	217	21	2	22	19,013	...	19,013	136	271	271
For Mistresses, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	2,012	77,025	64,631	...	24	2,313	2,37,104	17,336	2,54,440	4,710	76,989	77,025

(A.)—Imperial Revenues.

B. II.

Punjab, in the year 1867-68.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, AIDED AND UNAIDED.															
Class.					Average attendance daily.	Income.			No. of persons instructed in.			Grand total Schools.	Grand total average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.	
General.	Hinda.	Muhammedan.	Christian.	TOTAL.		From Endowments (B.)	From Fees.	From Government grants.	English.	Vernacular.	General.				
1	...	...	...	1	6	4,253	23	2,535	9	...	9	3	30	.00017	
7	..	..	1	8	1,030	27,530	7,517	38,878	1,200	1,434	1,434	14	1,857	.01	
84	1	..	3	88	1,732	42,745	3,251	55,945	4,124	(a) 2,884	2,884	187	10,687	.06	
93	...	..	...	93	3,360	* 13,646	1,194	11,819	1,802	1,611	4,611	1,717	52,848	.30	* Exclusive of 5,194 from Educational Cess Fund.
...	
...	
450	42	1	14	507	9,052	29,345	7,303	45,262	185	9,838	9,838	779	14,172	.08	
...	...	...	1	1	11	3,003	...	1,200	4	15	15	10	228	.001	
3	...	...	...	3	100	3,234	10	3,704	...	129	129	3	100	.0005	
...	
639	43	1	19	701	15,291	1,23,756	19,298	1,59,343	7,333	18,944	18,953	7,713	79,922	.45	

(B.)—Private income from all sources has been included.

(a)—Of these 1,925 attend also Town or Village Schools.

Supposed population 1,75,86,232 as given in the 4th Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette dated 28th May 1868.

W. R. M. HOLROYD, CAPTAIN,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

NO.
INSTITUTIONS FOR
GOVERNMENT Colleges and Collegriate

	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils						Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.			
				at the close of the year.			at the close of the year.							
				Hindus.	Muslimahans.	Others.	TOTAL.	Average No. of pupils on the rolls monthly.	English.			Arabic.	Persian.	Latin.	Sanskrit.
1	Government College,	Deli,	1st May, 1864.	25	1	...	26	19	18	26	2	...	2 Rs.	
2	Government College,	Lahore,	1st January 1864.	8	1	9	9	9	6	9	6	...	3 2 Rs.	
			TOTAL,	33	1	1	35	28	24	35	30	2	3	...

I.
GENERAL EDUCATION.
Institutions, for 1867-68.

[illegible]

NO.
INSTITUTIONS FOR
GOVERNMENT Schools of the Higher

Name of Institution.	LOCALITY.	When established.	No. of Pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.												Monthly rate of school-fee.
			Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	TOTAL.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.				
AMBALA CIRCLE.	1 Delhi.	1st May 1859.	217	44	...	261	260	231	182	261	...	...	...	1 anna to 6 Rs.
	2 Rewari.	1st May 1857.	80	9	...	89	75	64	89	89	...	...	...	2 to 8 as.
	TOTAL.		297	53	...	350	335	315	271	350	...	...	...	...
LAHORE CIRCLE.	1 Lahore.	15th April 1860.	67	41	6	114	127	140	114	98	113	...	...	6 as. to 6 Rs.
	2 Amritsar.	12th May 1851.	121	34	20	184	177	140	184	141	184	...	...	6 as. to 2 Rs.
	TOTAL.		188	75	26	298	306	247	298	239	297	...	...	...
RAWAL PINDI CIR.	1 Gujrat.	22nd June 1854.	56	62	14	132	140	127	132	63	132	13	...	2 as. to 2 Rs.	
	2 Gujranwala.	11th May 1860.	150	32	17	199	199	140	405	105	105	94	...	1 anna to 1 Rs.	
	TOTAL.		206	94	31	331	339	267	237	108	237	107	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.			695	223	66	970	1,023	827	885	703	884	107	...	...

II.
GENERAL EDUCATION.
Class, for 1867-68.

[illegible]

II. A.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Middle Class, for 1867-68.

INSTITUTIONS FOR

GOVERNMENT Schools of the

1.	2.	3.	4.										11.			
			No. of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.													
			No. of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.													
LOCALITY.	When established.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Others.		TOTAL.		Average No. of pupils on the rolls monthly.		Average daily attendance.		No. of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.		Monthly rate of schooling.
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	TOTAL.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	TOTAL.	English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.			
AMBALA CIRCLE.	1 Simla.	1st March 1848.	62	17	3	79	81	64	68	33	71	10	1 to 2			
	2 Jandahli.	1st June 1858.	147	3	5	155	112	96	114	76	114	...	2 to 12			
	3 Karnal.	23rd Oct. 1857.	147	11	1	159	74	51	68	58	66	...	2 to 12			
	4 Bahak.	6th Nov. 1857.	63	11	1	75	75	62	75	44	44	...	1 to 4			
	5 Bhawal.	21st Nov. 1857.	121	47	7	175	68	54	118	59	110	47	2 to 4			
	6 Bhawal.	1st Aug. 1859.	121	47	7	175	104	104	104	113	42	113	1 to 8			
	7 Ropar.	1st July 1857.	80	23	10	113	104	80	113	42	113	...	1 to 8			
TOTAL.			526	119	16	661	670	532	569	387	668	67	...			
LAHORE CIRCLE.	1 Hoshiarpur.	27th Jan. 1848.	89	17	11	117	112	92	117	117	117	27	2 to 6			
	2 Multan.	1st April 1857.	69	19	4	92	98	70	122	51	103	14	2 to 2			
	3 Batala.	1st Nov. 1864.	63	22	6	91	119	40	122	63	84	...	1 to 8			
	4 Nurpur.	1st Aug. 1865.	171	40	15	226	215	172	40	125	79	107	1 to 8			
	5 Nurpur.	22nd June 1869.	143	45	4	192	195	177	135	105	105	...	2 to 6			
	6 Bahawal.															
	TOTAL.			655	171	40	867	894	661	744	540	753	148	...		
RAWALPINDI CIRCLE.	1 Thera.	19th July 1854.	112	6	2	120	119	104	74	45	75	45	1 to 6			
	2 Sialkot.	28th May 1861.	29	23	13	64	64	60	64	60	60	...	1 to 6			
	3 Jhang.	1st Sept. 1866.	148	24	1	173	163	136	129	103	103	70	2 to 10			
	TOTAL.			288	53	10	357	346	289	297	212	242	115	...		
	FRONTIER CIRCLE.	1 Dera Ghazi Khan.	4th Nov. 1866.	132	24	9	165	154	129	107	78	115	46	1 to 6		
		2 Abbottabad.	1st July 1861.	132	24	9	165	63	67	63	60	60	...	1 to 6		
		3 Peshawar.	1st August 1866.	85	61	13	149	138	126	103	127	149	...	1 to 6		
TOTAL.			249	104	20	373	369	290	293	205	324	46	...			
GRAND TOTAL.			1,716	450	92	2,253	2,179	1,791	1,864	1,410	1,887	378	...			

* Closed from 1st April 1868.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.				Annual cost of edu- cating each pupil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
From Govern-ment.														LOCAL RATE OF AS- SESSMENT.				PROCEEDS OF ENTHUSIASM.				FEES, FINES, &c.	SALE OF BOOKS.	OTHER SOURCES.	TOTAL.	CURRENT.	EXTRAORDINARY.	TOTAL.	EXPENSES OF RECEIPTS UNDER CHAPTER.	EXPENSES OF CHARGES UNDER CHAPTER.	TOTAL COST.	COST TO GOVERN- MENT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
702 5</

ZIL SCHOOLS.

INSTITUTIONS FOR

GENERAL EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT Schools of Middle Class,

(Town Schools) for 1867-68.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C	11
Number of Institution.	DISTRICTS.	PLACE.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.			Average No. of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.				Monthly rate of schooling fee.
				Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Maghi.	
1	AMBALA CIL.												
2	1	Shahabad.	3rd Decr. 1856.	27	44	4	75	69	...	25	75	39	
3	2	Thaneesar.	...	83	13	1	97	117	63	16	63	30	
4	3	Burwa.	...	62	69	3	164	164	130	31	93	71	
5	4	Sadihora.	26th June 1856.	4	17	5	63	73	33	15	67	96	
6	5	Munsee Majra.	...	113	19	21	163	118	...	...	...	...
7	6	Rupur.	...	...	55	...	212	191	...	...	...	...
8	7	Rupur.	...	...	69	69	65	...	...	...	...	...
9	8	Barilly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	9	Bilwal.	...	41	7	11	62	60	52	...	23	62	
11	10	Jugroom.	TOTAL.	467	250	50	707	1,025	98	170	531	236	
12	11	Rakot.	22nd June 1856.	163	43	4	217	171	47	88	216	...	
13	12	Guprewal.	...	143	34	8	182	162	...	...	...	...
14	13	Rupur.	...	22	4	...	65	67	...	...	...	...
15	14	Rupur.	...	21	13	26	63	65	48	...	28	65	
16	15	Kashah.	...	52	11	22	63	62	62	...	24	63	
17	16	Machhiwara.	...	71	12	6	89	63	67	...	62	89	
18	17	Najaf Gurbh.	TOTAL.	613	126	100	760	742	618	307	739	...	
19	18	...	1st Decr. 1857.	50	14	...	104	106	78	...	25	47	71
20	19	Mulla Gurbh.	...	83	17	...	110	87	75	...	39	84	42
21	20	Faridabad.	28th Sept. 1856.	87	17	...	101	96	89	...	35	47	...
22	21	Gurgaon.	TOTAL.	314	75	...	389	372	283	145	248	155	
23	22	Gurgaon.	...	39	55	...	81	83	61	75	67	29	
24	23	Furkhaugger.	1st Feby. 1858.	86	46	...	132	128	90	66	89	71	
25	24	Pepozpur.	...	62	37	...	80	83	75	28	89	...	
26	25	Tulwal.	1st Feby. 1858.	44	39	...	558	219	35	33	134	124	
27	26	Tulwal.	TOTAL.	234	24	...	207	219	219	219	134	124	
28	27	Kathul.	...	455	101	...	646	620	243	453	447	153	
29	28	Poonch.	6th June 1856.	223	66	5	223	308	276	108	42	228	100
30	29	Poonch.	...	87	37	...	121	118	109	61	20	115	36
31	30	Poonch.	TOTAL.	381	139	5	648	532	491	169	96	467	136
32	31	Mohim.	...	38	35	2	73	73	54	31	62	25	
33	32	Mohim.	25th Jan. 1859.	86	30	...	116	117	75	50	39	43	65
34	33	Bahadurgarh.	21st July 1857.	69	39	...	190	160	80	35	43	...	
35	34	Bahadurgarh.	TOTAL.	191	95	2	288	200	315	86	83	179	142
36	35	Sirsa.	1st Sept. 1859.	75	39	1	115	82	65	...	73	42	
37	36	TOTAL OF AMBALA CIRC.	...	2,601	935	167	3,503	3,712	3,048	700	1,234	2,695	854

* From 1st July 1857 converted into a Zill School.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

(Town Schools) for 1867-68.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.			Annual cost of Education Public.
Term Govern- ment.	Local rate of as- sessment.	Produce of endow- ments.	Subscriptions, Do- nations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Sale of Books.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.	Current.	Extraordinary.	TOTAL.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govern- ment.			
845	90	90	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	451	410	41	451	0 1 6	4 911			
25	600 11 9	600 11 9	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	549	499 5 1	36 11 9	586 1 1	0 1 6	3 5			
351	43 5 1	43 5 1	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 11	38 9 4	34 1 5	10 12	389 1 6	4 0 4	3 1210			
381	168 3	168 3	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	617 7	566 11 3	60 12	617 2 10	4 0 4	3 4			
394	106 4 11 14	106 4 11 14	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	348 2 10	329 8 10	27 10	348 2 10	4 0 4	3 4			
27	25 8 10	25 8 10	7 1	7 1	7 1	7 1	28 9	269 15 8	4 1	274 1 1	1 1 6	6 8			
25	20 15	20 15	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	258	208 15 8	26 1	258	3 13 6	6 8			
242	10 8	10 8	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	213 10 8	217 10 8	26 1	243 1 6	4 1	3 2 6			
1812	13 2 1380	13 2	79 18	79 18	79 18	79 18	3288 3	2940 13 7	339 5 9	3288 3 7	3 3 1 12	1			
594	12	12	137 11	137 11	137 11	137 11	583	530	189 11	722 1 1	3 0 8	12 1			
519	31	31	30 8	30 8	30 8	30 8	621 8	606	113 8	621 8	3 0 8	3 8			
505	234	234	18 15	18 15	18 15	18 15	277 15	251	43 5	277 15	4 2 4	6 6			
107	7	7	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	131 9	103 8	26 1	131 9	4 2 4	6 6			
229	106 12 9	106 12 9	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15	213 7	211 8	31 5	213 7	3 11 1	3 11			
25	23 7	23 7	21 7	21 7	21 7	21 7	236 8	214 9	7 6	236 8	3 11 1	3 11			
25	223 7	223 7	311 9	311 9	311 9	311 9	2550	2024 7 9	531 9	2550	3 2 1 14 11	6 2			
4432	782 7 9	782 7 9	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	620 11 9	535 11 9	71 1	626 1 6	5 1 7	3 10 1 1			
385	224 1 9	224 1 9	18 3	18 3	18 3	18 3	689 15 6	633 3 8	56 15	689 15 6	6 2 7	3 10 1 1			
20	310 12 6	310 12 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	501 11 9	525 3 9	76 8	523 11 9	6 2 7	3 10 1 1			
388	337 6 9	337 6 9	69 9	69 9	69 9	69 9	2431 8 10 3	2103 3	208 6	2103 8	6 8 7	2 3 3			
820	1551 15	1551 15	...	...	...	...	519 3 5	479 3 5	40 5	519 3 5	6 8 7	2 3 3
519 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	418 6 6	374 9 6	43 12	418 6 6	6 8 7	2 3 3
519 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	692 4 1	617 3 1	45 1	692 4 1	6 8 7	2 3 3
623	355 8	355 8	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	720 11 9	688 7 9	41 3	720 11 9	2 11 9	1 10 6			
623	286 7 9	286 7 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	2786 15 2	2574 6 2	212 9	2786 15 2	4 4 8	3 6 1			
1643	3 3 1231	3 3 1231	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	1093 12 108	966 1 6	83 12	1093 12 108	3 3 6	1 4 9			
400	652 6 6	652 6 6	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	1093 8 10	994 4	67 44	1093 8 10	3 3 6	1 4 9			
400	632 11 10	632 11 10	18 13	18 13	18 13	18 13	2606 14 6	2408 10 6	198 4	2606 14 6	8 6 10 3	2 10 6			
840	1701 8 6	1701 8 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	410 3 9	405 10 6	60 11	410 3 9	4 1 7	1 8 4			
400	97 8 6	97 8 6	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 11	498 10 6	447 11 6	47 15	498 10 6	5 1 5	7 4 9			
328	15 9	15 9	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	555 15 6	495 1 6	60 14	555 15 6	4 2 5	5 6 2 1			
328	214 1 6	214 1 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	1557 13 9	1388 5 9	169 8	1557 13 9	5 6 11	3 11			
1123	16 9 303 6	16 9 303 6	40 18	40 18	40 18	40 18	663 10 6	591 14 6	71 12	663 10 6	8 1 6	5 9 2			
447	171 10 6	171 10 6	0	0	0	0	16989 2	14097 13 4	915880 2	16989 2	4 4 1	2 7			
27222	27222	27222	608 8	608 8	608 8	608 8	16989 2	14097 13 4	915880 2	16989 2	4 4 1	2 7			

* From 1st July 1857 converted into a Zill School.

II. B.—(Continued.)

GENERAL EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT Schools of Middle Class

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C	
Number of Institution.	DISTRICTS.	PLACE.	WHEN ESTABLISHED.	Number of pupils attending each line at the close of this year.										
				Hindus.		Muslims.		Others.		TOTAL.		Average daily attendance.		
				Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	TOTAL.	Average No. of pupils on the rolls monthly.	English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Magh.		
1	Lahore.	Karigar, Nawabshah, Pakdard, Paillore, Bungea,	11th Octr. 1856, 7th Novr. 1856, 10th May 1866, 1st Novr. 1862,	105	9	132	132	102	37	40	132	...	...
2				96	5	101	104	96	37	34	95	...	...
3				132	29	161	161	132	37	40	132	...	...
4				58	9	67	76	58	28	31	83	...	...
5				58	9	67	76	58	28	31	83	...	...
6				446	77	521	521	438	132	200	468	117	...	
7				125	10	135	145	125	32	54	115	93	...	
8				32	8	40	48	32	32	45	85	33	...	
9				35	61	96	131	70	65	18	94	74	...	
10				69	10	79	89	100	91	33	110	31	...	
11				61	25	4	90	122	118	36	44	71	...	
12				413	375	49	637	628	576	110	202	545	102	...
13				82	9	...	91	100	71	...	84	60	37	...
14				188	13	...	202	189	100	...	36	124	88	...
15				270	23	...	293	280	231	...	70	184	125	...
16				41	10	78	88	75	64	...	39	78	...	...
17				62	32	2	94	116	113	...	68	141	...	...
18				188	54	46	288	245	244	...	39	131	288	...
19				37	74	1	112	115	102	...	17	60	119	...
20				69	135	3	207	192	30	...	30	80	185	...
21				77	123	3	203	190	102	...	30	83	...	...
22				104	22	4	300	380	302	...	47	147	390	...
23				69	32	4	105	100	85	...	92	106	...	...
24				61	19	21	101	107	125	...	36	131	...	...
25				27	36	3	116	110	83	...	36	131	...	...
26				92	43	4	139	87	81	...	43	139	56	...
27				249	130	32	411	345	207	...	161	293	411	...
28				65	7	...	72	75	68	...	26	72	...	...
29				50	32	16	98	80	71	...	48	148	...	...
30				20	14	42	76	60	71	...	41	76	...	...
31				135	53	68	256	251	221	...	115	246	...	...
32				16	46	...	62	69	67	...	62	67	...	...
33				94	3	4	104	83	88	...	39	87	...	...
34				68	11	9	78	81	75	...	20	25	...	...
35				123	14	13	179	174	161	...	54	135	...	...
36				2,033	794	230	3,057	3,893	2,637	...	537	1,244	2,793	...
37				TOTAL OF LAHORE CIRCLE.										

[illegible]

**INSTITUTIONS FOR
GOVERNMENT Schools of Middle Class,**

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C	10D
Number of Institution.	DISTRICTS.	PLACE.	WHEN ESTABLISHED.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.										
				Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	TOTAL.	Average daily attendance.						
								Average No. of pupils on the rolls monthly.	English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Magri.	Number of pupils studying each in the close of the year.	
													Alphabetical order of school in the year.	
1	RAJAWAL PINDI	CJR.
2	1 Rawal Pindi, ...	Pindi Gheb, ...	1st Aug. 1863, ...	77	22	...	100	107	100	70	...	60
3	TOTAL, ...	42	23	53	98	87	70	50	62	...
4	2 Jhelum, ...	Kabul,	119	46	33	198	194	170	86	122	...
5	36	02	5	103	103	93	74	103	...
6	3 Gujrat, ...	Kabul, ...	18th Aug. 1854, ...	68	17	17	92	92	88	92	93	...
7	1st July 1857,
8	4 Gujrat, ...	Chitkora, ...	TOTAL, ...	94	72	22	195	195	184	195	195	...
9	47	27	14	88	84	75	88	88	...
10	5 Gujrat, ...	Koonjah, ...	12th July 1854, ...	68	8	20	96	96	84	96	96	...
11	22nd July 1856,
12	TOTAL, ...	115	35	34	184	180	169	184	184	...
13	6 Sylkoti, ...	Puska, ...	1st June 1860, ...	81	30	11	75	75	64	85	75	...
14	43	35	2	80	77	40	43
15	64	36	2	122	122	111	44	122	...
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II. B.
GENERAL EDUCATION.
(Town Schools) for 1867-68.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
RECEIPTS.							CHARGES.							Annual cost of administration	
From Govern-ment.	Local rate of as- essment.	Proceeds of endowments	Subscriptions, Do- nations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Sale of Books.	TOTAL.	Current.	Extraordinary.	TOTAL.	Extra of property or interest.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govern-ment.			
481	8 6	...	...	11 14...	403 5 0	403 5 0	435 13 9	36 7 9	403 5 0	...	4	...	
315	...	...	...	6 12...	320 12 2	320 12 2	200	30 21	320 12 2	...	3	...
796	8 6	...	...	17 10...	814 1 6	814 1 6	740 13 9	67 8 9	811 1 6	...	4	...	
500	...	...	...	6	430 1	430 1	414	6	430 1	...	1	...
400	10 13	...	...	31 4...	612 3	612 3	607	46 3	617 3	...	4	...	
826	15	210	...	30 4...	1,067 3	1,067 3	1,021	46 3	1,067 3	...	5	...			
...	...	...	...	17 18...	441 4 4	441 4 4	423 12 1	17 8	441 4 4	...	5	...
330	10	...	...	25 11...	576 1 10	576 1 10	335 0 6	40 11	376 1 10	...	3	...	
350	10	423 12 4	...	43 3	817 6 2	817 6 2	759 3 2	58 3	817 6 2	...	4	...			
361	...	...	...	27 12...	418	418	340 8	77 8	418	...	3	...
389	...	...	...	17 2...	501 5	501 5	317 0 5	53 6	341 5	...	3	...
604	1 4	...	...	23 8	530 6	530 6	404	45 1	539 6	...	12	...	
...	...	...	...	26 10...	432 11	432 11	356	46 13	432 11	...	4	...
273	6 10	...	...	5 11...	279 13 6	279 13 6	239 13 10	49 7	279 13 10	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	4 8	208 8	208 8	201	4 8	208 8	...	3	...
1,558	1 7	338 13 6	...	78 6...	1,970 4 1	1,970 4 1	1,724 1 9	246 3	1,970 4 1	...	3	...			
278	...	216	...	15 6	530 6	530 6	404	45 1	539 6	...	6	...			
360	...	416	...	26 10...	432 11	432 11	356	46 13	432 11	...	3	...			
638	...	293	...	42 4	972 3	972 3	880	92 9	972 1	...	4	...			
384	5	184	...	7 10...	575 13	575 13	530 3	45 10	575 13	...	4	...			
304	12 0	9 7 3	...	6 4...	320 7 9	320 7 9	306 7 9	15	320 7 9	...	3	...			
668	16	6 103 7 3	...	13 14...	896 4 9	896 4 9	835 10 8	60 10	890 4 9	...	4	...			
539	16	5,143 1 1	...	225 7	6,637 7	6,637 7	6,596 12 5	570 11 1	6,537 7 6	...	3	...			
623	14 0	102	...	3	698 14 6	698 14 6	658 13 6	60 1	628 14 6	...	4	...			
831	6	411,063	...	36 4 1,933 12	38,299	38,299	37,031,929 15	5,439	7,790,299	...	44	...			

INSTITUTIONS FOR

BRANCHES TO ZIL' SCHOOLS.		Name of Institution.	
LOCALITY.	WHEN ESTABLISHED.	No. of pupils on the 1st day of the year.	
		Hindus.	Muhammadans.
		Others.	TOTAL.
		Average No. of pupils on the rolls monthly.	
		Average daily attendance.	
		English.	Persian.
		Urdu.	Hindi.
		Monthly rate of schooling fee.	
AMRITALA CIRCLE.			
1 Chhotoka Kucha, Delhi, ...	1st May 1893, ...	40	44
2 Dertba, ...	11th May 1893, ...	69	6
3 Dignai Malahio, ditto, ...	1st Febry. 1894, ...	41	7
TOTAL,	...	140	57
		97	219
		184	172
		172	107
	
	
		1 to 4as.	1 to 8as.
		...	1 to 4as.

RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.		Annual cost of the work done by the pupils.
15	16	17	18	
Local rate of assessment.	Nil.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Nil.	Total cost.
Proceeds of Endowment.	1,512	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	13	
Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Nil.		11	Cost to Government.
Fees, Fines, &c.	110		13	
Sale of books.	Nil.		13	
Other Sources.	Nil.		13	
TOTAL.	1,622		1,622	
Current.	1,512		1,512	
Extraordinary.	110		110	
TOTAL.	1,622		1,622	
	Nil.		Nil.	
	15		15	

Lower Class, for 1867-68,

Consistent Shoots of the

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS of the

1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	10c	11
Name of Institution.	DISTRICTS.	When established.	Number of Schools.	No. of Pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.			Average daily attendance.	No. of pupils attending school in the year.	English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindhi.		
				Muslims.	Hindus.	Others.								TOTAL.
AMBALA CIRCLE.														
1 Ambala.	80	6th Sept. 1856.	1,285	385	259	2,559	2,384	1,907	...	...	341	2,229	300
2 Jalandhar.	71	2nd Nov. 1856.	665	607	407	1,679	1,708	1,708	...	...	606	1,710	285
3 Ludhiana.	65	1st March 1858.	1,140	586	17	1,113	1,362	1,293	...	...	114	1,070	947
4 Delhi.	65	15th March 1858.	1,312	2,069	1,607	20	600	600	...	...	600	600	1,511
5 Gurgaon.	56	1st Sept. 1854.	307	20	61	1,034	1,143	913	...	...	163	934	440
6 Sirsa.	12	1st Sept. 1853.	803	172	2	1,034	1,143	913	...	...	163	934	440
7 Rohtak.	30	1st Sept. 1856.	516	10	4	101	102	75	...	...	104	...	...
8 Hisar.	3	20th Oct. 1856.	7,465	2,024	742	11,112	10,845	8,814	149	2,133	6,513	4,420	...	
9 Simla.	389													
TOTAL.														
LAHORE CIRCLE.														
1 Jalandhar.	71	1st May 1857.	1,076	1,000	226	2,302	2,337	2,086	...	...	733	2,310	62
2 Hoshiarpur.	98	1st May 1851.	2,481	1,128	185	3,792	3,763	3,440	43	1,193	3,331	461	...	
3 Kangra.	110	10th April 1856.	1,741	116	117	1,771	1,740	1,607	96	1,251	4,711	...	...
4 Gurdaspur.	102	26th June 1857.	1,480	1,670	288	3,018	3,110	2,766	...	...	914	3,018	...
5 Ludhiana.	60	1st April 1857.	1,338	739	360	1,664	1,454	1,317	26	507	1,763	...	...
6 Lahore.	100	1st July 1857.	572	630	561	1,752	1,755	1,474	...	...	120	1,255	35
7 Ferozepur.	43	1st Sept. 1856.	518	776	2	1,390	1,210	1,063	48	292	872	178	...	
8 Multan.	24	26th Feb. 1851.	518	240	114	872	789	662	...	...	686	1,613	1,802
9 Montgomery.	868		10,403	7,022	2,734	20,179	20,281	17,787	273	6,861	16,134	13,802	...	
TOTAL.														
RAWUL P. CIRCLE.														
1 Rawul Pindi.	56	1st August 1853.	655	691	937	1,740	1,661	1,493	...	...	499	1,387	...
2 Jhelum.	58	1st March 1858.	1,113	1,107	208	2,308	2,306	2,176	...	...	2,308	2,304	...
3 Sialkot.	30	15th Jan. 1857.	955	1,729	262	1,951	1,478	1,240	25	...	2,887	2,887	...	
4 Gujranwala.	102	1st Sept. 1854.	706	707	172	3,858	3,853	3,323	...	...	335	3,858	...
5 Sargodha.	72	1st Sept. 1854.	1,242	752	293	2,317	2,242	1,818	...	...	185	883	...
6 Rawalpindi.	72	1st Sept. 1857.	302	485	20	985	792	682	...	...	80	185	...
7 Jhang.	417		6,440	7,065	1,539	15,004	15,067	12,882	...	...	8,356	14,760	210
TOTAL.														
FRONTIER CIRCLE.														
1 Dera Ismail Khan.	59	5th May 1856.	608	516	3	1,212	1,234	981	...	...	1,896	1,896	...
2 Bannu.	41	23rd Dec. 1858.	183	654	25	768	804	639	...	...	768	768	...
3 Peshawar.	7	29th June 1850.	39	193	...	172	178	172	...	...	222	519	...
4 Kohat.	3	29th June 1850.	35	38	9	815	714	63	...	...	40	132	...
5 Mardan.	24	13th Dec. 1856.	313	488	...	915	714	63	...	...	245	778	...
6 Muzaffargarh.	141		1,469	2,319	43	3,631	3,577	3,110	...	...	2,548	3,540	...
TOTAL.														
GRAND TOTAL.														

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Institution.	LOCALITY.	Receipts.	Total cost.	Cost to Govern.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
BRANCHES TO ZIL SCHOOLS.					
	AMRALLA CIR.				
	Simlah.	9 8 6	9 3 3		
	Etwar.	2 7 6	1 5 9		
	Jagadhri.	1 7 6	1 7 ...		
	Karnal.	7 ...	7 5 11 5		
	Rohatk.	2 3 1	1 13 10		
	Blawari.	3 6 ...	3 2 5		
	Alindjar.	1 11 4	1 6 9		
	TOTAL.	22 36	2 10		
	LAHORE CIR.				
	Lahore.	4 41 2	3 10 5		
	Amritsar.	4 3 5	... 10 1		
	Hoshiarpur.	2 15 ...	... 8 10		
	Multan.	4 6 3	3 12 ...		
	Rajala.	2 4 5	1 6 11		
	Nurpur.	5 1 7	... 2 ...		
	Ferozpur.	3 6 7	...		
	Rahon.	2 12 10	... 7		
	TOTAL.	3 15 11	1 4 8		
	RAWAL PINDI				
	Gujrat.	3 3 11	2 8 7		
	GRAND TOTAL.	3 7 11	1 9 3		

(ccvii.)

No.

GOVERNMENT Schools of the lower Class,

[illegible]

No
INSTITUTIONS FOR
GOVERNMENT Schools of the lower Class

1	2	3	3A	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C
Name of Institution.				No. of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.				Average No. of pupils on the rolls monthly.		No. of pupils attending each day at the close of the year.			
LOCALITY.				Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	TOTAL.	Average daily attendance.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.
AMMALIA CHURCH.													
Amalia.	18	2nd Decr. 1867.	16	320	335	334	334	290	330	35	25	255	15
Ladhama.	14	17th Novr. 1867.	132	133	205	234	234	290	133	25	133	182	182
Dulla.	20	...	216	188	414	534	432	...	...	214	214	180	180
Karnal.	15	...	73	151	9	230	218	203	...	...	2	154	75
Hottick.	7	...	70	61	121	158	101	80	...	...	...	66	75
Shersah.	2	...	28	19	42	102	...	...	...	...	...	19	23
TOTAL.	95	...	532	1,126	4,104	1,815	1,538	...	...	240	1,140	605	...
LAHORE CIRCLE.													
Lahore.	80	1st April 1867.	16	210	2,049	2,041	1,964	43	518	20,019	...	...	...
Haiderpur.	6	1st May 1861.	11	111	2	132	161	130	100	...	...	...	...
Kanpur.	6	1863.	121	7	...	121	128	110	...	...	...	...	...
Aunseer.	2	...	7	21	...	28	31	26	...	...	...	...	...
Chandigarh.	2	May 1863.	64	...	68	81	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore.	10	1st April 1862.	67	152	259	902	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benoni.	8	1st May 1861.	12	...	...	218	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monowery.	20	...	17	...	117	18	295	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	144	...	522	2,490	60,295	3,940	2,074	43	680	2,738	634	...	...
RAWAL PUNDI CIL.													
Jhalpur.	3	1863.	16	75	...	94	79	70	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur.	2	1st Febry. 1862.	20	...	62	88	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srinagar.	10	1st May.	73	123	75	294	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srinagar.	6	8th May 1867.	24	100	7	131	136	116	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	31.	...	133	470	104	707	735	692	...	...	69	694	69
FRONTIER CIRCLE.													
Bann.	2	...	14	16	3	31	31.	26	...	...	16	14	...
GRAND TOTAL.	272	...	1,201	4,281	171	6,658	6,581	6,180	40	900	4,480	1,175	...

II. B.
GENERAL EDUCATION.
(Female Schools) for the year 1867

	12	13	14	15
From Government.				
Local rate of assessment.				
Proceeds of Endowment.				
Subscriptions, donations, &c.				

JAIL SCHOOLS.

JAIL SCHOOLS.		Name of Institution.		LOCALITY.		Total Cost.		Cost to Govern-	
				District.				ment.	
AMBALA C.		1 Ambala, 2 Ambhama, 3 Dulla, 4 Hissar, 5 Rohtak, 6 Sirsa.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2	
LAHORE C.		1 Adandhar, 2 Kargra, 3 Amritsar, 4 Gurdaspur, 5 Lahore, 6 Jalandhar, 7 Bhaini, 8 Montgomery.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
RAWUL PINDI		1 Rawul Pindi, 2 Bhoban, 3 Ferozpur, 4 Shahpur, 5 Jhelum, 6 Jhelum, 7 Beasloot.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
FRONTIER C		1 Dera Ismail Khan, 2 Peshawar.		1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1	
GRAND TOT.		23		TOT.		TOT.		TOT.	
23		TOT.		23		TOT.		23	

for 1867-68.

FEMALE SCHOOLS

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NO.

INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Report to Government Inspection, for the year 1867-68.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCALITY.	When started.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	TOTAL.	Average No. of pupils in the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindie or Gurmukhi.	No. of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.	Monthly rate of schooling.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
American Presbyterian Mission,	Lahore,	1864,	7	2	0	9	6	6	9	4	5	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

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Schools for 1867-68.

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.				Annual cost, exclusive of fuel.										
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25											
From Government.							Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Local rate of assessment.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Sale of books.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.	Current.	Extraordinary.	TOTAL.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govern-				
500	10	3	210	5	510	1,310	12	3,565	2	4,233	1110	041	3	6,280	15	4	733	3	40	4,924				
504	10	3																	67	5,045				
600	10	3	590			1,061	11	6	172	2	9,127	1	3	37	3	77	9	13						
1,200	10	3				4,203	6	3,945	12	3	237	9	3,923	6	6		300	3	98					
8,404	10	3	680		3,573	10		7,657	6	6,992	12	1	445	13		7,438	9	1	196		737	1	3,114	7
4,005	10	3	557	6	4,083	1,380	18	11,132	10	9,416	711	052		0	10,245	8	6	941	3	737	1	3	84	

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NO. IX.

ABSTRACT of attendance at the Government and Private Institutions, for the year 1867-68.

		Number attending Colleges.	Number attending Higher Class Schools.	No. attending Middle Class Schools.	No. attending Lower Class Schools.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.	
General Education.	Government, ...	35	979	(a) 10,639	(b) 65,100	76,753	Zil' Schools, Branches to Ditto, Town Schools,	2,258 197 8,184
	Private, ...	9	1,434	2,884	(c) 14,482	18,809	Branches to Zil' Schools, Ditto Village Schools, Female Schools, Jail Schools,	(a) 10,639 3,442 51,326 5,653 4,679
	Government, ...	...	271	...	...	271		(b) 65,100
	Private, ...	...	144	...	...	144	Male Schools, Female Schools,	4,644 9,538
TOTAL, ...		44	2,828	13,523	79,582	95,977		(c) 14,482

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Charges at the Government and Private Institutions, during 1867-68.

		RECEIPTS.					CHARGES.				
		Colleges.	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	TOTAL.	Colleges.	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	TOTAL.
GENERAL EDUCATION.	Government, ...	38,290	68,991	1,11,085	2,07,443	4,25,809	38,290	68,991	1,11,085	2,07,361	4,25,727
	Private, ...	6,811	73,925	1,01,941	1,13,733	2,96,410	6,514	75,702	99,267	1,12,885	2,94,368
SPECIAL EDUCATION.	Government, ...	...	36,694	...	...	36,691	...	36,691	...	...	36,694
	Private, ...	...	11,152	...	...	11,152	...	10,245	...	...	10,248
TOTAL, ...		45,101	1,90,762	2,13,026	3,21,176	7,70,065	44,804	1,90,685	2,10,352	3,20,246	7,66,037

No. XI.

ABSTRACT of Grants-in-aid received by Private Institutions during the year 1867-68.

	Colleges.	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				(a)		Male Schools, 8,221-14-11 Female Schools, 45,262-6-9 Indigenous Schools, 3,596-8-8
General Education, ...	2,535	38,575	55,944	57,080	1,54,439	
Special Education, ...	...	4,904	...	...	4,904	(a) 57,080-14-4
TOTAL, ...	2,535	43,783	55,944	57,080	1,59,343	

No. XII.

PROGRESSIVE Statement of Attendance and Cost of educating at each Institution, for the last five years.

	1863-64.				1864-65.				1865-66.				1866-67.				1867-68.			
	Average at- tendance.	Total Cost.	Cost of each pupil's Educa- tion.		Average at- tendance.	Total Cost.	Cost of each pupil's Educa- tion.		Average at- tendance.	Total Cost.	Cost of each pupil's Educa- tion.		Average at- tendance.	Total Cost.	Cost of each pupil's Educa- tion.		Average at- tendance.	Total Cost.	Cost of each pupil's Educa- tion.	
Govt. College Lahore, ..	7	2,780	10 3307	9 9	7	16,062	15 22 294	11 4	6	18,809	15 4 2351	4	10	18,438	1 2 1,845	12 9	9	18,260	1 3 2,028	14 4
Do., Dehli.	14	11,281	910 1,020	11 0	14	11,281	910 1,020	11 0	21	16,124	1 782	9 4	16	19,056	6 41,231	12 9	19	20,090	6 11,054	3 8
NORMAL SCHOOLS.																				
Dehli, ..	93	9,711	14 3104	12	87	7,937	91 3 8		84	10,371	7 7 123	7 6	65	11,644	9 1 179	2 4	65	11,691	12 3 179	14
Lahore, ..	70	9,139	4 6135	9 2	73	11,137	1 9 156	10 9	76	12,663	2 1 166	10 1	76	13,676	179 15 4	105		14,920	6 4 142	1 7
Multan, ..	22	2,862	6 6139	1 9	18	1,655	10 5 91	15 8	13	327	2 7 23	3 5	12	1,101	110 3 3	10		921	8 5 92	2 6
Hoshiarpur, ..	34	4,065	13 117	13 4	34	4,065	13 117	13 4	14	327	2 7 23	3 5	16	1,232	77	3		474	13 1 158	6
Rawalpindi, ..	43	4,024	5 7 93	19	50	6,427	10 3 68	8 10	55	4,139	15 4 75	1 9	43	4,065	9 1 93	13 7	36	4,156	8 10 103	14 7
Dera Ismael Khan, ..	11	1,711	124 9	2	20	1,711	85 11	2	13	2,108	162 2	6	15	1,573	3 4 144	7 8	12	2,299	12 4 191	10 4
Peshawar, ..	12	1,706	7 2 142	3 3	15	1,379	131 14	11	11	1,477	165 8	6	13	1,723	15 132	9 9	12	1,769	5 2 147	7 1
ZIL SCHOOLS.																				
Dohli, ..	53	2,609	11 9 24	6 5	1072	23,522	13	21 15 2	1,011	28,190	1 1	27 12 8	1,142	28,340	7 5	22 10 2	3,009	21,570	15 8	71 14 5
Rowari, ..	254	8,935	3 6 12	2 4	291	4,200	13	19 11 6	311	4,063	14	11 15 7	314	5,076	12 5	14 12 11	79	4,224	10 1 53	7 7
Simlah, ..	62	3,237	9 32 3	4	83	3,500	42 14 3	157	3,576	14	22 12 6	313	3,512	3 1	43 3 2	81	2,874	4 3 33	5 9	
Jagadhri, ..	75	2,543	11 33 8	3	325	3,134	2	9 10 4	387	3,994	8	11 13 6	384	4,601	1 2	11 15 7	112	3,750	2 4 33	7 9
Karnal, ..	98	2,561	12 3 24	2 3	104	3,379	1	17 5 1	221	3,287	15 9	14 11 1	118	3,463	7 8	17 5 5	74	3,526	6 1 47	1 4
Rohtak, ..	142	3,129	5 9 22	1 7	318	3,739	1	11 12 2	283	3,865	3	13 7 2	250	4,728	7 8	18 6 9	575	2,897	1 1 41	4 6
Bhujani, ..	...	...	...	...	112	2,575	6 4 4	141	3,631	3 6	8 5 10	139	3,213	9 2	23 6 1	68	2,897	1 1 41	4 6	
Jhajjar, ..	90	1,230	11 19 12	8	122	1,893	13	15 8 4	258	2,178	1	11 11 11	221	3,063	13	13 1 2	356	2,573	8 16 7	1
Rupar, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore, ..	268	16,814	2 23 3	5	545	19,170	5 6	35 5 1	588	19,223	5	32 1 9	559	18,743	...	34 1 3	329	16,936	10 2 128	13 1
Amritsar, ..	169	20,121	1 1 62	12 5	904	16,086	5 6	47 13 8	505	18,397	1 2	41 7 3	953	18,930	8 6	19 11 10	477	14,559	14 2 82	3 4
Hoshiarpur, ..	104	3,237	7 32 10	5	91	4,716	9 9	51 13 2	288	6,385	6 1	22 3 4	313	6,240	11 4	19 13 11	112	7,499	7 9 59	9 11
Multan, ..	69	3,621	13 75 1	5	96	5,598	3	62 7 1	150	8,555	15 6	63 11 1	150	9,264	11 9	61 12 5	122	8,415	10 3 68	3 7
Batala, ..	43	2,511	31 1 5		103	3,621	4 1 2	4	176	4,228	10 3	27 1 1	9	237	4,866	6 9	17 2 10	4,229	8 9 35	10 0
Nirpur, ..	...	...	...	...	103	1,409	14 8 1	1	1	1,489	3 3	21 11 5	149	1,886	1 8	23 5 3	84	2,635	3 1 40	8 8
Ferozepur, ..	102	2,810	15 37 5	10	106	4,140	3 9	21 2 2	183	2,242	6 5	12 12 10	106	4,516	13 9	28 15 12	615	3,180	6 2 15	13 6
Rahim, ..	69	1,728	11 9 23	10	92	2,465	7 3	22 2 2	183	2,242	6 5	12 12 10	106	4,516	13 9	28 15 12	615	3,180	6 2 15	13 6
Gujarat, ..	86	3,379	12 7 23	2 2	108	7,222	13 6	39 7 8	236	7,113	13 11	31 8 8	220	7,243	3 1	33 12 3	131	3,316	8 2 62	14 8
Sujranwala, ..	256	2,347	7 9 2	1	151	4,570	8 9	32 11 7	57	4,484	5 1	31 8 8	106	2,913	5 3	27 11 8	66	3,568	7 11 33	12 3 11
Bherna, ..	...	...	...	...	97	2,325	11 3	23 13 8	108	2,913	5 3	27 11 8	66	3,568	7 11	33 12 3	131	3,583	10 3 25	3 6
Syalkot, ..	61	2,475	5 9 10	9 6	78	2,913	11 3	29 13 9	120	3,513	13 6	27 2	185	3,578	12 9	29 7 7	103	4,537	7 7 32	14 1
Jhang, ..	94	2,440	7 1 25	15 5	104	3,431	11 3	29 13 9	182	3,513	5 7	40 16 4	123	3,587	9 1	34 2 5	67	3,883	10 8 26	8 4
Dera Gazi Khan, ..	99	2,669	6 1 26	15 4	91	2,247	10 3	25 11 1	131	3,719	5 7	40 16 4	123	3,587	9 1	34 2 5	67	3,883	10 8 26	8 4
Peshawar, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbottabad, ..	45	1,550	...	32	73	1,790	11 9	21 7 8	82	2,002	2 6	29 11 3	62	2,118	11 1	34 2 5	67	1,847	10 8 26	8 4

TABLE NO.

DISTINCTIONS conferred by the Calcutta University, during the year 1867-68.

No.	Name of Students.	Name of Institution.	Distinctions conferred.	REMARKS.
1	Bheron Parshad,	Delhi College,	B. A. Exam. 2nd Division.	
2	Sahjhi Mal,	Lahore College,	ditto 3rd	
3	G. Lewis,	Lahore Mission College,	ditto 2nd	
4	Thakur Das,	ditto	ditto 3rd	
5	Nand Kishor,	Delhi College,	First Arts Exam. 2nd Division,	
6	Yusuf Ali,	ditto	ditto ditto	
7	Janki Das,	ditto	ditto 3rd	
8	Sheo Nath,	ditto	ditto ditto	
9	Dina Nath,	Lahore Mission College,	2nd Division,	
10	Girdhari Lal,	Dehli Zil' School,	Entrance Exam. 2nd Division,	
11	Madan Gopal,	ditto	ditto ditto	
12	Ganga Parshad,	ditto	ditto 1st Division,	
13	Khashi Nath,	ditto	ditto ditto	
14	Lachhman Das,	ditto	ditto 2nd	
15	Din Dyal,	ditto	ditto ditto	
16	Shib Chandur Bos,	ditto	ditto ditto	
17	Umrao Singh,	ditto	ditto 3rd	
18	Sham Nath,	ditto	ditto ditto	
19	Kunj Behari Lal,	ditto	ditto ditto	
20	Keshori Lal,	ditto	ditto ditto	
21	Somdat,	Rewari Zil' School,	ditto 2nd	
22	Bihari Lal,	Lahore Zil' School,	ditto ditto	
23	Pirithi Nath,	ditto	ditto 3rd	
24	Gangu Ram,	ditto	ditto ditto	
25	Khetar Chandar,	ditto	ditto 2nd	
26	Atma Ram,	Amritsur Zil' School,	ditto 3rd	
27	Kirpa Ram,	ditto	ditto ditto	
28	Lalua Singh,	ditto	ditto 3rd	
29	Kashi Ram,	Gujranwala Zil' School,	ditto ditto	
30	Mugal Khan,	Gujarat Zil' School,	ditto ditto	
31	Nand Gopal,	ditto	ditto ditto	
32	Daulat Ram,	ditto	ditto 2nd	
33	Johari Mal,	St. Stephen's College, Dehli,	ditto 3rd	
34	Sham Jus,	ditto	ditto ditto	
35	Joti Parshad,	ditto	ditto ditto	
36	Molak Ram,	Lahore Mission School,	ditto ditto	
37	Shahzada,	ditto	ditto ditto	
38	Hit Lal Missar,	ditto	ditto ditto	
39	Aziz Bakhsh,	Jalandhar Mission School,	Entrance Exam. 2nd Division,	
40	Sagar Mal,	ditto	ditto 3rd	
41	Sayad Mir,	ditto	ditto ditto	
42	Prem Singh,	Amritsur Mission School,	ditto ditto	
43	Bhagat Ram,	ditto	ditto ditto	
44	Sundar Singh,	R. Pindi Mission School,	ditto ditto	
45	Harnam Singh,	ditto	ditto ditto	
46	Atri Das,	ditto	ditto ditto	
47	Kidar Nath Mukerji,	Ambala Mission School,	ditto 2nd	
48	Narsing Das,	Peshawur Mission School,	ditto 1st	
49	J. Elston,	Bishop's School, Simla,	ditto ditto	
50	W. D'Routh Brown,	ditto	ditto 2nd	
51	A. H. Bryson,	ditto	ditto ditto	
52	G. E. Moore,	ditto	ditto 3rd	
53	Shambhu Nath,	Teacher,	ditto	

SENIOR Scholarships or Scholarships gained at Colleges, for 1867-68.

No.	Names of Schools.	Colleges at which gained.	When gained.	Monthly value of scholarships.	For how long tenable.	For proficiency in what Branch.	REMARKS.
3RD YEAR CLASS.							
1	Nand Kishor,	...	...	32	2 years	General Proficiency,	...
2	Yusuf Ali,	ditto	1st January 1868,	29	ditto	Ditto	...
3	Dina Nath,	Lahore Mission College,	ditto	26	ditto	Ditto	...
1ST YEAR CLASS.							
1	Ganga Parshad,	Delhi Government College,	1st January 1868,	14	2 years	General Proficiency,	...
2	Kashi Nath,	ditto	ditto	14	ditto	Ditto	...
3	Shib Chandar Das,	ditto	ditto	13	ditto	Ditto	...
4	Lachman Das,	ditto	ditto	12	ditto	Ditto	...
5	Girdhari Lal,	ditto	ditto	12	ditto	Ditto	...
6	Madan Gopal,	ditto	ditto	11	ditto	Ditto	...
7	Pertbi Nath,	Lahore Government College,	ditto	10	ditto	Ditto	...
8	Din Dyal,	Delhi ditto	ditto	10	ditto	Ditto	...
TOTAL,				193	RUPEES,		

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NO. XIV. B.

Return of Scholarships gained during the year 1867-68.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED AT SCHOOLS.

No.	Names of Scholars.	Schools at which gained.	When gained.	Free or stipendiary.	For how long Tenable.	For proficiency in what Branch.			
1	Babu Mal,	Delhi Zil' School.	January 1868.	7	One Year.	General Proficiency.			
2	Murli Dhar,			7					
3	Hukm Chand,			7					
4	Jugdis Rai,			7					
5	Bej Nath,			6					
6	Mukh Ram,			5					
7	Ratan Lal,			5					
8	Rana Gopal,			5					
9	Madho Sarup,			5					
10	Munshi Lal,			7					
11	Sham Nath,			4					
12	Panna Lal,			4					
13	Shujan Chand II.			4					
14	Jawahir Lal,			2					
15	Ganeshi Lal,			4					
16	Shujan Chand I.			3					
17	Maharaj Kishan,			3					
18	Rahmat Ali,			5					
19	Atma Ram,			3					
20	Albeli Lal,			2					
21	Girdhari Lal,			2					
22	Nasir Ali,			2					
23	Maharaj Kishan.			2					
				100					
1	Sheo Lal,	Jhajjar Zil' School.	January 1868.	5	One Year.	General Proficiency.			
2	Hira Lal,			5					
3	Devi Sahai,			5					
				15					
1	Nathu Ram 1st.	Rewari Zil' School.		2			2		
2	Nathu Ram 2nd,			2			2		
3	Chiranj Lal,			2			2		
4	Badri Parshad,			2			2		
				10					
1	Kirpa Ram,	Karnal Zil' School.		5			5		
2	Bishambar Das,			5			5		
				10					
1	Abdul Rahman,	Rohtak Zil' School.		5			5		
				5					
1	Baroda Cant Lahiry,	Lahore Zil' School.		January 1868.			3	One Year.	General Proficiency.
2	Govind Ram,						3		
3	Givan Chand,						3		
4	Ali Gohar,						2		
5	Jhangri Ram,						2		
6	Baldeo Sahai,						2		
7	Mit Singh,						2		
8	Sobha Kone,						2		
9	Tika Ram,						2		
10	Daya Ram,						2		
11	Sain Ditta,						2		
							25		

TABLE NO. XIV. B. (Continued.)

Names of Scholars.		Schools at which gained.	When gained.	Free or Stipendiary.		For how long tenable.	For proficiency in what Branch.			
1	Ganga Ram,	Amritsar Zil' School.	January 1885.	Free.	4	For One Year.	General proficiency.			
2	Dhanpat Ray,				3					
3	Gulam Nabi,				2					
4	Hem Raj,				3					
5	Muhamad Farukh,				2					
6	Niranjan Nath,				1					
7	Ganda Ram,				1					
8	Nihal Singh,				1					
9	Kalu Mal,				2					
10	Sohan Lal,				2					
11	Ganga Singh,				1					
12	Mahesh Dass,				1					
13	Lal Chand I,				1					
					24					
1	Hem Raj,	Multan Zil' School.						3		
2	Saddar,				1			5		
3	Devi Das,				1			5		
4	Baga Ram,				1					
5	Rug Nath,				1					
6	Vaji Ram,				1					
7	Govinda,							5		
8	Mohan Lal,							5		
					10					
1	Lachhman Dass,	Nurgur Zil' School.						1		
2	Dittu Mal,				1					
3	Ajudbeya Ram,				1					
4	Hussen Ali,				1					
5	Hardial,		1							
6	Ghasitu,			5						
7	Prab Dyal,			5						
8	Bir Bal,			5						
9	Mahomadju,			5						
					7					
1	Thakur Dass,	Batala Zil' School.		5						
2	Sukh Dival,		1	5						
3	Bhagat Ram,		1							
4	Radha Kishen,		1							
5	Ranjit Singh,		1							
6	Kirpa Ram,			5						
7	Radha Khan,		1							
					8					

TABLE NO. XIV. B. (Continued)

	Names of Scholars.	Schools at which gained.	When gained.	Free or stipendiary.	For how long tenable.	For proficiency in what Branch.
1	Lachmi Narain,	Ferozepur Zil' School.	January 1868.	1	...	General Proficiency.
2	Faiz Bukhsh,			2	...	
3	Kundan Lal,			1	8	
4	Jaydhnan Das,			1	...	
5	Kirpa Ram,			1	...	
6	Gulam Muhayuddin,			...	8	
7	Chogatta,			...	8	
8	Juvala Singh,			...	8	
9	Abdul Aziz,			...	8	
10	Din Dyal,			...	8	
11	Sardar Ali,			...	8	
12	Shaukar Das,			...	8	
				10	...	
1	Hargulal,	Hushyarpur Zil' School.	Free.	1	...	For One Year.
2	Jaswant Ray,			2	...	
3	Ram Narain,			1	...	
4	Chandu Lal,			1	...	
5	Ram Kishan,			1	...	
6	Hardwarrie,			1	...	
7	Gurmukh Singh,			1	...	
8	Shum Das,			1	...	
				9	...	
1	Rahmat Khan,	Rahun Zil' School.		1	...	
2	Chajju Ram,			1	...	
3	Sultani Ram,			1	...	
4	Badar Bukhsh,			...	8	
5	Gulam Muhayuddin,			...	8	
6	Pohla Ram,			...	8	
7	Rala Ram,			...	8	
8	Achlu Ram,			...	8	
9	Karam Bukhsh,			...	8	
10	Dina Nath,			...	8	
				6	8	
1	Wazir Chand,	Gujaranwala Zil' School.		3	...	
2	Sukha Singh,			3	...	
3	Tahal Singh,			3	...	
4	Jhandu,			1	...	
5	Ahmad Din,			1	...	
6	Khuda Bukhsh,			1	...	
				12	...	
1	Ludha Ram,	Bhera Zil' School.		2	...	
2	Kashi Ram,			2	...	
3	Birj Lal,			2	...	
4	Fazl Din,			2	...	
				8	...	
1	Javahir Singh,	Sealkote Zil' School.*		1	...	
				1	...	

*Closed from 1st May 1868.

TABLE NO. XIV. B. (Concluded.)

Names of Scholars.		Schools at which gained.	When gained.	Free or stipendiary.			For how long tenable.	For proficiency in what Branch.
1	Ganpat Rai,	Gujarat Zil' School.	January 1868.	Free.	1	5	...	General Proficiency.
2	Gobind Ram,				1	8	...	
3	Abdula,				1	8	...	
4	Nur Ahmad,				1	...	...
5	Ram Chand,				1	...	...
6	Karan Chand,				1	...	...
7	Kashi Singh,				1	...	...
8	Dula,				1	...	...
9	Muhamad Din,				1	...	...
10	Gulam Haydar,				1	...	...
11	Bishan Singh,				1	...	...
12	Maula Dad,				1	...	...
13	Bula Mal,				1	...	...
14	Juala Sahay,				1	...	...
15	Atma Ram,				1	...	...
16	Surjan Das,				1	5	...	
					18	For One Year.
1	Prabh Dyal,	Jhang Zil' School.	January 1868.	Free.	2	...	...
2	Sayad Jalal,				2	...	...
3	Ram Javaya,				2	...	...
4	Bhavani,				2	...	...
5	Gulam Hussien,				2	...	...
6	Ram Chand,				2	...	...
7	Pohn,				2	...	...
8	Ganga,				1	...	...
9	Sobha,				1	...	...
10	Gurata,				1	...	...
11	Iman Bukhsh,				1	...	...
12	Mastan,				1	...	...
13	Ahmad,				1	...	...
					21	*Closed from 1st April 1868.
1	Abdul Rahman,	Peshawur Zil' School.*			3	...	...
2	Narsing Das,				3	...	...
3	Sham Lal,				2	8	...	
4	Balmukand,				2	...	...
5	Ganesh Das,				1	8	...	
6	Salig Ram,				1	8	...	
7	Bhagwan Das,				1	...	...
8	Mullan Mohamad,				1	...	...
9	Mohamad Shah,				1	...	...
10	Abdullah,				1	...	...
11	Ahmad Shah,				1	...	...
12	Mohamad Amin,				1	...	...
13	Sheru,				1	8	...	
					21	D. G. Khan Zil' School.
1	Tola,				5	...	...
2	Chauka,				3	...	...
3	Balu,				2	...	...
4	Gurmukh,				2	...	...
5	Sakhu,				1	4	...	
6	Thara,				1	4	...	
					14	8	...	Abbottabad Zil' School.
1	Khush Chand,				2	...	...
2	Ram Rukha,				1	...	...
3					3	...	...

No. XV..

RETURN of Candidates passed for employment or Promotion in the Educational Department
during the year 1867-68.

No.	Name of passed Candidates.	When and where examined.	Where Educated.	Grade of certificate gained.	Grade of appointment, on which to be employed.
1	Ganga Sahai,	1st April 1867, Delhi,	Delhi Normal School,	2nd Grade,	
2	Gulam Hussain,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
3	Narayan Das,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
4	Ganga Sahai,	1st Oct. 1867, Ditto,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
5	Hargopal,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
6	Alakad Khan,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	3rd ditto	
7	Kesho Ram,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
8	Gulam Muhiuddin,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
9	Kirpa Ram,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
10	Ganga Ram,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
11	Khuda Bakhsa,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
12	Barkat Ali,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	4th ditto	
13	Sukh Lal,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
14	Bismila Beg,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
15	Najamuddin,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
16	Azinuddin,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
17	Abdul Rahman,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
18	Jan Muhammad,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
19	Rajab Ali,	1st April 1867, Lahore,	Lahore Ditto	2nd ditto	
20	Narayan Singh	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
21	Tajuddin,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
22	Gaina Singh,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	3rd ditto	
23	Jawahar Singh,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
24	Kanh Chand,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
25	Ahmad Bakhsa,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
26	Muhammad Bakhsa,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
27	Hukam Singh,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
28	Warisuddin,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
29	Kirpa Ram,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	4th ditto	
30	Gobind Jas,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
31	Nabi Bakhsa,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
32	Balak Ram,	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	

No. XV. — (Concluded.)

Names of passed Candidates.	When and where examined.	Where Educated.	Grade of certificate gained.	Grade of appointment filled to in consequence.
Sharafuddin, ...	1st Apl. 1867, R. Pindi	R. Pindi Nor. Schools,	2nd Grade,	
Thakur Das, ...	Ditto Ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
Ganesh Das, ...	Ditto Ditto	ditto ditto	3rd ditto	
Aulad Ali, ...	Ditto Ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
Kisho Mal, ...	Ditto Ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
Gopi Chand, ...	Ditto Ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
Shagwan Singh, ...	Ditto Ditto	R. Pindi Nor. School,	ditto ditto	
Cesar Singh, ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	4th ditto	
Gandu Mal, ...	1st Octr. 1867 ditto,	ditto ditto	2nd ditto	
Ram Ditta, ...	Ditto Ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
Devi Dyal, ...	Ditto Ditto	ditto ditto	3rd ditto	
Sharaguddin, ...	Ditto Ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
Amir Ali, ...	Ditto Ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
Shankar Das, ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
Bir Bal, ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	
Abdul Hamid, ...	1st Apl. 1867 Peshawur,	Peshawur ditto	4th ditto	
Jai Sukh, ...	Ambala, ...	Delhi ditto	1st Grade Village	
Nathu Ram, ...		Hoshiarpur Zil' School,		
Salag Ram, ...		Amritsur ditto		
Balmukand, ...		ditto ditto		
Kirpa Ram, ...		ditto ditto		
Atma Ram, ...		ditto ditto		
Dhani Ram, ...		ditto ditto		
Radha Kishan, ...		ditto ditto		
Gobind Lal, ...	Ambala, ...	Sadhawra School,		
Ahsan Ali, ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto		
Patch Singh, ...	ditto ditto	Raipur School,		
Kahn Chand, ...		Nakodar Town School,		
Gajnah Ram, ...		Dina Nagar ditto,		
Gulam Rasul, ...		Qasur ditto,		
Gobind Jas, ...		Haryana ditto,		
Karam Chand, ...		Patl ditto,		
Kirpa Ram, ...		Zira ditto,		
Mehar Chand, ...		Haryana ditto,		

TABLE NO. XVI.

RETURN of Private Donations and Endowments from which aid was received by the Department during the year 1867-68.

NAME OF DONOR.	Description of Donations.	Annual value.	For what period to continue.	For what purpose.
His Highness Maharaja Dhalip Singh,	Cash, ...	500	During life time of Donor, ...	For Scholarships in Amritsur Zil' School
Navab Fazal Ali Khan, ...	Govt. Promissory Notes Rs 1,70,000	7,286	Permanent Donation, ...	For maintenance Govt. School (592-2-10-0)
Lala Wazir Singh, Rais Dehlie, ...	Cash, ...	240	For the year 1868,	Two scholarships of value of Rs 100 each
10 Persons in the Dehlie District, ...	Land, ...	400	...	School house at Simpa
Davi Sahai, Gurgaon District, ...	Cash, ...	100	...	...
Miscellaneous subscriptions, Gurgaon District, ...	Cash, ...	659	12...	...
	TOTAL, ...	759	12...	One year, General expenses.
Miscellaneous subscriptions, Ambala District, ...	Cash, ...	54	...	...
Ditto Rohtak District, ...	Cash, ...	82	8...	...
Ditto Sirsa District, ...	Cash, ...	29	...	Rewards.
Ditto Jalandar District, ...	Cash, ...	...	...	Rewards, fees, &c.
Ram Ditta Mal, Hushyarpur District, ...	Cash, ...	500	...	School buildings.
Sardar Bhag, Ditto Ditto ...	Cash, ...	150	...	
Miscellaneous subscriptions, Ditto ...	Cash, ...	392	8...	
Miscellaneous subscriptions, Ditto ...	Cash, ...	664	3, 6	
	TOTAL, ...	1,706	11, 6	...
Miscellaneous subscriptions, Kangra District, ...	Cash, ...	166	...	General expenses.
Ditto ditto Gurlaspur Dist.	Cash, ...	363	...	Fees.
Ditto ditto Multan District, ...	Cash, ...	120	8...	...
Ditto ditto Ferozepur Dist.	Cash, ...	78	3...	School Furniture.
Ditto ditto Shahpur District	Cash, ...	874	...	General expenses.
Ditto ditto Muzufugurh Dist.	Cash, ...	15	...	Fees.
Ditto ditto Peshawar District,	Land, ...	590	...	School buildings.
Ditto ditto Lahore District,	Cash, ...	120	One year 1868, ...	Scholarships in the College, Lahore.

